"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, not quite so cold today; Sunday snow; light northeasterly winds
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,868. .... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

PRESIDENT SIGNS DECLARATION OF WAR ON AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AFTER CONGRESS ACTS WITH ONLY ONE DISSENTING VOTE

MEYER LONDON DENOUNCED

New Yorker, Opposing the Step, Gives Socialism As His Excuse.

HIS PATRIOTISM ATTACKED

La Follette Not Present, and Miss Rankin, Still Pacifist, Supports Measure.

AIMS OF ITALY CRITICISED

Executive Proclamation, with Actual Preliminary Steps, Is Expected Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The United States went to war against Austria-Hungary at 5:03 o'clock this afternoon, when President Wilson approved a joint resolution, adopted by Congress, declaring a state of war to exist. The President, under the resolution, was empowered to "direct and employ the entire naval and military forces of the Government," to carry on the war to "a successful termination."

The Executive probably will issue a proclamation tomorrow to carry out the intent of the war declaration and start the preliminaries that must be put into operation to make it physically effective.

The war resolution was the one drafted by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, of which Senator Stone, who voted against entering the war against Germany, is Chairman. The Senate put the resolution through after a little more than an hour of debate by a vote of 74, there being no opposition to it. Senator La Follette of Wisconsin left the Senate chamber when the resolution was under debate, and at the time he got back the measure had been adopted. He explained to the Senate later that he had not been aware the vote was being taken.

Meyer London Alone Votes "No."

The House adopted the Senate resolution by a vote of 363 to 1. Representative Meyer London, Socialist of New York, standing alone against it. Mr. London defended his attitude on the ground that Socialists were opposed to the war. Representatives Chandler of New York and Lenroot of Wisconsin severely criticised Mr. London's opposition to the resolution as unpatriotic.

In the Senate opinions were expressed that Bulgaria and Turkey ought to be included among America's enemies, but no effort was made to embrace them in the declaration against the Dual Monarchy, because of the President's contrary advice. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts voiced the attitude of the majority of Congress in saying that, while Turkey and Bulgaria ought to be put in the enemy alignment, the President's lead should be followed.

In both the Senate and House the galleries were packed when the war resolution against Austria-Hungary came up for vote. The scenes that characterized the declaration of war against Germany were lacking. The declaration of war against the Dual Monarchy was regarded as merely perfunctory, and it was known that Congress was practically unanimous in favor of it. Indeed, it was not thought that even one vote would be cast against it.

The war resolution left the Senate at 1:45 o'clock and was at once taken up by the House. By 4 o'clock the House had adopted it, and it was whisked back to the Senate for the signature of Vice President Marshall. It was on its way to the White House at 4:45 o'clock, and fifteen minutes later was before the President.

Senate's Rapid Action.

In exactly one hour and nine minutes the Senate adopted the war resolution framed by its Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, brought up the resolution at 1:36 o'clock, asking unanimous consent to have it disposed of at once. No voice was raised against the motion, and the Senate clerk read the resolution.

Here are the seventy-four Senators who, at precisely 1:45 o'clock, voted for the declaration of war:

Ashurst,
Bankhead,
Beckham,
Borah,
Brady,
Brandegee,
Calder,
Chamberlain,
Colt,
Culberson,
Cummins,
Curtis,
Dillingham,
Fernald,
Fletcher,
France,
Frelinghuysen,
Gallinger,
Gerry,
Gore,
Gronna,
Hale,
Harding,
Hardwick,
Hitchcock,
Hollis,
James,
Johns'n, (S.D.,)
Jones, (Wash.,)
Kellogg,
Kirby,
Knox,
Lodge,
McCumber,
McKellar,
McLean,
Martin,
Nelson,
New,
Newlands,
Norris,
Overman,
Owen,
Page,
Penrose,
Pittman,
Pomerene,
Ransdell,
Reed,
Robinson,
Saulsbury,
Shafroth,
Sheppard,
Shields,
Simmons,
Smith, (Ariz.,)
Smith, (Ga.,)
Smith, (Md.,)
Smith, (Mich.,)
Smith, (S. C.,)
Smoot,
Sterling,
Stone,
Sutherland,
Swanson,
Tillman,
Townsend,
Trammell,
Underwood,
Vardaman,
Wadsworth,
Warren,
Weeks,
Williams.

Five Senators were announced as too ill to attend the Senate's session—Broussard, Hughes, Thomas, Walsh, and Wolcott. All were announced as having intended to vote "Aye" had they been present.

Few Speeches on Resolution.

The only Senators to speak upon the resolution were Stone of Missouri,

Continued on Page 4.

Text of Resolution Declaring a State of War Between the United States and Austria-Hungary

JOINT RESOLUTION

Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and the people of the United States, and making provision to prosecute the same.

Whereas, the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America; therefore be it,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

CHAMP CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS R. MARSHALL,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved 7, December, 1917.

WOODROW WILSON.

AUSTRIANS MAKE NEW ASIAGO GAINS

Capture 4,000 More Italians and Carry Monte Sisemol by Storm.

ITALIANS AGAIN HOLDING

Rome Reports Inability of the Enemy to Break Through South of Gallio.

BERLIN, Dec. 7, (via London.)—Four thousand more Italians have been captured in the new Austro-German offensive on the northern front, bringing up the total to 15,000, according to this afternoon's official communication.

Monte Sisemol was taken by storm, the statement says.

The text of the official communication follows:

> As a result of their successes, the troops of Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf have been abel to take Monte Sisemol by storm. The number of prisoners taken in the Sette Comuni has increased to 15,000.

Vienna Claims a Big Victory.

VIENNA, Dec. 6, (via London, Dec. 7.)—The Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters today issued the following official communication:

> The enemy has suffered a heavy defeat. Early Tuesday, after powerful artillery preparation in which German batteries co-operated with the troops under Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf, we launched an attack against the mountain positions in the Meletta region, and, having reached a high elevation freely installed with defensive works, broke the stubbornly conducted defense. The deep snow and severe cold rendered progress difficult, but the careful preparation for the attack and the bravery of the attackers—natives from all parts of Austria-Hungary—were able to overcome every countermeasure.
>
> Early Wednesday Monte Badenecche and Monte Tondarecar fell, and at mid-day Kaiserjäger Regiment No. 3 stood on Monte Gifla. Toward evening the Italian resistance on the Meletta ridge broke down before our encircling and storming attacks. Enemy reinforcements coming up from Valstagna were taken on the flank by the fire of our batteries situated east of the Brenta.
>
> During the morning hours yesterday the enemy, after a bitter struggle, lost Monte Demo and the rear positions near Foza. At 2 in the afternoon the brave Italian defenders, who had been completely cut off for twenty-four hours on Monte Castelgomberto, laid down their arms. All the terrain north of Frenzela Ravine is in our hands.
>
> In addition to their important losses in killed and wounded, the Italians in these two days lost more than 11,000 prisoners and over sixty guns. Our losses, due to the clever conduct of the fighting operations, were small.
>
> Near Zenson, where we have occupied the western bank of the Piave for weeks past, Egerland infantry regiments successfully withstood storming attacks of several hours' duration made by superior forces.

New Lines Hold, Rome Reports.

ROME, Dec. 7.—"On the Asiago Plateau the battle is continuing without interruption," says today's official report.

"The withdrawal of our troops from the Meletta salient to the rear line of defense was accomplished on Wednesday night and yesterday morning under protection of the artillery, which held up the advance of the enemy's masses.

"An enemy party attempting to come down into the Frenzela Valley was driven back in disorder by machine-gun fire.

"In the afternoon, after the most

Continued on Page 3.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted. —Advt.

GEN. DIAZ URGES US TO HELP ITALY NOW

"Even One American Regiment Would Mean More Than I Can Say."

HINT OF POST-BELLUM GAIN

Wants American Money to Supplant German in Developing the Country's Resources.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE SUPREME COMMAND OF THE ITALIAN ARMIES, Tuesday, Dec. 4.—I have had a talk with General Diaz, the new Commander in Chief to whom Italy intrusted the fortunes of her armies and to whom credit is due for stopping the invaders on the Piave before the French and British allies arrived in the line. He spoke freely concerning the situation, even against his strong personal dislike to being quoted.

"Write about our soldiers and their splendid victory, but can't you leave me out?" he asked. But I persuaded him that what he had said was too important not to be known at such a critical time in the general allied conduct of the war. Like the chief of the navy, Admiral Thaon de Revel, he agreed that the time had arrived when the facts must be stated plainly. He said:

"The press must be kept closely allied with the army and navy in order to obtain victory. Public opinion must completely back up the armies that the armies may triumph."

From everything that General Diaz said to me, and all that I have been able to learn, I believe that he is of the offensive type of General. Defensive Generals are often very well and good, but I believe that the Diaz type will prove more useful in the future, especially on the plains of Venice.

Words sound banal in attempting to describe a new General who is practically unknown to the world and is still preparing for his supreme test. It is certainly impossible to say whether Diaz is the superman and super-General for whom the Allies have been waiting to unify all the forces and lead to final victory. Three months, six months, even sooner, or in a longer time, perhaps, we will know.

Help Us Now, He Says.

An officer said to me:

"You will find such calm. He and his sangfroid stepped into command in the very nick of time."

I found this calm, but I also found so much more than that, for I found calm and youth. Calm and youth, added together, bring force. Force is the first element necessary today. The first thing I said to myself as I watched him was, "This General will use all his force."

My first question was about America and the Italians in America, how both could best serve Italy in her hour of need. He answered clearly and without hesitation:

"It does not matter whether you enroll Italians in your army or whether they come back to Italy to join. In either case it is necessary that America shall be at war with Austria.

"As for America's help, I tell you that you cannot understand what it will mean to this country if American soldiers come here. I do not speak of them coming in large numbers now. Even one American regiment would mean more than I can say or you can write.

"Italy has an affection for America as for no other country. America must know and remember it. So many of our people have lived there and have returned filled with American ideas and have done so much good for us here.

"And what America does for Italy now will be remembered long after this war. Now is all important. Italy has great resources to be developed [illegible] must have American aid now so that never in the future can there be danger of German influence that was so insidiously active in the past. This is a matter for which I have given much thought and on which I feel deeply.

"I have confidence in your country

Continued on Page 2.

Two Americans Wounded by Bombs Dropped in Raid on a French Town

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 7.—(By The Associated Press.)—A bomb dropped by a German aviator during a recent flight at night struck in the street of a town through which two American aviation mechanicians—one from Detroit, Mich., and the other from Buffalo, Mo.—were passing. The Detroit man was wounded in the shoulder and the head and the Missourian sustained a broken nose and other injuries to the face.

At the same time an ambulance driver from Hannibal, Mo., was struck on the back by a flying brick. The three men are in a base hospital and their condition is reported as not serious.

The men were halfway through the town when they heard bombs dropping. They paused, and heard the whirr of propellers overhead. Immediately afterward a bomb fell near by and splinters flew in all directions. In addition to wounding the Americans, the bombs killed two French women.

One American in a hospital said that he had learned his lesson, and that the next time he heard the hum of propellers he would take to cover.

In the same town at the time of the bomb dropping was an American army cook, who was on a visit to show the French army cooks how to make pie. The bombing started before his lessons had been completed. The cook disappeared, remarking later that the French cooks in that town never would learn the art of pie-making from him.

Warning of the impending aid raid was given to all towns within a radius of many miles, and all of them were darkened.

All except two of the American soldiers who have been wounded in the trenches are rapidly recovering at the base hospital. Some of the men with minor injuries already are being discharged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—American Army airmen fighting the German planes on the western front have suffered their first casualties. Two men, a Corporal and aprivate, were today reported wounded. No report of the engagement in which the Americans were wounded was forwarded. They are:

Corporal Walter A. Warren; sister, Mrs. Ida Smith, 308 Smith St., Dublin, Ga.

Private Edward F. Ebsen; father, George H. Ebsen, Buffalo, Mo.

RUMANIA FORCED TO JOIN TRUCE

Austria Said to Have Freed Prisoners Without Asking Russia to Reciprocate.

NEW JOB FOR KERENSKY

Chosen Minister of Justice in Siberian Cabinet—Bolshevist Troops in Vladivostok.

1,500 Bolshevist Troops Reported at Vladivostok

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Dec. 8.—Fifteen hundred Bolshevist troops are reported to have arrived in Vladivostok.

The above report may indicate that the Bolshevist Government is now in control of the trans-Siberian railway, which runs from Petrograd a distance of 6,521 miles to Vladivostok, Russia's principal seaport on the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—If Bolshevist troops are moving into Vladivostok the United States and the Allies may be forced at any time to adopt a definite policy toward the radical Government at Petrograd.

Great quantities of munitions and supplies shipped by the United States and Japan before the overthrow of the Kerensky Government are stored at the Pacific port awaiting shipment over the congested trans-Siberian railroad, and it is well understood that the Allied Governments do not intend to permit them to fall into hands that might prove hostile.

Harden Sees No Peace.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7.—Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, declared in an article recently published in his newspaper:

"Only a miracle can bring peace. Either Germany must be crushed or our enemies defeated. There is no alternative."

JASSY, Rumania, Thursday, Dec. 6.—It has been decided that the Rumanian troops shall associate themselves with the Russians in the proposed armistice, though the Rumanians have rejected every attempt at fraternization, says an official announcement made here today. The announcement follows:

> The Russian command having proposed an armistice to the enemy and to the Rumanian troops forming part of this front, it was decided that the Rumanian troops should associate themselves with this proposition. As a consequence hostilities were suspended at 8 o'clock on the whole of the front.
>
> The enemy's troops loudly manifested their satisfaction and endeavored to approach the Rumanian network system. The Rumanian troops maintained a reserved and dignified attitude and rejected every attempt at fraternization.

BERLIN, Dec. 7, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today concerning the progress of the armistice negotiations between the Russians and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey:

> The representatives of the quadruple powers and the remaining members of the Russian delegation held committee sittings yesterday, at which the drawing up of protocols with regard to the previous sittings and the preliminary work for the future work of the full sittings was concluded.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—There is a profound divergence of opinion among the Russian armies in Rumania regarding the attitude they shall take toward the Bolshevik Government, says a dispatch to The Times from Rumanian Headquarters, dated Sunday. Committees have been formed consisting mostly of interested Germans who have succeeded in getting a hold on the rank and file. The correspondent, after reporting signs of disintegration, says the Bolsheviki are gaining the upper hand along the whole front. General Rogussa, commander of the fourth army, has been arrested by order of the Soldiers' Committee of that army.

The text of the armistice agreement between the 67th Russian Infantry Division and the 31st German Infantry Division, is printed by the Petrograd Pravda, the official Bolshevist organ. It does not contain a word concerning the non-transference of German troops to other fronts.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd today says:

"When General Hoffman (von Hoff-

Continued on Page 3.

CONTROL OF ROADS URGED IN CABINET

At Least Four Members Said to Favor Government Operation in War.

PRESIDENT IS UNDECIDED

Lovett Issues Priority in Favor of Fuel, Food, and Government Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—That a strong sentiment in favor of Government control of railroads for the period of the war exists in the Cabinet became apparent this afternoon following a long session of that body.

How far, if at all, President Wilson has been influenced by the belief among his official advisers that the Government should take over the operation of the railroads is not known. The President is represented as having an open mind, and it was said that he did not give any clear indication to his associates as to what course he thought should be pursued to meet the transportation situation. At least four members of the Cabinet favor Government operation.

The sentiment in the Cabinet against Government control was said to be quite as pronounced as that which favored turning the railroads over to the Government. Some of those who oppose Government management are credited with having put forward the proposal that no step should be taken to solve the present complicated situation until the railroads had a further opportunity to demonstrate their efficiency. It has been suggested that action be deferred for sixty days, and at the end of that period a survey of the situation could be made with a view to determining whether railroad or Government management was the more desirable.

Need a Traffic Manager.

In the opinion of railroad executives now in Washington the embarrassment of operation under present conditions can be lessened greatly without Government management if the Government will appoint a Traffic Manager, whose business it will be to indicate to the railroads what supplies should have preference in transportation. This Traffic Manager would have no authority over the operation of the carriers, but railroad executives said today that his appointment would do away with the chief cause of congestion now being rapidly remedied, which arises from the indiscriminate exercise of authority by Government officials in directing that this, that, or the other class of war material shall have priority in transportation. No system has prevailed, and, with hundreds of orders to give preference to more goods than the railroads could haul at once, the materials most urgently needed have been held up.

The adoption of this suggestion is being urged on the Fuel Administrator, the Food Administrator, and the Secretary of War by the Railroads' War Board, and it is believed that there is a strong likelihood that a Traffic Manager will be designated. The railroads want a practical railroad man for this post, and the man most prominently mentioned today is Edward Chambers, Traffic Manager of the Food Administration, who is Vice President of the Santa Fé. It was said of him that while others were giving consideration to the proposal of the Railroads' War Board to ship to Southern ports all foodstuffs intended for export, Mr. Chambers gave directions that this should be done. As a result there has been an appreciable falling off in railroad congestion.

The railroad situation is so complicated that it is difficult for those most intimately concerned to devise a plan of operation by the Government that would give greater relief than is now being afforded by the railroads themselves under the unified control in Eastern territory and the exercise of authority by the Railroads' War Board. If the President should finally determine to take over the management of the railroads under the powers vested in him by the act of August, 1916, it would be necessary to work out a program for distributing compensation to the carriers, protecting the interests of investors, supplying money for extensions and new equipment, and the other problems connected with railroad financing. The financial end of the problem is troublesome, and there will

Continued on Page 16.

BLIZZARD ADDS TO THE HALIFAX HORROR; COLD KILLS THOSE TRAPPED IN THE RUINS; SNOW HALTS AID; STOPS TRAINS OF INJURED

Impossible to Compile a List of the Victims; Many Will Be Buried as "Nameless Dead"

HALIFAX, Dec. 7.—No concerted effort has been made as yet to compile a list of those killed in yesterday's explosion and fire, as every effort is being made to identify those who perished.

The condition of many of the bodies makes this exceedingly difficult, and a large proportion of those who lost their lives will be buried as "nameless dead."

Trainloads of Injured Stalled in Snow

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 7.—A heavy snowstorm, threatening blizzard proportions, is holding back relief trains on the way to Halifax with urgently needed supplies. Other trains, bearing hundreds of injured away from the city, where it was impossible to provide facilities or treatment for them, are stalled in the snow.

Wire communication with the city, which has been most uncertain since the explosion rocked the telephone and telegraph buildings and leveled miles of wires, has virtually broken down under the added burden of snow and wind. This isolation has brought increased concern to the numerous organizations working with all their might to get relief to the homeless thousands before the death toll shall be increased by further privations.

In this city railroad officials are making special efforts to get through a train of wounded, reported stalled in the snow near Sackville. Plows have been sent out from Moncton to clear the road, but it is feared that it will be midnight before the train can be extricated and brought to this city.

It is the opinion of railroad officials here that the relief specials sent by Massachusetts and the American Red Cross may be able to work their way through to Halifax tonight, but that they will be far behind their schedules.

RACE IN BLIZZARD TO BRING RELIEF

Members of Bay State Special Encounter Refugees While Nearing the Stricken City.

READY FOR WARTIME WORK

Sight of Maimed and Demented Spurs Workers to Make Greater Haste.

ON BOARD MASSACHUSETTS RELIEF TRAN, Dec. 7, (via Amherst, N. S.)—The first official word from Halifax received today on the special train from Boston speeding to the relief of the stricken city only added to the story of death and suffering already undescribably told. Two thousand dead and other thousands injured was the estimate wired to A. C. Rathesky, in charge of the special, by General Manager Hayes of the Canadian Government Railway at Halifax.

To find and bury the dead, to care for the wounded, and house the homeless was described as a task calculated to tax the available resources of half a dozen nearby towns.

"Help from Boston is a Godsend to Halifax," Hayes said in his message, which also asked that Rathesky go ahead with the plans for dispatching a Red Cross outfit from Massachusetts.

Meanwhile, at St. John, where a great quantity of hospital supplies was taken aboard, Mr. Rathesky learned that practically every pane of glass in Halifax had been shattered by the blast in the harbor. The mind of a child could comprehend what that meant with snow and sleet. There was not a moment's delay in sending to Boston a request for the prompt shipment of glass, putty, and tar sheets to make roofs for the homeless.

Through most of the day the relief train was racing in the teeth of a blizzard. As the distance to Halifax was cut down the storm increased and snow piled higher everywhere. At every station hundreds stood in the cold waiting eagerly for news from the stricken city.

A Pullman car with its sides covered with sheets of ice arrived at St. John today bearing half a hundred children, their heads bandaged and their little arms in slings. They were orphans who escaped when their asylum at Halifax was wrecked. A shower of stone and glass had maimed some of them for life.

With 138 miles to go, the plans of the relief party for immediate work at Halifax had been excellently arranged when the special arrived here tonight. As a unit the party will be placed at the disposal of the military authorities for service anywhere. Surgeons and nurses were ready for war-time work, and they were especially eager to jump in and help as the hours dragged and stories brought by refugees and railroad men told of the thousands dead and hurt.

A woman came through to Moncton with the form of an infant apparently asleep clasped to her breast. The mother, temporarily insane, had made the long journey with only the body of her child. The ghastly discovery that the head was gone was made by citizens.

Major S. G. Giddings, in charge of the surgical unit, in addressing a meeting on the train today, said late reports showed that the extent of the disaster was even greater than was first indicated. Fifty per cent. of the population of Halifax had been injured, he said.

"Governor McCall has given me orders to go the limit in rendering aid, and I shall," said Mr. Ratsesky. "Just as soon as I can get first-hand reports I will wire him fully, because it appears now that tremendous assistance will be needed.

"Arrangements were made last night with James Jackson, head of the New England Division of the American Red Cross, to forward a large equipment needed to supplement what we have aboard. The assignment of our staff and nurses will be determined after arrival at Halifax, but the whole force

Continued on Page 2.

"DENIZENS of the Great City!—Here is your chance at last—" See top of Page 7. —Advt.

CALL SCENE WORSE THAN BATTLEFIELD

Officer and Soldier Who Fought in France Overwhelmed by the Halifax Horrors.

DEAD WERE EVERYWHERE

Mothers and Children Running Frantically About Amid Mounds of Ruins.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 7.—The battlefields of Europe do not furnish a parallel to the scenes witnessed at Halifax, in the opinion of Duncan Grey, who arrived here today. He was inspecting shells in a shed on the waterfront at the time and barely escaped before the building collapsed. This is his story:

"A few seconds after the roar of the explosion a gust of wind swept through the shed and then down came pillars, boards and beams. I rushed to the open, and the sight that met my gaze was the worst that I hope ever to see in this world.

"I have been in the trenches in France. I have gone 'over the top.' Friends and comrades have been shot in my presence. I have seen scores of dead men lying upon the battlefield, but the sight that greeted me yesterday was a thousand times worse and far more pathetic.

"I saw people lying around under timbers, stones and other debris. Some battered beyond recognition and others groaning in their last agonies.

"Rushing here and there, I struggled to assist them, and as near as I can remember, pulled out twenty-two men and children from under the wreckage. As I was right in the affected district I witnessed the full horror of the situation.

"Partly blinded by the smoke from burning dwellings, I groped around, assisting some of the poor mothers and little ones who were running about screaming and searching vainly for lost ones in many instances never to be seen by them again.

"I struggled on, coming across more and more bodies of dead men, dead women and dead children. Death was everywhere.

"Flames were sweeping a wide pathway for themselves. Doomed structures were belching forth great volumes of smoke from doors and windows. The district was a living hell.

"Half strangled by the smoke, I kept pulling out bodies from under beams and fallen chimneys and under wreckage. Some of the bodies were without clothing. Many were so mutilated that it was difficult to realize that they were human. Some men were virtually demented. Thinking only of their wives and children, they dashed about in the burning debris hazarding their lives with the single thought of rescuing their own.

"I shall never forget how I felt in that hour. I saw little kiddies running along, some with blood streaming from them. All were crying for their parents, while fathers and mothers raced about in frenzy. I have never seen anything so pathetic, even on the battlefield."

People Died in Streets Unattended.

Lieut. Col. Good of Fredericton, also from Halifax, also said he had never before witnessed such a sight even on the battlefields of France.

"All that could be seen for miles in circumference," he said, "were burning buildings, great mounds of iron and brick in the street; dead bodies strewn along the sidewalks; men, women, and children, the living with the dead. Many with fractured skulls or broken limbs were dying unattended in the streets.

"I set out to aid the injured and for a moment stopped before a wooden frame house that was in flames. An old man stood helpless, crying out that his wife was in the burning home somewhere. With two others I managed to enter the

Continued on Page 2.

CITY FACING NEW TRAGEDY

Storm Forces Rescuers to Abandon Search in Wrecked Homes.

MANY INJURED EXPIRING

And Relief Forces That Have Reached the City Cannot Cope with All Needs.

FIRES AT LAST PUT OUT

Stories of Miraculous Escapes Mingle with Reports of Whole Families Killed.

Figure the Dead at 2,800; Big New Terminals Intact

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 7.—The Relief Committee sent by this city to Halifax returned tonight and gave its estimate of the number of dead at 2,800.

It reported that one pier was destroyed, but that the great new terminals are intact. The business section, it believes, can be quickly restored. Workmen are needed to repair the buildings.

The committee brought back one version of the disaster that the munitions ship was aflame before collision, possibly as a result of incendiarism.

Great loss of life in the Naval College is reported.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 7.—With no protection from a driving snow storm tonight except houses with windows blown out, plaster down, chimneys down and rents in the walls and roofs, the people of this city face a new tragedy, following yesterday's disaster, when the munition-laden steamship Mont Blanc exploded opposite the northern waterfront, prostrating hundreds of buildings, killing probably 2,000 persons, and injuring perhaps 3,000 more.

Rescue work, which had been proceeding busily all day among the ruins, has been halted tonight by the blizzard, and those who still remained alive this morning amid the wreckage have probably died from cold.

Meanwhile the hundreds of wounded, mostly the seriously hurt, who could not be transported to nearby towns, are lying in hospitals, improvised for the most part from the least damaged dwellings. Windows have been boarded up and chinks filled in by volunteer workmen as fast as possible to keep icy drafts from the wounded, on whom are heaped rags, bedding, clothes, anything which can be found to impart warmth.

Rescue Workers Overwhelmed.

Many of the injured necessarily died of neglect. Some lay for hours gripped in the wreckage of buildings before they were found.

Others, caught in falling buildings or trapped by the flames which followed almost instantly after the explosion, escaped with burns or other injuries and fell unconscious in places of safety.

The numbers of the injured were so great that physicians of the city, those from ships in the harbor, and those arriving from nearby towns were overwhelmed. It was physically impossible for physicians yesterday even to reach many of the thousands of injured.

The work of rescue was far from completed today. Wounded men, women, and children, sometimes unconscious from cold, were while daylight lasted being picked out of the wreckage of homes, schools, and other buildings.

The area devastated by the explosion and by fire could be defined today as extending from North Street, which is near the centre of the city, a distance of two miles, up the harbor to Africville, on the shore of the Bedford basin, and from the waterfront west to Göttingen Street, a depth of about three-quarters of a mile.

In this area whole families were blotted out. Many well known North End citizens are among the dead.

Many Dead Are Unrecognizable.

The dead, many crushed or burned beyond recognition, were laid in rows in temporary morgues established in many parts of the city. Many of these are in private houses.

There was talk today of burying the dead in one great grave, like a trench grave on the battlefield.

Not a building in the city has escaped damage. Every pane of glass was shattered. Even far outside the wooden-built area, which was flattened against the ground by the direct force of the explosion, houses were partly or wholly wrecked.

Wherever the remnant of a stricken neighborhood had gathered in such an asylum, their first work was to stop open windows and flaws in the woodwork in the rooms where they collected for warmth. Fires were usually impossible, because of the smashed stoves and shattered chimneys.

Many who were driven from falling homes escaped without sufficient clothing and were at the mercy of the low

Continued on Page 3.

temperatures, except where they had help from neighbors or could huddle together in public buildings for warmth.

Blizzard Stops Rescue Work.

By The Associated Press.

HALIFAX, Dec. 7.—This stricken city is being swept tonight by a raging blizzard, and so fierce is the storm that rescue workers have been forced to suspend their operations in the devastated section. It is thought certain that all the injured who were buried under the ruins of shattered buildings by yesterday's disaster have perished of cold and hunger.

Battered by a biting wind and blinding snow, the survivors of the explosion are in a plight little short of desperate. The windows and doors of virtually every house in the city were shattered by the concussion. Improvised barricades of boards give little protection against the elements and attempts to heat buildings into which the snow is steadily drifting are hopeless.

The city is again in darkness tonight except for the illumination afforded by a scanty supply of oil lamps, and unless these are carefully screened they are extinguished as soon as lighted by the gale which whistles through the crude shutters. Only a small percentage of the buildings have even this slight protection from the storm.

The sufferings of those who escaped injury have been increased by the fact that every available blanket, quilt, and comfortable has been requisitioned for the hundreds of injured in the temporary hospitals. Many of these are so seriously wounded that their only hope lies in the best of care. Fears are felt that the cold, shock, and exposure will result in an outbreak of pneumonia.

A single telegraph wire, swaying dangerously in the storm, offers Halifax only a precarious means of communication with the outside world, and it was feared momentarily that this line would snap. At best it gives only a halting connection with other points. Telegraph and telephone companies are making desperate efforts to provide a makeshift service, but the work is beset with great difficulties.

While many generous offers of material relief have been received and many trainloads of supplies are on the way, the spectre of famine was abroad tonight, for if the storm continues it may seriously interfere with railroad traffic. There is enough food on hand for immediate needs, but it will last only a short time.

Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, arrived here late today on a special train from Pictou, to which city he hastened yesterday from Prince Edward Island, where he was when he heard reports of the disaster here. He came to Halifax to place at the disposal of the municipal authorities all the resources of the Federal Government for the relief of sufferers.

Puts Destitute at Over 20,000.

The property loss was estimated at $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, and the number of destitute at upward of 20,000, in a statement issued tonight by Justice Harris, Chairman of the Citizens' Finance Committee. In part the statement says:

"While every building in Halifax and Dartmouth was more or less damaged, the devastated area is found near the scene of the explosion, and embraces chiefly districts occupied by workers and the poorer classes. Between 3,000 and 4,000 such dwellings were destroyed by the explosion or the fire.

"The number of those affected is estimated at 25,000, and while the circumstances of all, or even most of them, cannot be ascertained until each one's case is investigated, it is feared the destitute people in the area will number upward of 20,000, and their actual losses and the estimated cost of their temporary maintenance will reach between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000.

"It is to be clearly understood that the persons rendered destitute constitute that portion of the population of Halifax and Dartmouth least able to bear the loss and which must be immediately relieved by generous assistance of their fellow citizens throughout Canada."

Searching in Ruins All Day.

All day today the people of Halifax have been busily succoring the wounded and homeless who had been rescued, and hunting in the acres of ruins for others who might still be held prisoners.

Dawn had found the city still staggering under the frightfulness of its losses in human life, and hundreds who had stood all night in lines formed at improvised morgues continued their vigil with alternate expressions of fear and hope on their faces. Others besieged the hospitals for news of the missing.

Over the flame-swept area of Richmond of approximately two and a half square miles many searchers confined their efforts today to making sure that all the injured were removed to hospitals. Other organized parties sought out those bodies that might be identified and rushed them to the morgues. In this section, extending from Pier 8 back to Gottingen Street, not a building was left standing and here was the greatest loss of life.

Buildings that withstood the force of the explosion were burned by the fire that swept the district and scores of the injured were taken from the ruins of the railway station, the refinery of the American Sugar Refining Company, the military gymnasium, and the Arena Rink, while few, if any, of the several hundred children attending the Richmond School are known to have escaped.

Virtually all business was suspended and the inhabitants, aided by soldiers and sailors, including seamen from an American warship, gave their time to rescue work.

Every available building was a shelter house or hospital. The Academy of Music was one of the first of the big buildings to post the notice "Free shelter here." The headquarters of the Terminals Construction Company and the big sheds on their piers were hastily equipped for hospital purposes. Everywhere people whose homes are intact are sheltering those whose homes are gone.

As the day wore on, the immensity of the disaster increased rather than diminished. Hundreds of bodies were taken to the Morgues and rescue squads were constantly finding new victims buried under tons of débris until the blizzard forced them to stop.

Estimates of the number of dead at 2,000 appeared to be borne out by the long Morgue lists, and the increasing numbers of deaths reported from hospitals, private homes, churches, and schools. Tonight it was estimated that the total casualties would be fully 2,000 dead, while the injured are reckoned at 3,000 at least.

The exact number of dead may never be known on account of the many persons (entire families, in some instances) of whom no trace will be found other than charred bones in the ruins of their homes.

Fires Finally Under Control.

Fires were still burning early today in the sections of Halifax which were devastated by the explosion, but with the aid of the heavy snowstorm which set in about daybreak the flames were brought under control, and the city is no longer menaced by the conflagration.

Help from outside began to reach the stricken city early in the day. Doctors, nurses, and medical and food supplies arrived on special trains from Truro and Windsor, N. S., and from Moncton, N. B.

The persons engaged in rescue work tell harrowing tales of their experiences. Houses in most instances simply settled down, story on story, crushing everything within. It was necessary to remove the wreckage layer by layer to rescue the inmates.

One party of soldiers worked with almost superhuman strength and energy for an hour and a half to release a young girl, pinned under débris, whose moans urged them to still greater effort. Just as they lifted the last of the wreckage from her, she breathed her last.

Thirty girls, employed at the Richmond Printing Company, are reported dead.

The matron and all but two children at the Protestant Orphanage are believed to have perished. Of the two who escaped, one child was not in the building at the time of the explosion.

The child who was in the building said that when the explosion came Miss Knaut, the matron, called to the children to take refuge with her in the basement. It is supposed that she thought that a bomb had fallen.

R. D. Smith, Secretary of the Dominion Textile Company, reports the wrecking of the company's mill, but no serious casualties among the employes.

The report that the military hospital at Rockhead, close to the Narrows, had been destroyed and all the patients killed, proved to be untrue. Scratches and cuts from flying glass were the worst injuries suffered by the patients, with two exceptions, although the building was made virtually a wreck. Rockhead prison lost the roof from the main building, but no one was seriously injured.

Nineteen persons are known to be dead at Dartmouth, opposite Halifax. Several residents are missing, and presumed to be dead.

Passengers on a ferryboat near the Dartmouth shore felt the concussion from the water even before it was felt in the air. Glass crashed in and the passengers were cut and bruised.

Former Newspaper Man's Story.

William Barton, former telegraph editor of The Montreal Gazette, and now traveling auditor for the Canadian Imperial Munitions Board, at Ottawa, said he was at breakfast in the Halifax Hotel.

"In ten seconds it was all over," Mr. Barton said. "A low rumbling, an earthquake shock, with everything vibrating, then an indescribable noise, followed by the fall of plaster and the smashing of glass. In such moments the human mind does not hesitate; a cry went up, 'A German bomb!' A rush for the door, headlong down the hallway amid falling pictures, glass and plaster, to the swing doors of a few seconds before, now ripped from their hinges, through great projecting triangular pieces of glass to the street. Here I found myself with a burden. How she had come into my arms I do not know, yet here she was, hysterically shrieking: 'Oh, my poor sister, my poor sister!'

"Outside, overhead a giant smoke-cloud was moving northward. Danger seemed over. I crossed the road, placed my feminine burden on a doorstep and returned to the hotel.

"My aid, for I was unscathed, was possibly needed for more there. I made my way upstairs to the rooms of two friends. The rooms were vacant, but normal, even the glass unbroken—and few panes of glass remain unbroken in this area. Once more I was in the street, meeting my companions on the threshold. They, too, were unscathed.

"Our plans were quickly made. We were off to the immediate vicinity of the disaster, for, among many theories, we accepted as most plausible the blowing up of a munition ship. Toward Citadel Hill we wended our way, and the further we went the more horrid the aftermath. The improvised stretcher met us on all sides, converging into the main thoroughfares from the highways and byways. The wounded were everywhere, but most of these unfortunates could hobble or walk; we kept onwards.

"Our hurry-scurry had led to the armory. Here the khaki-clad men were already on parade. Many of the soldiers showed wounds bound with handkerchiefs, conjuring to the mind base hospitals of overseas.

"As we passed they were already on the march toward the more devastated area. The order had gone forth, 'Commandeer all vehicles, auto, or horse.' A cordon was drawn across the streets and passengers were forced to alight and resume their journeys afoot. There was grim work ahead."

Some Miraculous Escapes.

Deaths, too horrible to describe, occurred simultaneously with miraculous escapes.

A six-year-old child was blown through the roof of a house in Young Street, rolled from the roof to the ground, and suffered only a few scratches. Another child was rescued from the ruins in Richmond, apparently unhurt. This rescue and others like it have added to the fear that many who were maimed by falling buildings and unable to help themselves perished in the flames or have been frozen to death.

When the body of Elizabeth Ryan, 10 years old, was found, she still was clutching a school book in one hand.

The wife of Lieutenant Alfred Shaw, who sailed overseas last week, was killed in her home.

The body of Captain James, port boarding officer, has been recovered from the ruins of Pier 1. Lieut. Commander James A. Murray was killed in the dockyard.

It was established today that it was twenty-five minutes after the collision before the explosion occurred. At the first shock houses rocked, vessels broke from their moorings, bits of shells whistled through the air, buildings fell upon their occupants, shrieks and moans rose for a second above the awful din, and in all parts of the city men, women, and children ran into the streets, many of them insufficiently clad. Then fire broke out in a hundred places.

Orders were at first given that everybody should flee to the southern part of the city, and in a short time Barrington Street resembled a road of Belgium or Serbia when the inhabitants fled before the Germans. Every variety of vehicle was pressed into service for the sick and infirm. Men, women, and children, some carrying hastily snatched belongings, hurried along the pavements and overflowed the streets.

Stores were deserted, houses forsaken, and the entrance to Point Pleasant Park was soon black with human beings, some massed in groups, some running frantically back and forth. The wildest rumors were in circulation, and every bearer of tidings was immediately surrounded.

When later automobiles brought word that the danger was ended the crowds returned to find their homes a mass of wreckage or in ashes and relatives dead or wounded.

The main waterfront buildings, great piers for loading ships, and warehouses for munitions and supplies, which were located south of the Narrows, escaped the full force of the blow. While these piers and storehouses were damaged considerably, the facilities for loading transports and munitions ships were not so badly crippled as at first believed.

Across the narrows in the town of Dartmouth the results of the vast damage done by the explosion became more apparent today, while reports from towns and villages within a radius of 100 miles indicate that the force of the impact was felt, and in some cases resulted in property damage.

Thrilled by Offers of Aid.

During the day an emergency meeting of citizens was held at the City Hall, with Lieutenant Governor Grant and Deputy Mayor Colwell presiding.

The large audience listened with intense interest and ringing applause to the sheaf of telegrams from far and near which had poured in with messages of sympathy and promises of assistance, much of it on the way and some already here.

Two telegrams came from the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, who is in Regina. He said in one:

> Regret news. Hope for exaggeration. Tender sympathy and offer all aid.

Mrs. Jessie Jones, Director of Woman's Work in Washington, offered Red Cross supplies, asked for information as to what is most needed, and assured special transportation.

Vancouver, Saskatoon, Quebec, Montreal, and Hamilton, besides nearby towns, all wired similar offerings of food and other aid.

The American ship in port offered 150 blankets. Captain De Carteret of the French Cable Company said he would provide a temporary hospital. His offer may be accepted for the eighty inmates of the deaf and dumb institution, which is in such a dangerous condition that it may be necessary to vacate it.

A registry has been organized at the City Hall, where all the homeless are asked to leave their names so that the missing may be located if possible. The Bank of Nova Scotia will furnish all necessary funds to the various committees now organized.

The Dominion Coal Company has placed its entire quarters at the disposal of the city, and today the Very Rev. Dean Lloyd found the crypt of All Saints' Cathedral available as a house of refuge.

STORY OF BLUEJACKETS SLAIN.

Washington Discredits Reports of American Tars Killed.

TRURO, N. S., Dec. 7.—A telegraph operator, sent from Halifax by the Western Union Telegraph Company, said today that he saw the bodies of several sailors of the United States Navy who were killed by the explosion yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Reports to the Navy indicate that there was no American ship in the harbor of Halifax at the time of the explosion.

Special Tribunal of Inquiry.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—The Department of Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada will name a special tribunal to investigate the Halifax disaster. It will consist of a Judge of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court and two technical advisers, a naval man, and a mercantile marine expert. Justice Drysdale, the only Admiralty Judge of Nova Scotia, will probably head the commission.

HALIFAX FIRE LOSS RUNS INTO MILLIONS

Litigation Is Expected Over Questions of Damage by Fire and Explosion.

AMERICAN COMPANIES HIT

But to a Less Degree Than British and Canadian—Disaster Was Without Precedent.

Representatives of fire insurance companies which have insured property at Halifax expressed the belief yesterday, because later reports indicated a smaller area swept by flames, that the fire losses would be less than had been feared, although mounting well into the millions.

In spite of knowledge of the fact that munitions ships continually visited Halifax Harbor, making their way through the narrow outer harbor into Bedford Basin, the possibility of such a disaster had not been even remotely taken into account by American insurance companies which did business in that harbor. This was due to the absence of any precedent for such vast destruction by explosion and to the fact that no munitions ship had ever before blown up in North American waters.

Knowledge that ships loaded with high explosives had made thousands of safe trips to Europe had lessened the fears from this type of cargo, although regulations for handling explosives had been progressively made more stringent since the beginning of the war. It was demonstrated that a ship loaded with munitions would not readily explode when the Minnehaha, which carried a big cargo of explosives, succeeded in getting safely back to Halifax after a three days' fight against a fire which was discovered in her hold in midocean. Small explosions have occurred in other munitions ships without involving the rest of the cargo, and shipments of high explosives have weathered rough passages and the ordinary risks of the sea with a high record of safety. On the whole, the success in the handling of dynamite, guncotton and trinitrotoluol had, until Thursday, been rather reassuring.

In the absence of experiences like those of Thursday, little insurance had been written with the possibility of such a disaster in mind. Insurance rates at Halifax had not been increased on the supposition of such a danger, and residents and business men in Halifax had in only a very few instances specifically insured themselves against explosion, as apart from fire.

One thing regarded as certain by local insurance men is that complicated legal questions will arise in the settlement of insurance claims at Halifax, in determining what losses were caused by shock and what by fire. On a smaller scale this question was fought out in New York State and New Jersey after the Black Tom explosion, when it was held that fire insurance companies were liable for losses by fire, but not for destruction caused when buildings were shaken to pieces or when they were damaged by missiles.

After the Black Tom disaster many firms took out insurance specifically against explosions, but very few such policies were in effect at Halifax, it is said, because of the comparative freedom from explosions which that port has enjoyed, in spite of the great flow of munitions through it.

Frederick C. Buswell, Vice President of the Home Insurance Company and a member of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, said yesterday:

"Fire insurance policies cover loss due only to fire. Property which was destroyed by an explosion and then burned belongs to a different class. Fire insurance does not have to be paid on property lost in that way. The fire insurance policy does not cover débris.

"This matter was agitated at the time of the San Francisco fire. Insurance companies were not obliged to pay insurance for buildings which were destroyed by the shock before they were burned. However, it was incumbent on the insurance companies to establish that it was the earthquake which did the damage and not the fire, and at Halifax insurance companies will have to pay fire losses except where they can show that the explosion produced a total loss before fire burned the wreckage. This is very difficult to do where it is necessary to trace the fate of individual buildings which were destroyed in a great disaster.

"Fire insurance companies are not liable at all for damage caused by the shock of the explosion or by missiles to buildings which were not touched by fire. Damages such as the destruction of glass and brickwork by the shock or the collapse of a building must be covered by separate policies of a different nature. On the other hand, insurance companies must pay losses to insured property which is swept by fire, even if the fire is a result of the explosion. The Canadian insurance laws are substantially the same as those of this country.

"After the Black Tom explosion a year ago last July, there was a demand for insurance against direct damage due to explosions, where fire played no part. This resulted about last March in an amendment to the New York State laws permitting fire insurance companies to write policies covering such risks. Before this date companies organized in New York could not write such policies. Now companies in Connecticut and Massachusetts are also permitted to write insurance against loss due to explosions.

"Insurance of this type is known as 'concussion' insurance. A great deal of it has been written for property in this city, on the New Jersey coast, on the New England coast and on the Gulf coast, especially in and near New Orleans, to cover possible loss by bombardment, as well as by accidental explosions on ships, on railways, at terminals, and in factories making explosives.

"The rate, of course, varies greatly according to local conditions. A zoning system has been applied to this insurance, where bombardment is one of the risks, under which the rate is higher within five miles of the coast and lower in the next five miles, and so on. The proximity of any kind of a depot of explosives naturally raises local rates considerably at different places. A great deal of such insurance, totaling many millions, has been written for plants, buildings, and goods in storage in this city.

"As far as I have been able to learn, very little insurance of this type has been issued for property in Halifax. The loss there will be divided among American, Canadian, and London companies, American insurance companies paying the least. The Home, Phoenix, Aetna, and Hartford Companies of this country have all considerable liabilities in Halifax, however."

No information had been received yesterday at the offices of any of those four companies regarding the extent of the property losses in Halifax, but the belief was general that the total property loss would be small, when the area burned was considered.

REASSURES NEW YORKERS.

Danger of Munition Explosions Here Remote, Fire Headquarters Says.

While the possibility of explosions on munitions ships in New York Harbor is admitted, the danger is considered so slight that it has not had the least effect on insurance rates, according to Joseph O. Hammitt, Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau.

He said yesterday that, not even in the district which would be affected by an explosion of a cargo in the waters where all high explosives were loaded, had there been any increase in fire insurance rates on account of this hazard. This statement was confirmed by members of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Fire Commissioner Adamson made this statement regarding the explosion hazard in New York Harbor:

"Munition ships are not loaded at, nor do they anchor at, any piers in the City of New York. While, of course, there are large quantities of munitions leaving New York Harbor from time to time, adequate arrangements have been made so that in case of an explosion the City of New York would not suffer a conflagration. It is contrary to public policy at the present time to discuss these arrangements in detail."

People who sought information from Fire Headquarters yesterday as to the danger of munition explosions in New York waters were not told that a great explosion was entirely out of the question, but that such a possibility was extremely remote, and that in any case the Fire Department would be able to prevent a conflagration from following it.

Two conditions combined to produce the Halifax disaster, both of which are absent from New York Harbor. The first was the narrowness of the harbor at the point where the collision took place. As a result, ships had to pass each other at no great distance apart, making possible the crash of two vessels when signals were misunderstood. The ample dimensions of the New York anchorage are supposed to provide against an explosion arising from such a cause. The second condition is the fact that the narrow neck of water at Halifax Harbor was bounded by hills, so that the explosion was confined in a small area and struck with its full force at the walls of land which rose on either side. In the case of this harbor an explosion would have unlimited space in which to develop to the seaward. Besides, ships loading munitions here are a mile or more from shore, while the Mont Blanc is indicated by a dispatch from Halifax to have been less than a quarter of a mile from the waterfront.

Chief Hammitt said yesterday that the location of munition ships in New York Harbor was under the control of the War Department. The question of danger of disaster to the harbor from an explosion has been repeatedly considered by army engineers, who have admitted that more or less danger existed, but have held that, because of the importance of the traffic, it must be handled through New York Harbor, all possible precautions being taken to prevent disaster.

After the Black Tom explosion the position of the War Department was explained as follows in a dispatch from Washington to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"It was learned that from time to time the War Department had received protests from New York residents regarding the danger arising from the handling of vast quantities of explosives in New York Harbor. Army engineers have given the problem considerable study, it was said, but the so-called 'explosive anchorages' were unchanged.

"Army engineers having jurisdiction over anchorage matters in New York Harbor selected three anchorages at which explosives might be handled. When complaints were received from those who feared just such an explosion, (as the Black Tom explosion,) the War Department, it is understood, did not change the location of these anchorages, because no better arrangements could be made.

"An investigation of harbor conditions was completed last week by the army engineers, but it was said tonight that no recommendation was made concerning the 'explosive anchorages,' and apparently it was not the intention of the War Department to make any changes in regulations affecting handling of shipments of munitions in the harbor. The commercial importance of the traffic in war munitions demanded accommodation at the country's chief port for the loading and shipment of explosives, and the War Department is expected to assume the position that, while the explosion is regrettable, it cannot be attributed to Federal negligence."

Since that time regulations have been issued increasing the precautions required in handling munitions, but the Government and the city authorities have insisted on secrecy regarding new safeguards, in order that spies or enemies making attempts to cause explosions should not know what steps had been taken to meet them. Guards considered adequate have been placed over terminals where explosives are received, and patrols have been kept continually busy guarding munition ships.

Shipping men and the city fire authorities do not regard the danger of the blowing up of a fully loaded munition ship as being so grave a problem as the chance that a lighter carrying dynamite or trinitrotoluol may go off on its way to load an outward-bound vessel.

American shipping men have been proud of the record made in the handling of explosives in American harbors. In three years and four months of war, no serious explosion has taken place on board of any ship in an American harbor, although several great explosions have been reported abroad. This record has been maintained, in spite of fires and other accidents through which munition ships have passed.

No large magazines of explosives are allowed within several miles of the city limits. Small arms ammunition is the only kind which regularly passed through the city. Shipments of picric acid and guncotton in water have been allowed to come into the city, but they must be on lighters within twenty-four hours. These explosives are allowed to enter the city because they are graded as little more combustible than celluloid. The numerous explosions which have occurred within the last two years in New York City have been due, not to powder and other finished explosives, but usually to combinations of chemicals not explosive in themselves, which have occurred accidentally in laboratories and factories.

Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City issued a statement yesterday, saying that there was no danger of a disaster to Jersey City like that at Halifax, and none of a repetition of the Black Tom explosion. James M. Connolly, Inspector of Combustibles, after an investigation yesterday reported that the establishment of new depots for handling high explosives and of new routes for carrying them to munitions ships had eliminated the danger of great destruction of property and loss of life in Jersey City.

The changes reported by Inspector Connolly are also said to have decreased greatly the danger of serious damage to Manhattan from any harbor explosion. The new rules and routes have been kept a secret by the War Department.

CARRIED 2,800 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES

Thirty Tons of T. N. T. and Thirty-five Tons of Benzol on the Mont Blanc.

The deadly cargo of the French steamship Mont Blanc, which caused the Halifax catastrophe, comprised nearly 2,800 tons of explosives, including gunpowder, guncotton, and T. N. T. There were about thirty tons of T. N. T., which is the highest explosive exported from this country. There was no dynamite on the vessel, and it is never carried on French steamships.

Besides these explosives the Mont Blanc carried about thirty-five tons of benzol in iron drums. These were stowed on her deck and covered over with planks and tarpaulins, which made it look like a solid deck. The total value of her cargo was $3,000,000.

Men who loaded the Mont Blanc at the pier here said yesterday she had iron decks fore and aft. They thought it possible that the iron stem of the Imo cut into the side and burst open some of the benzol drums. This allowed the benzol to pour out on the decks and leak down into the stokehold and galley, where it caught fire.

The Mont Blanc, which was a small ammunition ship, left New York on Nov. 25. This class of steamships have been leaving American ports on the average of about one a week for three years, it was said, and there has never been a single accident. But for the benzol on deck catching fire, it was suggested, the explosion would never have taken place.

Shipping men recalled yesterday how the Atlantic Transport steamship Minnehaha, with 2,000 tons of explosives among her 14,000 tons of cargo, caught fire in July, 1916, when 500 miles east of Halifax, and raced back to that port with her decks ablaze, but there was no explosion except the one made by the bomb that started the fire among bales of rags in No. 1 hold.

Agents of the French Line here received a message yesterday from the Captain of the Mont Blanc by long distance telephone through agents at Montreal. The Captain said that all the crew were saved except one stoker, who disappeared after the men were mustered on deck to lower away the lifeboats. He did not give any explanation of the disaster, the agents said.

A dispatch was received yesterday from Halifax by Norton & Lilly, agents for the Belgian Relief Commission, stating that Captain H. From, three deck officers, and two others of the crew of the Imo had been killed, and that the vessel had been beached in the harbor with a large hole in her bottom and would be a total loss.

The Belgian Relief Commission received a message from Halifax that the cargo of grain on the Imo might be salvaged. The message added that the Norwegian steamship Sygna, also under charter to the commission, was in Bedford Basin at the time of the explosion and received damages that would prevent her from proceeding on her voyage to Rotterdam.

Christopher Ravn, the Norwegian Consul General, said yesterday that the crew of the Imo were all shipped in Christiania, and the Captain was the only one known by him.

The anxiety of the friends of the 300 passengers on the Nieuw Amsterdam was relieved yesterday by a dispatch, received by the agents of the Holland-America Line, stating that she was safe.

Officers of an arriving British liner, which left Halifax on Saturday, said yesterday that the Nieuw Amsterdam left that port previous to their sailing, and must have been well to the eastward of Cape Race when the explosion occurred.

There were about forty-five steamships of 3,000 to 35,000 gross tonnage in Bedford Basin on Saturday, and another half-dozen vessels were entering the port as the British steamship was going out.

United States Consul Unhurt.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Ethelbert Watts of this city, acting United States Consul at Halifax during the absence on leave of the regular Consul, escaped unharmed in the disaster which cost so many lives. A telegram was received from him by Mrs. Watts assuring her of his safety.

RACE IN BLIZZARD TO BRING RELIEF

Continued from Page 1.

will be placed as a unit under the direction of the Surgeon General."

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 7.—Word came late tonight that the Massachusetts relief train had been stalled in a snowdrift soon after passing through Amherst. Work was started to shovel away the huge pile to enable the train to pass.

MONTREAL TO RAISE A FUND.

Scores of Relatives of Halifax People Hurry Eastward.

Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, Dec. 7.—A meeting of prominent citizens was held in the Mayor's office this afternoon, when steps were taken to start a fund for the assistance of inhabitants of Halifax who have lost their all in the disaster.

It has been decided to raise $100,000 for the succor of the Nova Scotia city, and Lord Shaughnessy has been asked to serve as Chairman of the committee to obtain the money.

So far no hospital trains have been dispatched to Halifax from Montreal, because of the distance. There are many nearer cities which are able to send all the assistance needed.

Advices received here state that the naval vessels in the harbor were not damaged. Reports as to the extent of the damage done to admiralty and other property are still meagre.

The fact that there are over 200 army medical men in the military district of which Halifax is the headquarters, is regarded here as one of the fortunate features of the situation. Of the troops in the district at the time of the explosion only a very small proportion were in Halifax.

At the Bonaventure station of the Grand Trunk, whence trains leave for the maritime provinces, the ticket offices were besieged today by anxious relatives bound for Halifax. More than 500 extra passengers are being taken to Halifax by the Intercolonial in the twenty-four hours ending tonight.

Official messages reaching here are sent from the wireless station at the entrance of Halifax harbor to Sable Island, thence to North Sydney, where they are transferred to land wires. An alternative route is via Cape Sable and St. John.

RUSH RELIEF FROM HERE.

Red Cross Officials Send a Trainload of Food and Clothing.

A special train, with four cars loaded with clothing and food for the people of Halifax, started from this city over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Road, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and will arrive at Halifax tomorrow morning. It will make stops only at Worcester, Boston, and Portland. The train was loaded under the direction of John Magee, Director of Military Relief for the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross, with supplies on hand for shipment to depots in Europe.

Attached to the train was one passenger coach, in which Captain A. L. Boyce, in charge of the training of noncommissioned officers at Governors Island; Captain Goodwin of the Medical Corps of Governors Island; Ellis Russell of the Red Cross warehouse in this city, and Miss Jessie Forbes, a nurse, of Halifax, started from this city.

Preparations to load the train started on Thursday, after a telegram had been received from John Ellsworth of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, who happened to be visiting Halifax to inspect the canteen which the Red Cross has established there for American soldiers. When the disaster occurred he telegraphed as soon as possible, asking that a trainload of clothing and food be sent from this city.

This relief shipment, the first to be made from this city, includes 10,000 blankets, 10,080 sweaters, 4,930 pairs of socks, 3,034 pairs of bed socks, forty cases of bandages, 495 cots, 15,152 pieces of men's, women's, children's, and infants' apparel, one carload of foodstuffs, and twenty cases of disinfectants. The shipment is valued at more than $20,000. The sweaters, blankets, socks, clothing, and bandages were taken from the emergency supply at the Red Cross warehouse at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street. The food was purchased here. Ethan Allen, manager of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross, and Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, Vice Chairman of the New York County Chapter, aided in arranging for the shipment. Mr. Allen said last night:

"On receipt of word that more supplies are needed we will prepare additional shipments as fast as possible. We stand ready to do all we can to relieve suffering and distress in Halifax. In whatever we undertake we will be guided by the advice of the Halifax authorities or Red Cross representatives at the scene of the disaster."

No hospital units were sent from this city because it was learned that hospital staffs were on the way to Halifax from Boston and Quebec. New York units will be sent, if the Red Cross here is advised that more doctors and nurses are needed.

Acting Mayor Dowling sent the following telegram yesterday to the Mayor of Halifax:

"In common with all residents of our nation, the people of the City of New York extend to you their most sincere sympathy in the disaster that has befallen your city. If New York can be of any service to your stricken community, do not fail to command us."

The Directors of the Canadian Club of New York yesterday appropriated $3,000 for the relief of sufferers in Halifax. Because of the absence of information as to what was most needed, the money itself was sent to Halifax by the Red Cross relief train

CHILDREN GIVE GENEROUSLY.

St. John Boys Even Donate Their Own Overcoats for Halifax's Needy.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 7.—Every public school student in the city was asked to bring to his school today a bit of clothing for some destitute child of Halifax. Tonight 10,000 pieces of clothing were counted as representing the response of the city's youth.

Hats, caps, coats, trousers, underwear, shoes and stockings and overshoes, blouses, waists and skirts, in short, every item of a child's wardrobe, was assembled to meet every conceivable demand. And the clothing was good. Boys in many cases gave overcoats from their backs, and the girls were not outdone in generosity.

A St. John distributing depot has been opened in the devastated city, and frequent trains will keep it supplied with donations collected here.

HOST OF WOUNDED IN TRURO.

Trains with Victims Arriving Constantly from Halifax.

TRURO, N. S., Dec. 7.—This manufacturing town, the nearest place of importance to Halifax, has been made a centre of relief activities outside of the stricken city.

The Truro Academy, the Court House, the Fire Hall, and the military hospitals are filled tonight with wounded who have been arriving from Halifax in seemingly endless procession today.

Several of the injured died on the trains, and others have died since reaching Truro. Operating rooms have been improvised, and the best professional skill the province commands is being employed. The hospital records already show instances where whole families have been wiped out.

Railway facilities are being taxed to the utmost to bring the victims of the tragedy and rush supplies to the homeless in Halifax. Railway officials and employes worked all night to put into service every available bit of rolling stock.

The work of the railroad men included making arrangements to expedite the movement across the peninsula of relief trains from St. John, N. B., and other points in Eastern Canada.

Steps were taken here today to rush to Halifax all the food that could be obtained. Refugees reaching here said that many persons were without food, and that the need of a large supply from outside was urgent. Supplies of clothing and blankets also were sent forward as rapidly as possible.

New Hampshire Offers Aid.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 7.—Governor Henry W. Keyes today telegraphed to the Mayor of Halifax assuring him of New Hampshire's sympathy for the stricken city and offering aid. William J. Ahern, Secretary of the Board of Charities and Correction, has left for Halifax to investigate conditions and report.

Bay State to Raise $1,000,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7.—A movement to raise at least $1,000,000 in this State by public subscription for the Halifax sufferers was started today. Funds will be collected in every city and town under the direction of the Public Safety Committee.

Camp Devens to Send Hospital Train

AYER, Mass., Dec. 7.—Preparations were made at Camp Devens today to send a completely equipped field hospital unit, including army surgeons and Red Cross nurses, from the base hospital to Halifax, if its services were required. Plans were perfected for a special train and officials stated that the company could start at short notice.

OUR BLUEJACKETS HELPING IN HALIFAX

Warship Furnishes Aid to Police and Establishes a Hospital.

PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE

Expresses Nation's Sympathy—Red Cross Trains from New York and Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Wilson today sent a telegram to the Governor General of Canada expressive of the sentiments of the American people over the terrific loss of life sustained in the disaster at Halifax. The text of the message follows:

> His Excellency, the Governor General of Canada:
>
> In presence of the awful disaster at Halifax the people of the United States offer to their noble brethren of the Dominion their heartfelt sympathy and grief, as is fitting at this time, when to the ties of kinship and community of speech and of national interests are added the strong bonds of union in the common cause of devotion to the supreme duties of national existence.

Secretary Daniels tonight received the following report from a representative of the Navy Department at Halifax on the American warship now there:

"On account of a bad blizzard, which has been blowing heavily all day, the situation here has been made most painful. A great deal of confusion exists throughout the city, and, therefore, in order to assist I have established a hospital on shipboard, where we are treating a great many of the wounded and injured. A large working party has been landed to lend assistance in putting up shelters for the homeless people of the City of Halifax."

By every available means the State Department has been trying to get into direct communication with Ethelbert Watts, the American Consul General at Halifax. That Mr. Watts was safe seemed certain when the State Department heard that his relatives had received a brief message saying that he had survived the disaster.

Charles M. Freeman, American Consul at Sydney, N. S., is expected to send a report to the department. He was ordered last night to proceed at once from Sydney to Halifax and report in full on the situation, as well as to render all possible assistance to Consul General Watts. A telegram received from Mr. Freeman this morning said that he was starting on the first train for Halifax.

Heard Explosion 52 Miles at Sea.

An American warship has arrived at Halifax and landed an armed guard to aid the authorities in patrolling the damaged section of the city. The commander of this vessel notified Secretary Daniels this morning that the explosion was "seen and heard" by the officers and crew of the warship while it was fifty-two miles distant at sea. The Navy Department made this announcement this morning:

"The following report was received from a naval commander at Halifax:

"'While fifty-two miles at sea the explosion of a munitions ship was seen and heard. Upon arrival assistance was offered to the authorities and the following learned concerning the circumstances leading up to the explosion:

"'A Belgian relief ship collided with a French munitions vessel loaded with 3,000 tons of T. N. T. and a large quantity of benzine. Due to the collision, the benzine caught on fire, and as soon as the fire started the crew abandoned the ship, reaching shore before the explosion took place.

"'Practically all of North Halifax was destroyed, and all of the windows and doors in Halifax and Dartmouth were demolished.

"'It is believed there are 5,000 dead, but these figures cannot be confirmed.

"'The explosion sunk three ships and badly damaged many others. The ruins of the buildings are now burning fiercely in North Halifax.'"

Later this afternoon the Navy Department made this announcement:

"The commander of an American warship which arrived at Halifax soon after the explosion there has landed a guard to assist in the work of policing the city, in co-operation with the local authorities, the Navy Department was informed today. The explosion was seen and heard by this warship, which was fifty-two miles at sea when it occurred, the commander reports."

To assist in bringing aid to the thousands of injured and destitute men, women, and children of the stricken city special Red Cross relief trains left Boston and New York this morning under orders from Red Cross Headquarters in Washington. All last night and today the Directors General of the Military Relief and Civilian Relief Departments of the Red Cross were in telegraphic and telephonic communication with their representatives already at the scene of the disaster and with the Red Cross workers in Boston and New York who were making ready the relief trains.

The American Red Cross relief work at Halifax will be in charge of John F. Moors of Boston, who started for the scene last night. Mr. Moors was appointed to take charge of the work by W. Frank Persons, Director General of Civilian Relief. He was accompanied from Boston by a party of social and medical workers connected with the Public Safety Committee of the State of Massachusetts, all of whom had experience with him at the Salem and Chelsea fires a few years ago. The medical contingent and other workers subsequently starting for Halifax have been instructed to report to Mr. Moors. All relief supplies will be turned over to him on arrival at their destination.

Base Hospital from Boston.

The train sent from Boston this morning has on board an entire base hospital with nurses, doctors, and full equipment for 500 beds. The train on which Mr. Moors departed last night carried part of a carload of medical supplies, and the special train which started today was loaded chiefly with equipment and supplies to meet the needs of surgeons and nurses.

Included in the relief personnel are Carl Christian Carstens, Secretary of the Emergency Relief Committee of the Boston Red Cross Chapter, of which Mr. Moors is Chairman; Miss Katherine McMahon, Director of Civilian Relief for the New England Division of the Red Cross; William H. Pear and Prentice Murphy, officials of the Children's Aid Society of Boston, and Miss Roscoe of the Boston Associated Charities.

As soon as it was known that a great disaster had taken place the Red Cross prepared to extend every aid in its power and to hasten the dispatch of relief from the nearest available points. Jesse Jones, Director General of Military Relief, and W. F. Persons, Director General of Civilian Relief, got in touch with J. B. Pugsley, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, last night for the purpose of ascertaining in some measure the extent of aid needed and to give assurance of the Red Cross's desire to extend every relief possible. Yesterday Director General Jones sent the following identical telegrams to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia at Halifax and the Mayor of Halifax:

> American Red Cross is ready and anxious to render service and assistance. Will you indicate what is most needed, and most practical that we might do? Will be glad to have you also communicate with our J. S. Ellsworth at Halifax Hotel.

Telegrams were also sent by Director General Persons to Sir Herbert B. Ames, Honorary Secretary of the Canadian Patriot Fund at Ottawa, and to the Canadian Red Cross at Toronto, notifying them of the relief sent from New York and Boston.

A joint resolution to appropriate $5,000,000 for the relief of the stricken people of Halifax was introduced in the House of Representatives today by Representative Tague of Massachusetts.

BRINGS PLOT RUMOR FROM RUINED CITY

New Yorker Heard Naval Magazine Blew up and Dead German Was Found.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—A report that a naval magazine blew up, precipitating the Halifax disaster, and that the body of a dead German was found near the magazine, was brought to this city tonight by A. J. Goldberg, a button merchant of New York, who was in the first party of refugees to reach here from the shattered city.

Goldberg did not vouch for the truth of the magazine explosion report. He said the information was given him by a railroad official, who said he had it from a member of the municipal government at Halifax.

According to this story, when the naval magazine exploded ships in the immediate vicinity cut loose their moorings and scurried out into the stream. In the fleet was a heavily laden munitions steamer. During the scramble for safety she was rammed by a freight steamer and blew up, spreading havoc far and wide.

Mr. Goldberg lives at 630 West 141st Street, New York. In company with Charles J. Clark, a traveling salesman, whose home is at 301 St. James Street, Montreal, he was on a train bound from St. John to Halifax.

"We were eight miles out of Halifax and twenty minutes late," said Mr. Goldberg, "when there was a slight explosion and then a terrible one. The train came to a sudden stop. Almost immediately the Pullman car began to rock and the glass began to break. It was a clear morning, and as we got out of the car we could see a great cloud of smoke hanging low over Halifax in the distance.

"The engineer of the train said he thought the gas tank in Halifax had exploded, so he started up the train and we proceeded slowly. When we got to Africville the train came to a stop. We got out and were horrified at the sight we saw.

"The platform of the railroad station was crowded with wounded people, most of them children. Many of the children were groping about. They could not see. Their eyes were filled with small bits of glass. I noticed, too, that most of the children were cut about the neck. It seemed just as if a keen-edge knife had slashed each little throat.

"We took about 250 of the injured aboard the train and gave them what medical aid we could. All the passengers turned doctor. The first one I treated was a little girl. She could not see. Her eyes were filled with glass. I got the glass out, but she could not see. She was blind. The glass had cut into her eyeballs. She was a brave little mite. She did not cry one bit.

"Clark deserves great credit. He knows a little about medicine, and, with coat off and sleeves rolled up, he pitched right in. I bet he treated fifty of the wounded. He had a bottle of brandy in his grip, and that helped some.

"There was one mother with two babies in her arms. Her face was covered with blood, but she kept wiping the blood from her eyes, hugging the babies to her breast all the while. We took the babies from her in order that we might dress her wounds with bandages that we made from the Pullman bed linen. The two babies were dead. We didn't tell the mother, but put the little ones away in a berth.

"After a while the train was started back to Truro with the wounded. Four children died on the way."

CALL SCENE WORSE THAN A BATTLEFIELD

Continued from Page 1.

house and found what appeared to be the half-burned body of an old woman. We brought it into the open and beckoned to the aged man. For several seconds he stared as though bewildered at the smoking pile. Then he said: 'Well, that's my wife.' There were hundreds, many hundreds of similar incidents."

Esmond P. Barry, a St. John postal clerk, was at Richmond when the catastrophe occurred. He said: "The people died in our car like flies. Some of them came to the place with noses shot off, eyes put out, faces slashed with flying glass, limbs torn and distorted. On one occasion, while we were working around a wrecked building we could see a little baby fifty feet or more underneath a burning mass crying for aid. We could not get within thirty feet of the child and had to watch while it burned to death. Men and women and children were lying in the streets and hundreds must be buried beneath wreckage."

A message from Truro says that Eleanor Tapley of St. John, a student at Mount Vincent's Academy at Halifax, who arrived there, stated that the armory was destroyed and some soldiers were killed. The academy was converted into a hospital, to which as many as could be found place for were brought and cared for by the sisters and girl students. The convent was badly damaged and some of the sisters were seriously injured by broken glass.

"We first received word of the disaster," said Miss Tapley, "from an engine which came hurrying up from the city, rocking from side to side under its terrific speed. The engineer, the only man aboard, cried out 'Give me anything you have. Blankets, food, bandages, or anything. The whole city is wrecked and for the mercy of God be quick.'

"We girls immediately rushed to get anything that we could lay our hands on. Sweaters, coats, and other clothing were torn in strips for bandages. Everything was piled into the locomotive, which then tore away again at top speed for the scene of the disaster.

"No one at the convent was killed, but some of the sisters were terribly cut by flying glass, which in our section of the city did most of the damage. Every window of the academy was broken and some pillars in the chapel fell."

Steamers arriving from Halifax today added to the story of death and suffering. Thomas Trainor, a pilot, said that 1,000 bodies had been recovered. He had seen several steamers in the harbor that had been damaged, and said that the number of seamen killed was large.

C. H. Frizzil reported having seen fifty charred bodies in Campbell Road. While walking from Halifax to Needham he counted 169 bodies scattered in the fields. He saw a woman strolling apparently dazed along the railroad track. With one hand she led a small child. On the other arm she bore the headless body of an infant.

Another arrival said that in a school at Richmond 200 children had met death.

R. G. Marsh reported having seen a mother standing in the street calling for help that was not to be had, for her husband and four children imprisoned in their burning home. It was impossible to approach the house.

In another house to which he made his way in an effort to be of aid he discovered four bodies piled one on the other by freak of the explosion.

A telephone message from Truro today said that many women, injured or destitute or both, who had been brought from Halifax, had been so crazed by the shock that upon arriving at the relief stations they were unable to tell their own names.

Abraham Sendel of Montreal, who was at work on Water Street, the nearest to the Halifax docks, reached here tonight. He estimated that 250 to 300 bodies were buried in the ruins of the North Street railroad station.

The International Longshoremen's Association of this city has word that more than 100 Halifax longshoremen have been killed, and a much larger number injured.

KILLED AT 2 MILES' DISTANCE.

Brakeman on a Train Hit by a Fragment of Metal.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 7.—One of the passengers on the Maritime Express, which was near Halifax at the time of the explosion, and has just returned here, says that the train, although two miles from the Mont Blanc, did not escape without damage. The windows were demolished, and a large piece of metal weighing about five pounds went crashing through the baggage car and instantly killed one of the brakemen who was asleep in his bunk. The conductor and one of the other brakemen escaped uninjured, but the car was smashed to fragments.

The passengers and the crew of the train were alarmed. Some were of the opinion that a German raider was off the coast. A few of the crew left the train and, going ahead a short distance, saw the terrible evidence of the tragedy, with scores of dead lying about.

Roger March, a passenger on the express, says that on entering the caboose of a freight train standing on a siding nearby, he say a trainman sitting on a chair, apparently smoking a cigarette. He approached the man, intending to ask assistance in relief work, but found that the man was lifeless.

Reports from Halifax tonight say that great numbers of dead have been found floating in Bedford Basin and that the identification of these is difficult.

WORST CANADIAN DISASTER.

Collision Similar to That Which Sunk the Empress of Ireland.

In the number of lives lost the Halifax catastrophe is by far the greatest in the history of Canada. The only event that approaches it in that respect was the sinking of the Canadian Pacific Railway liner Empress of Ireland in the St. Lawrence River on May 29, 1914, when 934 persons perished.

The Empress of Ireland disaster had several points of similarity with the collision which wrought such havoc at Halifax. Both were the result of collisions. In each case a Norwegian vessel rammed the other ship, and in each case the collision was attributed to a confusion in whistle signals.

The overturning of the excursion steamer Victoria in the Thames at London, Ont., on May 24, 1881, cost 196 lives. The fall of the Quebec Bridge in August, 1907, resulted in the loss of 75 lives. Fourteen were sacrificed when the centre span fell in September, 1916.

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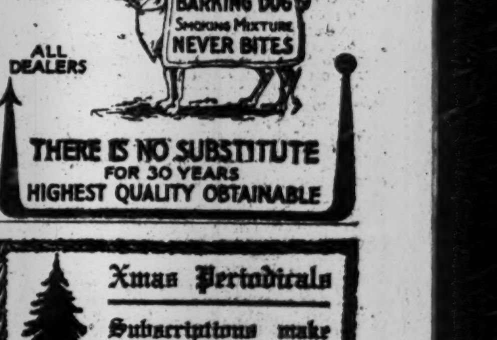

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FIRE SWEPT DESERT CONFRONTS GERMANS

Caught by British at Great Disadvantage in Occupying Ground Vacated by Byng.

HOT FIGHT NEAR VACQUERIE

London Reports the Capture of Trenches—Attack Was Repulsed, Says Berlin.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Dec. 7.—(Associated Press.)—The Germans today continued their work of reoccupying the devastated area bequeathed to them by the British when General Byng made his withdrawal from the Cambrai salient.

It was an unsavory task that faced the enemy. The Bourlon Wood still was reeking with poisonous gas, Graincourt, Anneux, Cantaing, Noyelles, Marcoing, and Masnières were a waste of ruins, and the low-lying ground on which the Germans apparently had planned to dig their new trenches was overlooked by the British positions.

Into this desert the big guns were hurling tons of explosives, and machine gunners were whipping a constant stream of bullets into the ranks of the enemy sent forward prospecting for desirable points available for defense. Meanwhile the major portion of the British Army was sitting comfortably in its new home, the consolidation virtually having been completed before the men started to retire.

As a matter of fact, part of this work was done for the British by the Germans in the famous Hindenburg trenches. The wonderful German dugouts and network of front line and communication trenches were all at the disposal of the Tommies, who looked out with unconcerned satisfaction at the former occupants, laboring to build new underground habitations.

Fighting continued today at many points between advanced patrols of the British and the Germans. In the region of La Vacquerie the Germans gave no indication that they had abandoned their attempt to oust the British from the high ground just north of La Vacquerie village. The advance of the Germans into the evacuated territory has been much hampered by the methods of the British.

British Announce Vacquerie Gain.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Renewal of fighting north of La Vacquerie, on the Cambrai front, is reported in the British official communication issued this evening, which announces the capture of German trenches by Ulster troops, making a considerable improvement in that part of the British line.

Increased German artillery activity north of the Scarpe is also reported by Field Marshal Haig.

The official announcement reads:

A successful local operation was carried out today north of La Vacquerie. Trenches constituting our objective were captured by the Ulster troops, making a considerable improvement in our line at this point.

Southeast of Ypres our patrols last night successfully attacked hostile working parties. Northeast of Ypres a hostile raid was repulsed, and a number of casualties were inflicted on the enemy. In these encounters prisoners were taken.

The afternoon official announcement says:

The infantry action on the Cambrai front during the night was confined to patrol encounters, in which we secured prisoners. The enemy's artillery has shown increased activity on both banks of the Scarpe.

The official communication issued by the War Office tonight says:

Local engagements on both sides of Graincourt were successful for us.

Berlin Reports Grenade Fight.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Repulse of a fierce grenade attack made by the British north of La Vacquerie is reported in today's official statement issued at Army Headquarters. The statement reads:

Western Theatre, Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria—Firing on the Ypres salient, which was heavier at times has extended to the south as far as Lys. On the south bank of the Scarpe the artillery firing increased toward evening.

Between Graincourt and Marcoing there were unimportant enterprises for the improvement of our position. The Farm of La Justice was taken by storm and Marcoing was cleared of the enemy.

North of La Vacquerie we maintained our positions in bitter fighting against English hand grenade attacks. The enemy, who had penetrated them for a time, was thrown back by our counterattack.

FRENCH SHATTER ATTACK.

German Attempt to Advance East of the Meuse Fails.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Two attacks were made by the Germans on the French lines east of the Meuse in the Verdun region last night after a heavy bombardment. The attacking forces, the War Office announced today, were driven off by the French fire.

The official statement reads:

There was vigorous artillery fighting in the region northwest of Rheims.

On the right bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the enemy made two attempts to approach our lines in the region of Bezonvaux and Beaumont. Our fire broke up these attacks, and compelled the assailants to retire to their trenches.

Near the Colonne trench our patrols took prisoners. The artillery on both sides is showing great activity in the region of the Rhone-Rhine Canal.

The official communication, issued this evening, reads:

Considerable artillery activity by both sides has prevailed in the region of Maisons de Champagne, and on the right bank of the Meuse. There have been no infantry actions.

During the night of Dec. 5-6 our airplanes bombed the stations at Fribourg and Thionville, and also various depots and cantonments behind the enemy's line.

On the Belgian front, on the 6th and 7th insts., there were the customary artillery engagements, which were especially spirited in the regions of Pervyse and Merokem. A long-range gun fired some shells into the environs of Adenkirke.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The statement issued today at Army Headquarters dealing with the fighting on the French front says:

Front of the German Crown Prince—On both sides of the Meuse River the firing activity was lively during the afternoon.

Front of Duke Albrecht—Rhenish Landwehr brought in twenty prisoners after a bold attack on French trenches in the Apremont Forest.

RAID ON GERMAN AIRDROMES

LONDON, Dec. 7.—British naval airplanes on Wednesday and Thursday continued their bombing raids on German military works in Belgium, the British Admiralty announced today. The text reads:

"During Wednesday and Thursday bombing raids were carried out by our naval aircraft on the following objectives: Utykerke airdrome, St. Denis-Westrem airdrome, Engel airdrome, Bruges docks, and various railway traffic.

"Bombs were observed to explode and fire was caused among huts and sheds. All our machines returned safely.

GERMANS FEEL OUT NEW BRITISH LINE

Great Caution Shown in Occupying the Ground Vacated by Byng's Withdrawal.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 6, (via London, Dec. 7.)—The Commander in Chief announced this afternoon in his official communiqué news of the British withdrawal from part of the ground captured in the advance on Nov. 20 in order to avoid holding the sharp salient made by Bourlon Wood and the line running down east and west of it. This operation was very secret and was carried out with the greatest courage and discipline by the British troops.

It was not an easy or safe thing to do, and its success depended on the enemy's complete ignorance of the British intention and the valor of the rearguards holding positions to the last possible moment, ready to fight hard until the main bodies of troops had been withdrawn to the present line of defense. Any premature discovery might have led to immediate pressure by the enemy against the British forward posts, and considerable danger to those falling back behind them.

So far from this happening, the enemy was thoroughly deceived as to the British intentions. Long after the withdrawal had been effected on the left, yesterday morning, he put down a heavy bombardment on the abandoned trenches near Moeuvres and afterward launched a strong infantry attack on those positions, watche dat adistance by the British, who chuckled at this furious advance upon mythical defenders. It seemed a huge joke to men whose sense of humor was sharpened by their sense of safety.

Mist Aided British Withdrawal.

The withdrawal began the night before last. It was very cold and still over the battlefield, with a hard frost on the ground and a bright moon shining over its whiteness. Mist floated about the fields, and the British moved silently like shadows in it. If the enemy saw any movement he did not suspect anything more than the business of relief.

It was in the Bourlon Wood area that as yesterday morning drew on he first suspected a strange emptiness. He sent his patrols forward, and as they crept into the wood and south of Bourlon Village they must have seen pretty quickly signs of the British having packed up and gone.

The British left nothing behind them. They destroyed the depots and works which the enemy had built and which the British had occupied during their fortnight's adventure.

At midday yesterday small bodies of Germans were seen advancing very cautiously over the rising ground south of Bourlon Village, and half an hour later groups of them approached the ruins of the sugar factory which had once been their balloon shed. They hesitated here, did not seem to like the look of things, crept round and about, and then, spurring their courage, went inside.

Later, after the news had been taken back or signalled back, strong forces of the enemy came forward, showing themselves on the skyline and advancing in open order down the slope. At 1 o'clock the British artillery, which had been very quiet, waiting for targets, opened fire and swept all this ground with shrapnel, so that these standing figures fell, some of them killed or wounded and all of them taking to earth. The bombardment was maintained, but all through the day, up to 7 o'clock in the evening, groups and scattered bodies of German troops were seen working southward to get in touch with the new British line of defense, which they could not locate.

A little while after dusk yesterday about 400 of them were seen on the south side of the Cambrai road and at 9 o'clock the British saw another 300 or so southeast of Bourlon Wood. I hear that two prisoners were captured from these forward patrols. They said that three battalions of their regiment were advancing in order to maintain pressure on the British rearguards, and get in contact, if possible, with the main line.

German Air Observers Failed.

All through the day hostile airplanes flew over the British lines, trying to observe the new British positions, but they could not have discovered what they wanted, for long after the abandonment of Bourlon Wood and other positions around it, they heavily shelled those places.

During the afternoon considerable bodies of men seemed to be assembling in the centre of the British line for an assault in mass, but the British guns dealt with them and scattered them where they were under cover of the sunken road.

This morning the enemy still seemed to be bewildered as to the British positions and intentions. On the British right wing yesterday their violent fighting was again around La Vacquerie, but the new thrust in that direction was repulsed after much killing of his men, and the British pressed him back from some of the ground he gained in the earlier fighting.

The events between Nov. 20 and the strategical withdrawal from Bourlon Wood to the present line form one of the most thrilling and extraordinary episodes in the history of this war. It began when Sir Julian Byng's audacious and cunning plan of an attack without a preliminary bombardment and with large numbers of tanks stupefied the enemy and opened a wide breach in the Hindenburg line, through which the British infantry and cavalry passed out, and the cavalry did amazing things which have not yet all been told. There is, for instance, the story of German prisoners that some British troops actually rode into Cambrai itself.

On that first day of victory 10,000 prisoners were taken by the British, and it is conceived that but for certain elements of bad luck, Cambrai might have been taken, though it was not within the British expectations.

The enemy was quick in hurrying up guns and reinforcements and developed violent counterattacks. In all those he lost prodigiously in men. After all this fighting and one day of vicissitudes, during which the enemy had the luck to get through a weak place in the British advanced lines and overrun the part of the country the British had gained, the British have withdrawn to strong positions on the ground seized from the enemy in a cheap and easy way. Here the British remain secure with good observation and strong lines behind them.

TEUTON ATTITUDE DEPRESSES LENINE

Blunt Rejection of Bolshevist Truce Terms Blamed on Allied Imperialists.

DECREE ANNULLING LOANS

Cessation of Payment of Interest Is Also Proclaimed—Causes of Dukhonin's Downfall.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 7.—There is really little to be said about the peace negotiations. The inevitable happened, and it is astonishing that the Smolny Institute should be depressed.

A communiqué which gives a hasty and imperfect report of the proceedings ends by blaming the allied imperialists and bourgeois, but really it would be more to the point to blame the German democracy, which, instead of carrying out the programme of making a revolution and sending a German Bolshevist delegation, allowed the German imperialists and militarists to do what they have always done ever since nature evolved that special type.

The Russian civilian delegation was met by a delegation of German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish officers, headed by General Hoffmeister. Punch might picture the scene. What the Germans demanded was an unconditional armistice, nothing less and nothing more. For them it was simply a momentary question—a question of husbanding their depleted resources. An attempt by the Russians to bargain for terms, to obtain the evacuation of the Baltic Islands and a pledge not to transfer troops to the allied fronts was coolly turned down with the remark that if the Russians insisted on such the Germans would go on fighting.

As to peace terms, that did not concern the enemy delegation, and they referred the Russians to speeches of Kühlmann and Czernin. The whole question was peremptorily reduced to the purely military problem of an armistice on the Russian front, and here again the details of the negotiations are left obscure. All that is known is that the Germans demanded complete cessation of hostilities between the Baltic and the Black Sea, and after some haggling over the duration of the armistice the negotiations were interrupted pending receipt of further instructions on both sides.

As I said, the Bolsheviki are venting their chagrin on the Allies, and Lenine shows signs of carrying out his threat of forcing the Allies to their knees by declaring Russia bankrupt. A decree was published today summarily announcing the annulment of all foreign loans and the cessation of payment of interest on loans. For the moment this decree is important only as a mental symptom.

The terms of the agreement submitted to the German command on the western front are in the main a neutral zone, a space between the first rows of wire entanglements, where the soldiers may meet without arms, all military operations to cease, and all troops to remain in their present positions.

Details of Dukhonin's Downfall.

Details of General Dukhonin's downfall show that for some days past divided counsels had reigned at Army Headquarters.

Part of the Central Army Committee was disposed to parley with the Bolsheviki. Others urged resistance to the utmost. Shock battalions dug trenches north of Mohilov in anticipation of an attack by Krylenko's force.

The staff burned their secret strategical papers and maps to prevent their falling into the hands of the Bolsheviki and made preparation to retire to Kieff, where protection was guaranteed by the Ukrainian Rada. The Bolshevist soldiers of the garrison were incensed by these preparations and made efforts to detain the staff.

General Dukhonin at the last moment could not make up his mind to resist Krylenko's force as he feared a defection on the part of his own troops. While he hesitated Krylenko's force entered Mohilev with tragic results.

General Dukhonin was a quiet, hardworking man, a good fighting general but of moderate capacity as a strategist. He consented to assume the post of Chief of Staff and acting Chief. When, after Korniloff's flight, he assumed the post of Chief and refused to recognize the Bolshevist Government, his position as Commander in Chief of the disorganized army was extremely difficult, but he displayed great courage and a strong sense of duty. His last appeal to the army read:

"Do not believe that the Allies do not want peace. They want peace as much as we do, but they want a peace that guarantees the liberty of all nations from autocracy and the rule of militarism—a durable peace and not a peace that in the near future will again plunge the world into war.

"It is not terrible that we must carry out treaties, concluded between the Allies and the Czar's Government, but it is terrible if we break these treaties and so deprive ourselves of the defenders of our longed-for democratic system and become the slaves of imperialistic Germany, where, instead of right, liberty, and conscience, reign treachery and falsehood.

"Soldiers, do not let yourselves be deluded into making peace with Germany. Do not hurry into William's embraces."

A part of the Army Committee parleyed on Sunday with the Smolny Institute headquarters, and the Smolny people had already agreed to displace Krylenko as Chief by General Bonch Bruevich, commander on the northern front and brother of the Secretary of the Bolshevist Government.

The City Council Building has been occupied by the sailors and the Red Guard who last night first prevented the Mayor and Councilors from entering Council Hall, and then, after they got in by the back door and had begun debate on unemployment and relief work, broke into the hall and with threatening gestures broke up the meeting. The meeting was resumed in another building. All the municipal employes threaten to go out on strike.

The Bolsheviki are preparing for new Council elections which the other parties will boycott. In Moscow the Military Revolutionary Committee is searching high and low for Socialist Ministers of the Provisional Government who have disappeared.

HEBRON OCCUPIED BY BRITISH TROOPS

Turks Driven from City Where Abraham Was Buried and David Lived.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—General E. H. H. Allenby reports that he has occupied the town of Hebron, in Palestine, the British War Office officially announces tonight.

Ancient Hebron, today called by the Arabian name of El Khulil, is situated about twenty miles southwest of Jerusalem, with approximately 15,000 inhabitants. Although the British forces are nearer to Jerusalem on the west and the northwest, the taking of Hebron is of interest because tradition identifies it as the site of the tombs of Abraham and other patriarchs. King David resided here for the first seven years of his reign.

KILL DISGUISED PRUSSIANS.

Alpini Discover a Detachment in Italian Uniforms and Wipe It Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—An official dispatch from Rome received here today says that German soldiers disguised themselves in Italian uniforms, as a ruse, in endeavoring to capture an Italian position yesterday, but the stratagem was discovered in time for the Italians to annihilate the entire party. The text of the dispatch follows:

"The correspondent of the Tribuna of Rome writes that yesterday Alpini defending Monfenera saw a large body of troops advancing toward our position, preceded by a major. They all wore Italian uniforms, but it was noticed that one of the officers was trying to conceal his German helmet.

"As the group approached our lines, one of them shouted to the Italians to abandon their positions. Made aware of the base trick, the Alpini threw themselves against the Prussians and killed them all.

"Yesterday the enemy raised a board to announce in large letters that on Dec. 2 Russia had signed a separate peace with Austria. Our soldiers received the insidious communication with a volley of rifle fire.

"Edward Mascagni, son of the celebrated composer, was taken prisoner by the Austrians and interned in Hungary."

PARIS RUSSIANS OPPOSE BOLSHEVIKI

Hold Meeting and Pass Resolution Unanimously Denouncing Movement for Peace.

LOOK FOR CHANGE SOON

Believe Present Anarchical Regime Will Give Place to Saner Form of Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—"What is the future of Russia—anarchy, autocracy, or federated republic?" was the question I have put to various leading members of the Russian colony in Paris, who last night held a meeting attended by over two thousand Russians to vote a unanimous resolution dissociating themselves from the Maximalist peace movement. A summary of the replies may be given as follows:

At present it is no use trying to hide the fact that anarchy reigns supreme, and mighty Russia is crumbling into a series of separate republics, which spring up overnight like mushrooms, north, south, east, and west. The Maximalist leaders at Petrograd have actual sway only over a limited area, but their tenets are in sympathy, generally speaking, with those of the leaders of other units. Especially on the question of peace, not a coward's peace, as has been, perhaps, over-hastily assumed in allied countries, but a peace that will enable Russia to "cultivate her garden"—as Voltaire said—in tranquillity.

It must be remembered, too, that anarchy today means more than a state of chaos. To Russians anarchy is a creed, a new theory of government which they are the first to put into practice. The old term for the extreme revolutionists—nihilists—gives the key to the creed's essence. Nihil mean nothing, and the Russian anarchists are planning a new State in which there will be as little as possible control, in which men will live together in perfect freedom, bound by no laws, fenced by no restriction, oppressed by no taxes. That, of course, is their ideal—in practice a certain amount of control will be necessary, but the less it is the more they will feel they have approached that ideal.

The majority of Russians here have at least platonic sympathy with these ideas, but they do not disguise their opinion of the impossibility of such a form of Government from a practical standpoint—at any rate in the world as it is constituted at present. They regard the present state of things in Russia as purely transitional—the extreme swing of the pendulum after centuries of tyranny—and think that as in the case of the extremists of the French revolution the Maximalists will soon give place to a saner and stabler form of Government.

To the question, "Why do not the Maximalists follow Robespierre's example of rousing the country against the enemy from without?" they reply by the assertion that modern conditions of war render that impossible. In Robespierre's day a small army could exist and fight almost without regular communications, living on the country over which it passed, and forcing its way to victory by "Sansculotte" charges with cold steel.

To the enormous modern hosts complete transportation facilities are a paramount necessity to insure a steady flow of reserves and munitions from colossal factories working at full blast. The least obstruction of traffic, even a brief holding in of the munition output, exposes them to horrible disaster, especially in the case of Russia, where distances are so great and the transportation system is already inadequate. Therefore the moment it was recognized that the maintenance of supplies was impracticable, the Maximalist leaders realized that if ever internal reorganization was to be accomplished it must be done in tranquillity. Naturally this is putting the most favorable interpretation on their attitude.

I uttered the word treachery, and there was a murmur in reply. The Russians admit that there are traitors, but their opinion—or, at least, hope—seems to be that of the Maximalists as a body there are more dreamers and visionaries than traitors.

The return of autocracy is universally condemned as impossible. The example of Napoleon, say the Russians, cannot be followed in their country, owing to the vastness of territory, the number of what are practically separate States, and the fact that there is no central point like Paris—even Moscow or Petrograd is not comparable—the mastery of which insures rule over the whole country. At the same time I gathered the implications that one of the Maximalists' reasons for a speedy peace was the fear that a great military chief might arise whose success and popularity might bring about a return to the despotic régime.

There remains the possibility of a republic of federated States on the same, or similar, lines as in America. This is the goal of the hopes of the best and most intelligent section of the Russian population today. They do not dare to expect it immediately, but they hope it will come—with a union of free peoples, based on the same ideals as those of the American Republic.

"Above all," said one of my interlocutors in conclusion, "tell America to be patient with us and not to lose hope in Russia. We are at present but little children of freedom. As we grow up our steps will move more straightly toward the light for which we are groping. Remember the poet's words: 'In stress and storm the duties of the republic grew.' It is the same with Russia. Russia today is in the birth agony of new freedom. Only let your people be patient with her and give her the benefit of their sympathy, help, and counsel. And so in due time there will arise in Europe a not unworthy sister of the great free Republic of America."

AUSTRIANS MAKE NEW ASIAGO GAINS

Continued from Page 1.

violent artillery preparation, carried out from north of the Ronchi Valley to Monte Caberlaba, the enemy attempted with large forces to break through our line south of Gallio. The attempt failed owing to the bravery of the Fourth Bersaglieri Brigade, which, opposing the enemy at Monte Sisemol and engaging him in a strenuous struggle lasting for twelve hours, gave time for our line to link itself up at that point also in accordance with the plan. After six attempts had been repulsed by our counterattacks the enemy, having suffered severe losses, was compelled to arrest his advance at Monte Sisemol."

TRYING TO TURN PIAVE LINE.

Austrians Seek to Duplicate Their Success in Gorizia Operations.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 6, (delayed, Associated Press.)—The big operation which the enemy is attempting in the north is virtually a repetition of the turning movement he executed six weeks ago in the great offensive above Gorizia. At that time he broke through the upper end of the line and thus endangered the lower. This is exactly the situation which is being repeated today.

The Austro-German attack on Meletta not only affects the lines in that region, but, if the enemy could pierce them and drive his way southward to the plains, it might enable him to flank the force defending the Piave as he did the Third Army at Gorizia. It is this, quite as much as the frontal attack, that is receiving consideration here. The line east of Asiago probably is stronger today than before the retirement yesterday, as it is now straight. Formerly it was like a long inverted letter U, with the Italians on the inside of the U and the enemy on the outside.

It has been established that while Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf is directing the Austrian movement, General von Krobatin's forces are co-operating. Superior in numbers, the Austro-Germans are taking advantage of the backward season and are striking before the mountain snows impede operations. The weather this year happens to be favorable to the enemy. The snow is only a few inches deep, whereas in December it usually reaches a depth of from four to ten feet. One such snowfall now would be worth divisions to the Italians. Gray skies today indicated snow, but the fall was light.

The splendid showing the Italians have made single-handed on the Asiago Plateau is leading to the frequent remark that Asiago will be the Italian Verdun. While the Italians have fallen back as defenders of Verdun did, yet their main lines are intact, and this inspires confidence that they will be able to keep the invaders from reaching the Italian plains.

The importance of the fighting around Asiago is not underestimated, but it is believed that the line on which the Italians have retired is capable of holding the Franzela and Gadena Passes, leading into the Brenta Valley and the open plain some miles below. The fighting has been of the most desperate character, and, while the enemy has paid dearly for his success, the Italian losses have also been very heavy.

An eyewitness from the scene of operations gave The Associated Press correspondent details of the extent of the carnage. Enemy reserves were poured in until the Italians were far outnumbered. They continued to struggle desperately, however, and in one case a small detachment of Bersaglieri met the shock of an entire Austrian regiment. Austrian Kaiserjäger displayed unprecedented ferocity, using stilettos as well as bayonets in fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

But the greatest single instance of heroism and loss was in the case of several detachments of Alpini, which held Monte Castelgomberto against overwhelming odds until they were surrounded. Thus encircled, they made repeated charges, but the surrounding lines held, and the entire party, preferring death to surrender, either fell by their own hands or were cut to pieces in the fierce assaults by the enemy columns.

It is estimated that the forces employed by the enemy were about twice as large as the Italian forces before the Italian line was retired to its present position. The extent of the Austrians' reserves is shown by their concentration of a division for every kilometer of front. These divisions have been identified as the 6th, 19th, 21st, 45th, and 52d, in addition to others not identified, and a number of German battalions. The artillery fire has been heavier than at any time since the new Italian line was formed.

FINLAND PROCLAIMS HER INDEPENDENCE

The Government Taking Measures to Have Its Action Recognized Internationally.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAPARANDA, Dec. 7.—The Finnish Government has proclaimed the independence of Finland.

On introducing the Autonomy bill in the Diet, Mr. Swinhurd, the Premier, declared that the Government based the bill on the full independence of Finland. The Government is taking measures to have Finnish independence internationally recognized.

RUMANIA FORCED TO JOIN TRUCE

Continued from Page 1.

meister?) chief German delegate to the armistice conference, heard the Russian terms for an armistice he became very indignant and said: 'If you repeat them we will fight.'"

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 6, (Delayed.) (Associated Press.)—Austrian prisoners taken in the last few days say that the release of Russian prisoners held in Austria began ten days ago. Austria took the initiative without waiting for Russia to release Austrian prisoners. Each Russian prisoner was schooled carefully in Austria's desire to end the war, and the whole body of these Russian prisoners was returned to Russia as a sort of a propaganda for terminating the war.

GERMAN PRESS AGAINST EASY TERMS TO RUSSIA

Pan German Organs Strong for Annexation of the Baltic Provinces.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7.—The armistice on the Russian front is not discussed to any very great extent in the German press. Pan-German organs, such as Die Post, demand that the position which German arms have won on the Baltic shall not be surrendered by the peace terms.

In this connection the Krupp organ, Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung, rails against the Chancellor's policy for self-government for the Baltic provinces and says it must envy the firm and determined manner in which the Bulgarian Government announces and adheres to its policy of annexation.

The Liberal Vossische Zeitung fears the annexationists, so that it warns its readers not to shout before they are out of the woods. It regards sacrifices as worth making in order to obtain the real friendship of Russia. This is, of course, with an eye to the vast possibilities of German explotation of Russia.

The Lokal-Anzeiger, the organ of the munition and big industrial interests, says the conclusion of an armistice is not in itself of primary importance. The vital consideration is what results will be achieved. This newspaper, of course, openly advocates annexation, in which it finds a new charm, namely, that if additional territory secures greater security for Germany and permits her to wage war with fewer sacrifices, a great service will have been rendered to Europe, and the desire to stir up further conflicts will cool down. Safe frontiers, it says, must be the first consideration at the conclusion of peace.

Nearly all the papers express the pious hope that peace with Russia will open the door to a general peace. The Frankfurter Zeitung sees things very much couleur de rose, mainly because it thinks the breaking away of Russia causes the "greatest war machine of modern times to crumble into ruins."

In all the comments there is a sickening reiteration of statements regarding Germany's genuine love of peace, her uprightness in all her acts, her war of pure defense, and, in the case of the moderate papers, her support of the principle of self-government as evidenced by the Chancellor's declaration about the Baltic provinces. Yet the Government supports a violent Pan-German campaign throughout the country, supports it in that it shuts down the opposing campaign to a very large extent and allows the Pan-German fanatics to have their own way.

Never before have the Pan Germans been so active. Dr. Thoma, a member of the Reichstag, speaking in Berlin, said:

"Only when we get our colonies back again so that our trade and shipping, annihilated by the war, may rise once more, will the time have come for us to make peace. England must be forced to give back to us what we have lost by the war. All our strength, therefore, must be directed toward breaking England's will. The German must accustom himself to the idea that we must continue war to a complete victory over England. For Germany there are only two considerations—either we win, and then we shall take full advantage of our victory, or we are defeated and we go under."

At another Pan German meeting in Berlin the notorious Pan German Dr. Schaefer declared amid loud applause that the self-government for the Baltic provinces promised by the Chancellor was not to be thought of. He added that Belgium must not be given up and that autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine would merely be a thorn in Germany's side. Another speaker declared that von Kuehlmann's policy of the restoration of Belgium was treason.

The Pan German Fatherland Party has addressed a memorandum to the Reichstag advocating war to the knife with England, and saying any general armistice or peace negotiations would merely give England time to gather strength, would put the U-boats out of action, and would enable England to attain what she has not been able to achieve by force of arms. It says that Germany in future must be the protecting power in Belgium, and not England. There must be no compromise, it states, and everything must be settled solely in accordance with German interests.

Whatever there is of moderation in the new Chancellor's policy, indeed, has roused the whole force of Pan Germans, and while this tremendous campaign is being carried on with official connivance there is little difficulty in divining who real lyhas the upper hand in Berlin.

SIBERIA WANTS KERENSKY.

Korniloff Reported to Have Reached Kaledine's Headquarters.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—It is reported in Petrograd that General Korniloff, who recently escaped from Mohilov, where he had been imprisoned by the Bolshevist authorities, has joined General Kaledines, Hetman of the Don Cossacks.

The temporary independent government which has been organized in Siberia has elected Alexander F. Kerensky Minister of Justice, and is determined to complete a coalition Cabinet.

An armed Maximalist force has occupied the Marie Palace in Petrograd and expelled the All-Russian Commission in charge of the elections for the Constituent Assembly.

Armed sailors have arrested forty employes of the State Bank who had refused to work under the Bolshevist régime.

The Petrograd correspondent of The Times says there is only too good reason to corroborate the statement of Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, regarding the existence of a feeling of resentment against British residents in Russia. The feeling, he adds, is nowise universal, but is growing daily among the Bolsheviki. British workmen in a Petrograd factory lately were warned by their Russian comrades that they had better leave the country, as trouble might be brewing.

WANTED TO LECTURE RUSSIA.

Lloyd George Deterred by Albert Thomas at August Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to The Manchester Guardian from Petrograd says that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires in London sent his Government a communication on Aug. 7 last stating that the allied conference there had opened with a proposal by David Lloyd George, the British Premier, to send Russia a message categorically pointing to the danger for all the Allies of an unstable Government and lack of discipline in Russia.

Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, who was France's representative at the conference, is mentioned in the communication of the Chargé as expressing himself strongly against the proposal, pointing to the disastrous effect it would have in Russia.

The Chargé reports himself as saying he took it for granted that Premier Lloyd George desired to help Russia, but that protests of this sort would have the opposite effect—that Premier Kerensky was doing all he could to strengthen Russia and therefore encouragement and not criticism was needed.

Ultimately, the communication states, a message of greeting to Russia was agreed upon.

GEN. DIAZ URGES US TO HELP ITALY NOW

Continued from Page 1.

to the utmost. America never did anything in a medium sort of way. She has never kept on the middle ground. What she goes into she always finishes, and she finishes well."

Praises Troops' Morale.

My next question was concerning the military situation in Italy today, especially with regard to the morale of the troops after their recent retreat. The General gave a short laugh and his eyes shone:

"Splendid!" he said write that word just the way he said it. He spoke it so slowly that it was most impressive.]

"Splendid! Why, we are now beginning a new war. Everything that is past is forgotten and our soldiers' greatest pride is that after such a catastrophe they have stopped the enemy unaided long before help had time to arrive."

"And now for the future?" I asked.

He was silent a moment, then he spoke again slowly, with impressive solemnity and with the light of the fatalist in his eyes.

"As for the future I have confidence."

That was the end of our talk.

He had received me in his workroom at the commando supremo—a salon of an old ducal palace, bright with Winter sunshine. The General stood rigid in the centre of the room, and extended his hand in good-bye.

I have said that he is young, but he is really in middle age. What I mean is that he is young for a Commander in Chief. He is the youngest Commander of any army.

At first glance, when introduced, he seemed typically Italian of a rather handsome type. He is of middle height, very straight, and of strong build, without superfluous flesh. He has a dark complexion and black hair, shot with gray. The hair is brushed straight back. His mustache bristles and his lips are set in a thin, wide line that droops slightly at the end.

After our talk I turned and looked at him again as I passed through the door. He was still standing right in the centre of the room.

I carried away my first impressions—calm and youth, which, added together, make force. I could still see that look of the fatalist in his eyes. And I remembered another fatalist, who worked out his destiny along and across the plain of Venice—a Corsican en route to Berlin.

SPENT $2,200,000 IN ITALY.

Major Murphy Reports Italian Appreciation of Red Cross Aid.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, European Commissioner of the Red Cross, who has just returned from Italy, today told The Associated Press that the work of the American Red Cross in Italy was highly appreciated by the soldiers, the refugees, and the Government, and had been performed at a time when other American aid was not possible. The Red Cross assistance did much, Major Murphy said, to counteract a certain sentiment that was observed in Italy before the retreat from the Isonzo, that America was lukewarm and half-hearted toward the Italians. The Red Cross has already expended 11,000,000 lire ($2,200,000) in Italy for the relief work, in addition to a large amount of supplies shipped to Italy from France.

Robert P. Perkins, Red Cross Commissioner in Italy, is on the way to take charge of the work in Italy, and meanwhile the French organization is supplying aid. The Italian Government is co-operating with the Red Cross in every possible way to facilitate the work

WILSON HEARTENS ITALY.

Press Is Jubilant Over His Demand for War Against Austria.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Official advices from Rome today reflected the satisfaction of the Italian Government with the results achieved in behalf of Entente unity and co-operation at the Paris conference, as well as over the aid promised to Italy in even greater degree. The Italian press is greatly pleased with the decisions reached at Paris and is jubilant over President Wilson's recommendation of an immediate declaration of war on Austria.

The prompt response of Congress to the President's recommendation, the passage of the war resolution tonight, and the certainty that American forces will be sent to the Italian as well as to the French front, are expected to strengthen the morale of the Italian forces in their defense against the Austro-German invaders. One of the official dispatches received from Rome today contained this information:

"A diplomat who participated in the Inter-allied Conference, interviewed by the Paris correspondent of the Tribuna, stated that the deelgates first of all had established a new system of common military action, especially now that the Russian armistice and the possible return of all Austro-German prisoners might upset the equilibrium of power on the various fronts.

"England and America are working to strengthen the resistance of Southern Russia. The conference occupied itself with the publication by the Bolshevist Government of all the secret treaties between Russia and the Allies, although the documents were known to all the Allies. With regard to Italy, the treaties contain provisions which were publicly referred to by Foreign Minister Sonnino, and Italy has never tried to conceal her legitimate aspirations in the Alps and in the Adriatic.

"The diplomat said that the Italian delegates received a particularly warm welcome. Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon expressed their admiration for Italy and declared that all the Allies were ready to employ all their resources to help Italy if she should not be able to repulse the invaders alone.

"Under the direction of their respective Governments, the Allies' representatives decided to unite all their military, financial, and economic forces to carry the war against the Central Empires to a successful conclusion.

"The decisions reached by the Allies' representatives at the Paris conference and President Wilson's address are hailed by the Italian press and put in contrast with the speeches made by the German Chancellor, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Austro-Hungarian Emperor. All newspapers interpreting public opinion agree that the best reply to the false invocations of peace of the Central Empires is the Entente decision to continue the war to complete victory."

Weygand Close Associate of Foch.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The undisguised surprise which greeted the appointment of General Maxime Weygand to replace General Foch on the Inter-Allied Supreme War Council has led to the publication of a short semi-official biography. It says that General Weygand was born in Brussels in 1867; was Lieutenant Colonel of cavalary at the beginning of the war; Chief of Staff of a group of armies, November, 1914; Major General 1916, Lieutenant General November last. General Weygand has been connected closely with General Foch throughout the war.

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PRESIDENT SIGNS WAR DECLARATION

Continued from Page 1.

Lodge of Massachusetts, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Owen of Oklahoma, and Vardaman of Mississippi. Later on Senator La Follette, who had walked out of the Senate Chamber when Senator Lodge was talking and was absent when the vote was taken, arose to explain why he had not voted. This was two hours after the Senate had adopted the resolution, and the Wisconsin Senator interrupted a debate on the Webb export bill to squeeze in his remarks.

In the Senate debate Senator Lodge urged that, although he was willing to follow the advice of the President against a declaration of war on Turkey and Bulgaria, at this time he regarded it as essential, sooner or later, to include them. He contended that Turkey, as an outlaw nation, must be overthrown. He said that an anomalous situation existed as to Bulgaria, which had a representative Legation in Washington, and that, while assuming to be friendly with the United States, Bulgaria was the ally of Germany.

Senator Knox dwelt on the status of subjects of Austria-Hungary in the United States, saying fear had been expressed that if the United States went to war with the Dual Monarchy they would be treated as enemy aliens and deprived of their liberty. The Senator adverted to President Wilson's proclamation with respect to nationals of Germany when the United States went to war with the Prussian autocracy, in which the Executive enjoined citizens of the United States to treat all such subjects "with all such friendliness and loyalty as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States."

Senator Knox ventured the opinion that President Wilson would issue a proclamation as to Austrian subjects, as he had done with Germany's nationals, and that the "tens of thousands of subjects of Austria-Hungary" employed in coal mines and other industries throughout the country would not be molested if they remained loyal to America in the war.

Explanation by La Follette.

The speech of Senator La Follette embraced the explanation that when he left the Senate chamber he had gone to his office in the Senate Office Building to draft an amendment to the war resolution, and that the signal bell for roll call on the resolution must have rung when he was in the subway running between the Capitol and the office building. He did not hear it and did not know the Senate was voting, he said, until the war resolution had been adopted.

"Had I been here," said Senator La Follette, "I would have put in an amendment, which I offer now, to make sure that the United States bound itself not to participate in any territorial aggression that any of our allies might have against Austria-Hungary. If that amendment had been accepted I would have voted for the resolution; otherwise I would have voted against it."

Senator La Follette's amendment was as follows:

> That the United States asserts its determination not to be bound by, or become a party to, the enforcement of any agreement or agreements heretofore entered into between the allied powers, to deprive the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary of title to, or the control of, any territory which was a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, or possessions Aug. 1, 1914.

Senate leaders said the La Follette amendment unquestionably would have been discarded as embracing an issue to be considered entirely apart from the declaration of war.

In offering the war resolution to the Senate, Senator Stone spoke of the break in relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary and said the Dual Monarchy had virtually, although not actually, aligned itself as a belligerent against the United States.

"In this great world struggle all men know the intimate and apparently indissoluble relation existing between the Governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary," said Senator Stone. "It has become palpable and clear that an actual state of war exists between the United States and the Austro-Hungarian Governments.

Defined Battlefronts.

"The Supreme War Council at Paris has defined battlefronts in Europe, one of which has been defined to embrace France, Belgium, and Italy. This reach is laid out as one continuous battlefront under one general command. I am told that American troops are up to this date massed in France, but if they are operating on one of the long defined battlefronts which embraces Belgium and Italy, I cannot see that it would make any difference where American, British, French, or Italian troops might for the moment be located.

"The state of war already exists between Austria and the United States. It is better for us and for the world that this great fact should be recognized and acted upon affirmatively and authoritatively. The United States cannot afford to play a fast and loose game with the nations of the world. National honor and national interest alike demand that this Government should assume an attitude of dignity, sincerity, and commanding firmness in its international relations."

Senator Lodge urged that immediate action by the Senate ought to be taken in declaring war against Austria. The Senate, he said, ought not delay one hour.

"Many Senators—if I may judge from those who have spoken to me, I should say the majority of the Senators—have felt that Bulgaria and Turkey might well meet the same action that we are now taking with regard to Austria-Hungary," said Senator Lodge. "The President and the State Department feel, however, that action with regard to Turkey and Bulgaria should not be taken at this time. It is essential that we should act with most entire harmony. So far as I am concerned, therefore, no amendment looking to such a result will be proposed, and I hope no such amendment will be proposed at this moment by any one.

"It is not necessary to argue that Bulgaria and Turkey stand on the same ground logically as Austria-Hungary. I think technically a case could be made in regard to Turkey, for, if I am correctly informed and if the dispatches in the newspapers are accurate, Turkish troops are now being employed on the Italian front, where we may be called upon to take part at any moment; and if we should be called upon to take part we should be in the strange position of having our soldiers or our aviators engaged in conflict with Turkish soldiers while we are at peace with Turkey.

"But admitting on the question of the practical necessity that there is none at this moment, the principal argument against action—the only one that appears to me to have any real weight—is the danger to American life and property in Turkey. But, as a matter of fact, notice of the most effective kind has really been given Americans in Turkey, mostly missionaires, for we have no diplomatic relations with Turkey now and our Consuls have been withdrawn. Those who have remained after such action by the Government do so at their own risk, for a declaration of war cannot be decided on the question of the danger to which citizens of the country have voluntarily exposed themselves in the hostile country.

Denounces Czar of Bulgars.

"As to Bulgaria, we do not touch her in the military sense at all. We have many Bulgarians in this country and there is evidently no feeling of hostility to the Bulgarian people. The King of Bulgaria, or the Czar of the Bulgars, is probably the instrument that has been used to bring Bulgaria into alliance with Germany. I think it would be difficult to find in history a meaner or baser figure than the present sovereign of Bulgaria. He is said not even to have the one quality which is usually attributed to petty tyrants, the one redeeming virtue of personal courage.

"But Bulgaria, as the President has said very justly and truly, is the mere tool of Germany. This 'tool' of Germany, however, has a legation in this city at the present moment. The officers of that legation, if they are friendly to us and to the cause of the Allies, are traitors to their own country and to their own allies, and if they are true to their own Government and their own ally, Germany, then it is a legation representing Germany and her allies in the capital of the United States. I would, for one, like to see this legation removed.

"As to Turkey, there is the possibility of our meeting Turkish soldiers in the field. They are actually operating on the Italian front. That front came under consideration of the International War Council of the Allies at Paris. Some of the representatives of the powers in that council are from countries engaged at war with Turkey, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary and Germany, and we are there and at peace with two of these countries. It seems to me that this situation is a confused basis for unity.

"The Ottoman Turks have been in Europe since the fifteenth century. In the days of their success they were a scourge to Europe and Christendom. In the long centuries of their decay they have been the pest and the curse of Europe, the source of innumerable wars, the executioners of countless massacres.

"Massacres of which they have been guilty surpass belief. And never have the massacres been more serious than since they passed under German domination. At least one-half of the Armenians have been slaughtered in cold blood. The other half sought refuge in Russia. Such a Government as that is a curse to modern civilization. My earnest hope is that the result of this war will be the final extinction of the Turkish Government in Europe, and that the Dardanelles Straits will be free to all nations and no longer used for bargain in trade.

"I should be sorry as an American, as a lover of freedom, if when this war closed and the United States come with a commanding voice to the settlement of the terms of peace we should appear at that great council of the nations as still the friend of Turkey."

Knox Speaks for Aliens.

Senator Knox spoke of the many thousands of nationals of Austria-Hungary who are at work in mines and mills in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and of inquiries that had come to the Senate as to what would become of them if war were declared on the Dual Monarchy.

"I have investigated this matter," said Senator Knox, "and the result is this—that, while it is true that by the provisions of one of the statutes of the United States the mere declaration of war ipso facto makes every male subject of a foreign power against which we have declared war, who is not fully naturalized, an alien enemy, yet by the provisions of that statute the President may fix by proclamation the terms and conditions upon which male alien enemies over 14 years of age may reside within the United States.

"I think the President has the power to fix not only the conditions of residence, but the conditions of employment. I regard the matter as practically settled by the precedent created by the President himself, because concurrently with his approval of the declaration of war against Germany the President issued a proclamation in which he distinctly stated, as to German alien enemies over 14 years of age, that they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations, and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding citizens, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States. The President goes further and undertakes to advise and enjoin an attitude of mind by the people of the United States toward these persons and he says:

"'All citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance of the United States.'

"While I am not informed, I assume that, as a matter of course, concurrently with the approval of this declaration of war, a similar proclamation will be issued, as it should be, for even stronger reasons exist than in the case of Germany, for I may say that thousands of these unnaturalized Austro-Hungarians in the State of Pennsylvania and elsewhere have joined the American arms. Hundreds of them who were drafted did not take advantage of their alienship in order to escape the draft, and the casualty list shows the names of these Slavs."

Act of Policy, Says Hitchcock.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska declared the action against Austria was merely one of policy, not principle.

"It seemed to me," he said, "that a declaration against Austria might be construed as an indorsement of the extreme demands of Italy upon Austria, including loss of Austria's Adriatic seaports."

The Senator thought there might be an opportunity, through diplomacy, if the country did not actually go to war against Austria-Hungary, to "divorce that empire from Germany by bringing about peace between Italy and Austria."

"So I hesitated until I heard the address of the President the other day, which, to a large extent, did not completely remove those objections," he continued. "The President in his address to Congress used very significant language, and it was language addresed not only to Congress and the people of the United States, but language addressed to our allies or those with whom we are associated in this conflict, and to our enemies also. This language practically put the United States upon such a basis that substantially all objection to declaring war against Austria is removed.

"In his language the President practically declared that the United States will not sustain and support a war for the dismemberment of Austria or which will deprive her of all her necessary seaports upon the Adriatic, because a peace which concluded such a war would necessarily only be a temporary one. We know that no great nation will submit long to be deprived of access to the highways of the world.

"It has been stated with considerable authority already that the Present Austrian Emperor, unlike his predecessor, is solely anxious to preserve his own empire, and when he can make peace on those terms he will conclude a peace and divorce the Austrian Empire from Germany. We must bear in mind more than we have in the past that our sole antagonist of any moment is Germany and that the German menace today is greater than on the day when we declared war against Germany."

Senator Vardaman spoke briefly, saying he felt the country ought to follow the advice of the President in waging war against the Dual Monarchy.

Debate in the House.

In the House, after a debate marked by the denunciation of Representative London, the Senate war resolution was accepted by a vote of 363 to 1. Mr. London remained true to his statement made in debate that he would vote against the declaration, despite scathing attacks made upon his position by Representative Chandler of New York and Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin. Miss Jeanette Rankin, who in tears voted against the declaration of war against Germany last April, supported the resolution.

The debate in the House was listless and unusually perfunctory until Mr. London, an hour before its close, sought to justify his opposition to the resolution by stating that Socialism was opposed to war, and that its great leaders everywhere were exerting their efforts against war. This livened the proceedings by bringing down upon the lone Socialist the condemnation of influential members.

With the exception of this, the brief speech of Miss Rankin, declaring that this war was caused by "commercial and selfish interests," and the announcement that Representative William Mason, Congressman-at-large from Illinois, who has been anti-war, had sent word from his sick bed that he was favorable to the resolution, the session was without incident or excitement.

By substituting the Senate resolution for the House resolution business was expedited and before 4:30 o'clock both houses had passed the same declaration.

In the House, Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee opened the debate with a comparison of Austria-Hungary and Germany in the ruthless submarine and other campaigns. He closed with an explanation of the military necessities in the case requiring that war be recognized as existing with the Dual Monarchy to defeat German autocracy more quickly. As serious as a resolution of war was, he said, "it is less so in this instance than would ordinarily be the case, because Austria has been making war upon this country for many months, and we have already declared war against her chief ally, and the Government which dominates and directs her actions and policies in this crisis of the world's history." Mr. Flood said a declaration of war was not only wise but "essential to the welfare of the armies of this country and of the allied nations."

Austria's U-Boat Warfare.

"Austria," he continued, "has declared in favor of an unrestricted and ruthless submarine warfare, has ordered us off of certain portions of the high seas, and when we did not obey this order has sunk our ships and murdered our citizens. This has been done in violation of the agreement reached between Austria and this country with reference to the methods of submarine warfare."

Mr. Flood said that when the war began no principle of international law was more securely established than "that war should be so conducted that injury and death should be spared to non-combatants so far as wah humanly possible." The principle, he said, was as old as civilization. It was old in the time of Grotius, who held that in the calamities of war children were exempted and spared on the score of their age, and women from respect to their sex. Even Germany recognized this principle until the war had been going on for six months, and while her armies committed outrages of the most atrocious kind in Belgium and in Northern France and in other parts of the battlefront, the German Government denied most of these outrages and atrocities, and, where they were admitted, attempted to justify them as being within the limits of this rule.

Mr. Flood reviewed the events leading to the starting of submarine warfare, beginning with Germany's notice of Feb. 4, 1915, to which a protest was made by Secretary of State Bryan so effectively that Germany agreed not to engage against merchant vessels. "This agreement was not kept by Germany," said Mr. Flood, "but whenever there was a violation of it by any of her submarine commanders the Government made efforts upon first one ground and then another to justify and excuse such violations."

This Government bore patiently until April 8, 1916, when it notified Germany no further excuses would be accepted. Germany accepted the policy of submarine warfare this Government prescribed for nine months, departing from it in January, 1917.

"Austria soon learned German submarine methods of warfare," Mr. Flood continued, "and on Nov. 7, 1915, attacked and sunk the Ancona. Our Government protested, through Secretary Lansing, in a very strong note against this ruthless act of the Austrian Government. That Government replied on Dec. 29, 1915, and agreed that no American vessel should be sunk, and also that no private ships of a hostile nation should be sunk if they did not flee or offer resistance, until the persons on board were placed in safety. This principle was reaffirmed by Austria in a note to our Government in January, 1916, in the case of the Persia.

Revoked Her Assurances.

"This was all our Government asked of Austria, and our Administration was satisfied with the assurances received from that Government. Austria substantially lived up to this agreement until Jan. 31, 1917, when in order to support her master, Germany, she notified this Government in practically the same language of the German note of the same date that beginning the very next day, on Feb. 1, her submarines would sink all ships, ours included, within certain zones of the seas, zones where our ships had a perfect right to go.

"Since this notice many vessels have been sunk in the Mediterranean, the area in which Austrian submarines operate, by submarines which carried no flag or mark, and the nationality of which was unknown, but which were believed to have been Austrian submarines or undersea craft commanded by Austrian commanders and maintained by Austrian means.

"On April 4, 1917, the American four-masted schooner Marguerite was sunk by a submarine of this character which was undoubtedly Austrian. On Nov. 21, 1917, the Schuylkill was sunk off the coast of Algeria by a submarine which was believed to be, and which undoubtedly was, an Austrian vessel. Thus Austria is carrying out the notice given to this country on Jan. 31, 1917, that she would sink any of our vessels found in certain parts of the high seas.

"This is war, war by Austria upon this country. It is an ancient maxim of the law recognized by all nations that a ship on the high seas is a part of the territory of the country whose flag it flies. The law writers and law teachers thus state the law. The Supreme Court of the United States and the highest courts of all civilized lands have many times so announced it.

"Austria is not only insulting our flag and violating our territorial rights, but she has been murdering our citizens. The people, passengers, and sailors on those ships which while carrying the American flag were sunk, were as much on American soil as they are today, and were as much entitled to the protection of the American flag and all the force and power behind that flag as we are.

"The assault upon these ships and the murder of these American citizens was as much an act of war against this country as if Austria had landed an army upon our shores and marched it to this city, burning our homes and murdering our citizens as it came.

"No more aggressive act of war can be committed by one nation against another, and we should not submit to such outrages from any nation, great or small. Our flag has been insulted, the integrity of our territory has been invaded, the lives of our citizens have been taken, and to submit would bring irreparable injury, loss and suffering to our people."

Mr. Flood said America's prosperity and welfare were "inseparably connected with our right of free intercourse with other nations." To order vessels of the United States off any parts of the seas would mean disaster to our commerce. Our total exports to Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy, he pointed out, were this year $3,000,000,000 and more. These represented the products of farms, mines and factories, and for them to stop would mean stagnation of industry and suffering and want in the land.

Points Nation's Duty.

"A nation which will not fight for these outrages, which will not defend its flag, the integrity of its territory, the lives and prosperity of its citizens," declared Mr. Flood, "will not long retain the love of its own people, or the respect of other people, and it could not long endure, because it is unworthy to endure."

Declaration of war on Austria, he said, would greatly hearten the Allies. "The Italian front is the most important theatre of war at this particular time," he continued. "This declaration will strengthen that front and strengthen from a military point of view the whole allied cause.

"Let us give this encouragement to the valiant people of sunny Italy, and let us give to her brave armies the munitions and reinforcements they need, and which will enable them not only to regain the territory they recently lost, but to march in triumph and victory into Vienna."

Mr. Flood said that if Austria-Hungary was not dominated absolutely by Germany, "its purposes and aims are the same as that powerful autocracy which is seeking to strangle liberty throughout the world that it may gratify its vast ambitions, and Austria should be treated in the same manner we have treated 'Germany.'" Austria, he said, had promulgated the same program as Germany, "and they have carried out that program to the extent of their ability."

"Let us pass this resolution speedily," concluded Mr. Flood. "Let us link together for overwhelming defeat the two mediaeval Governments which plunged the world into war and still stand as the worst obstacles to a just peace among the nations. Let us pass it unanimously and hearten and cheer the great President of this country, who is bending every energy of mind and body, night and day, to the accomplishment of the complete and speedy triumph of the allied and American armies, upon terms of surrender from the Central Powers that will satisfy the hope and aspirations of the American people and bring an enduring peace to a stricken world."

In a fifteen-minute speech Representative London attempted to justify his announced position on the ground that the tenets of Socialism were opposed to war, and that its responsible leaders were pursuing such a course in accordance with this fundamental policy.

Meyer London's Defense.

"As a Socialist I am pledged to vote against a declaration of war," said Mr. London. "In matters of war I am a teetotaler. I refuse to take the first intoxicating drink. The Socialists of the world oppose a declaration of war and oppose war until the last moment. Had there been a majority of Socialists in the countries of Europe in 1914 there would have been no war. If there were majorities of Socialists in the Parliaments of the contending nations today the war would be over tomorrow. It is my obligation to give expression to that sentiment, to represent that body of thought and that international code of ethics providing against a declaration of war, against a spreading of the horrors of it.

"There is no reason in the world why a member of the Congress of the United States should hesitate to express opinions which may differ from the President's opinion. There is no reason in the world why we should refuse to discuss international policies. Today the President admits, concedes, that had the slogan of the Russian Socialists,—no annexations, no punitive indemnities, no contributions,—had the people of that long-suffering country and the land of martyrdom been listened to with due respect—Russia would be today the greatest power of international peace.

"But what happened? The slogan came from the Socialists of Russia, and the reactionists throughout the world denounced it as a German machination, as if you have to bribe people into loving peace, as if you have to corrupt people that they may seek normal conditions, as if you have to poison the mind of the world in order to restore the normal life of the world.

"My vote against a declaration of war on Austria-Hungary should not be interpreted as an indorsement of that vile attack by Austria-Hungary on Serbia, which, chronologically speaking, was the beginning of the war.

"The President has made the same declaration as Premier Clemenceau of France, and, by the way, Clemenceau will not last a day longer than the Bolsheviki of Russia, because while he is Premier he has come out with the slogan, 'We will fight until victory,' without defining what victory is.

Immigration as a Factor.

"People who only ten months ago voted for restricted immigration to prohibit the admission to the United States of various populations in different countries are now asked to fight for these same people, and they find themselves in difficulty. While ten months ago they voted to prevent them from getting access to this country, today they are asked to carry on war for their redemption. It is difficult to digest, it is hard to assimilate, for the average man.

"It is because I feel an obligation to give expression to the socialist view that I shall vote against a declaration of war, anxious as I am that the American people should appear unanimous, united, strong and irresistible, as a spiritual force for universal and general peace to be based on no annexations, no indemnities, upon aid to the weaker and smaller nations, who have been invaded by the ruthless power of Germany and Austria; anxious as I am that spiritual force, together with the revolutionary force of rejuvenated Russia on the east and west will help to wipe out every vestige of oppression throughout the world."

Representative Chandler replied to Mr. London, denying in vigorous language that Socialism was opposed to war and classing him with Morris Hillquit as "unpatriotic."

"I have great personal esteem for my colleague [Mr. London]" said Mr. Chandler. "I admire his speeches and I appreciate his motives. Personally he is all right, and politically he is all wrong. I want to challenge him to cite one line from the so-called Bible of modern socialism, Carl Marx, just one line in which he denounces war. The founder of Socialism was personally congratulated and thanks were extended by Abraham Lincoln for the part he played in the Civil War on the side of the Union in the advocacy of the war.

"Mr. Spargo, one of the leaders of Socialism in America, recently declared in the pres that there is not a single tenet of Socialism that denounces war. The best and most respectable element among the Socialists in this country are patriotic in the cause he denounces.

"It is a peculiar thing, to the discredit of the courage of my colleague and his following in New York which presents itself, that Kerensky, who is the greatest, at least the most remarkable man that has grown out of the world struggle, a man celebrated in Socialism in Russia, has repeatedly gone into the trenches telling his fellow-Socialists that if they do not crush Germany, Germany will crush them. He has advocated war

Assails "Disloyal Socialism."

"Get down into Germany, and the leading Socialist is Philip Scheidemann, a member of the Reichstag. He says that Germany will never retire from the trenches until she is successful. We heard Viviani, one of the greatest orators and statesmen in modern times, speak here. He is a Socialist. He says that fair France shall never retire from the trenches until Alsace and Lorraine have been returned and democracy safe in the world. In other words, French socialism is faithful to France, German socialism is faithful to Germany, and Russian socialism is faithful to Russia. The only disloyal socialism in the world is that led by Meyer London and Morris Hillquit."

"Is that the speech that defeated Mayor Mitchel?" asked Mr. London, interrupting the speaker.

"No, that is not the speech that defeated Mayor Mitchel, but this is a speech that gentleman from New York, Mr. London, cannot answer," retorted Mr. Chandler. "And if he wants to associate with the only unpatriotic bunch of Socialists on this earth he may be permitted to do so, and these are my respects to Socialism."

Mr. Chandler declined to permit Mr. London to reply in Mr. Chandler's time, and continuing, said:

"I have something else to say," walking in front of Mr. London, and addressing his speech directly to him. "If the gentleman were in a room with Viviani, Scheidemann, and Kerensky, how would he look in company with these gentlemen? I assure the gentleman that there is nothing personal about this. There is nobody whom I respect more than I do him.

"Now, gentlemen, it seems to me that this is not a war of great armies and gigantic and physical forces so much as it is a war of philosophies and modes of thought. It is a war of democracy and free institutions one one side, pitted against monarchy, imperialism, and military despotism on the other side, and if we have declared war against Germany because of monarchy and imperialism and despotism there is no good reason and logic or philosophy or fact why we should not also declare war on the Eastern Teutons, namely, the Austrians. They are the same breed of race dogs, if you please.

"It has been said that if you will analise the blood of a Jew under the microscope you will find the Talmud and the Old Bible floating around in some particles. That is, Judaism and the Jews are identical. That is, all religion flows in the blood.

War in the German Blood.

"If you analyse the blood of a representative German or Teuton you will find machine guns and particles of shells and bombs floating around in the blood. The only way to reach all this bunch, Eastern as well as the Western Teutons, is to have all the blood out of the way; that is, fight them until you destroy the whole bunch. Therefore, there is no reason why we should not fight the Austrians or the Eastern Kingdom, as the Germans call them.

"One hundred and forty years ago we were bled white and stood at death's door. France, the beautiful among the nations, sent Rochambeau and Lafayette as ambassadors of freedom to our shores, sent us money and men, and enabled us to live. Today France is bled white and stands at death's door attacked by Austria and Germany, and in self-respect it is our duty to send men and money to enable her to live against Austria and Germany.

"I say, knowing the full meaning of my words, that with this history with respect to France, with this debt of national gratitude hanging over us, if we, a modern republic, fabulously rich in men and money, should stand by and see the Imperial German Government and the Austrian Government give a death blow to that brave and beautiful republic, our friend and benefactor, through all the ages yet to come, we should not only deserve but would receive the scorn and contempt and the hatred and the execration of mankind.

"Then let us vote the declaration of war against Austria, and, if circumstances develop later on, let us also declare war against Turkey and Bulgaria. The time will come when there will be no neutral friends and no neutral nations. The time will come when the friends of autocracy and the friends of freedom will be pitted against each other and, as sure as there is a God in heaven, we and those with whom we stand will win."

Heflin Attacks London.

Another attack on Mr. London was made by Representative Lenroot and Representative Heflin. Mr. Heflin declared that Mr. London was a Bolshevik and that "he and the other member of the House" should join his associates in Russia.

"It is a strange anomaly indeed that the one vote that will be cast in this House in aid of the Kaiser of Germany and the autocracy of Germany, the control of Prussia, will be cast by a Socialist," declared Mr. Lenroot. "The gentleman talks about internationalism and about a democracy throughout the world, and yet if this House agreed with him it is plain now, which was not so plain last April, that autocracy and not democracy would rule the world when this war is over.

"The gentleman's native country is Russia. Let me say to the gentleman that the overthrow of autocracy which has been secured was possible only through this war, that has now been waging for three and a half years. I will say further to the gentleman that Russia is the only independent nation in the world today where the Socialists are in temporary control, but let Germany win this war and twenty-four hours afterward, instead of democracy in Russia, the black eagles of Prussia will be there, with the Czar and the Kaiser of the German Empire, and they will help to wipe out that democracy in Russia and substitute for it the same autocratic government that now exists in Germany.

"Now, I say that it is strange, indeed, that a man representing the Socialist Party, which pretends to stand stronger than any of the other parties for real democracy and for a people's government, should take a position in the House the only effect of which can be to assist not only autocracy, but the worst autocracy the world has ever known, to not only continue its work where it has been working, but to extend it over the civilized world.

"I do not believe that the gentleman himself can represent a very large proportion of the men who will vote the ticket of his party. If he does, then we must give the gentleman and the members of his party credit for less intelligence than we have believed they were entitled to."

Toward the close Miss Rankin tripped down the aisle while the galleries listened attentively, expecting another anti-war outburst from "the lady from Montana." Instead, she declared that the acceptance of the resolution was a mere technicality, and in a voice clear and determined, said that she was prepared to vote for it.

Supported by Miss Rankin.

"I still believe that war is a stupid and futile way of attempting to settle international difficulties," she said. "I believe that war can be avoided and will be avoided when the people, the men and women in America, as well as in Germany, have the controlling voice in their Governments. Today the special privileged interests are controlling the world.

"When the United States declared war on Germany it virtually declared war on Germany's allies. The vote that we are now to cast is not on the declaration of war. If it were I should vote against it. This is merely a vote on a technicality in the prosecution of the war already declared. I shall vote for this, as I voted for money and men."

Representative Foss, Republican, of Illinois, said he first believed Turkey and Bulgaria should be included in the war declaration, but decided the President should not be hampered in his leadership, and that he now believed the House would be criticised as making an effort to take the leadership if it did not follow the President's recommendations in his last message.

ROCKEFELLER BEGINS WORK

Dons Y. M. C. A. Togs and Messes with Secretaries at Camp Dix.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Dec. 7.—Equipped for a stay of two weeks, and possibly longer, as a Field Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., John D. Rockefeller, Jr., arrived at the camp late this afternoon. He said he had left all his own business cares and worries behind him and was prepared to labor with the other Secretaries here.

Brig. Gen. Hearn of the Artillery Brigade, with his staff, welcomed Mr. Rockefeller to camp and then took him on a tour of the place. Mr. Rockefeller made a brief address, and said he was glad he had been assigned to work that would keep him in contact with the boys from New York principally.

He was then shown to his 8 by 10 pine board room, and, when he had donned his togs, "fell in" with the other Secretaries and messed with them. He said he had sampled the "war fare" on his previous visit, and knew that he would have no complaint to make of the "chow" if the sample he had was any criterion.

Don't add water to Club Cocktails

by shaking with ice. Pour over large lumps of ice or cool the bottle.

Gifts That Abide

THE joy of giving is vastly increased when you know that your gifts have that character and quality which make it impossible for them to be a mere case of "Here today and forgotten tomorrow." They do not have to cost much more, either In Tobey Hand-Made Furniture you will find many such presents, beautiful, useful, enduring—heirloom presents.

Also a special collection of odd pieces for Christmas from $10 up.

The TOBEY Furniture Company
Fifth Ave. & 53rd St.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Important Sales

Handsome Fur-Trimmed Coats

Of cashmere velour—vicuna—bolivia—glove cloth and other rich materials—very unusual values—formerly $65 to $95—at $45 and $65.

Street and Semi-Dress Suits

An unusually large range of models developed in the season's smartest materials, including velvets, trimmed with fashionable furs—formerly $95 to $150—at $55 and $85.

Fashionable Day Dresses

Street and afternoon styles of serge—tricotine satin and Georgette crepe, also DANCE FROCKS of chiffon taffeta and net—formerly $65 to $125—at $35 and $55.

Holiday Blouses

Of Georgette—lace and net—suitable for Christmas gifts—formerly $20 to $45—at $8 and $15.

Smart Hats—Formerly to $25—$10—$15

DESCRIBE YOUR LOSS.

Description of lost property is an appeal to the honesty of the finder. It seldom fails in its effect. Telephone Bryant 1000 of your loss and next morning a brief advertisement will appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Chesterfield Overcoats

For Men

$25.00 $30.00 $35.00

Single and Double-breasted Chesterfields, slightly form-fitting, velvet collar, lined with satin or Venetian, appropriate for dress or business wear—Coats that measure up to the ideals of the man who wants distinctive clothing at a moderate price.

Cheviots, Vicunas and Meltons in blacks, blue and Oxford grey, tailored to meet the exacting requirements of Lord & Taylor standards.

Burberry

and Georgian Country Overcoats Direct from London

The peer of all overcoats for durability, comfort, appearance and versatile usefulness.

Shetlands, Homespuns and warmth-without-weight materials in exclusive patterns.

$35.00 to $75.00

As there is almost certain to be an increase in the cost of woolens in the near future, it will be wise economy to make a selection while the old prices prevail.

Men's Daylight Clothing Shop, Fourth Floor

Open Until 6 P. M.

AS ENGLISHMEN TALK WHEN AIRSHIPS RAID

Range of Topics Covered When Gothas Drive London Clubmen "Below" for Safety.

WILSON A LEADING SUBJECT

Lansdowne and Northcliffe Also in Review, and England "On the Defensive" Emphasized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—When at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning the members of a certain London club much frequented by politicians received warning of the impending air raid, about 50 per cent. of them elected to remain in their beds, but the others hurried "below" for safety and sat around the fire for four hours, with occasional trips into the street or to the telephone boxes for news of the progress of the attack

There were incidents that relieved any monotony, of course, but the incidents of one raid much resemble the incidents of another, and Thursday's visit from the Gothas possessed no particular feature.

The members of the group around the fire chatted in a desultory sort of fashion on what might be expected under the circumstances. In the gathering were several men whose names are well known in England and by no means unknown in America. There were three or four members of Parliament, a great shipping man, a manufacturing magnate from the North, a couple of British officers, and a popular Canadian officer who is familiar to the whole Dominion expeditionary force under the designation of "the Postmaster."

The raid was the subject of least discussion, though every now and again such remarks as "The barrage is pretty strong," or "That sounded rather near," punctuated the chat.

Wilson and Lansdowne.

President Wilson's address and Lord Lansdowne's letter—for the two are hardly ever separated over here—were the prime subjects. Appreciation of the former was universal. "Wilson is the great man of the world war," said one. Another admired the courage shown by the President in leading his country into the conflict, the tremendous character of which is not yet adequately realized generally. It was called courage equaled only by the unselfishness of the action. "His address to Congress was a gem of English undefiled," said the literary man.

"It nailed to the mast the banner of democracy," said another, who then developed the theory that there was a common ground between a real democrat like Wilson and a genuine aristocrat like Lansdowne, whose instincts were those of generations of men who had fought for freedom.

Even those of the company who believed Landsdowne's letter was published at an inopportune moment, and unfortunately created honest misunderstandings, agreed that there were more points of contact between his policy and President Wilson's policy than points of difference.

"The war has got to be won first," remarked a practical fellow whom another man taxed with seeing no further than his nose. "How much will America be able to do?" was a question much discussed. Though one man cited a certain very prominent personage's opinion that in view of America's unpreparedness and the shipping and other difficulties the United States for another year at any rate would not be in a position to do more than plug holes in the allied man power, in other words, to furnish forces to repair wastage in the British and French ranks, his contention met with great dissent.

"England has done miracles; America will do more," was the way one man put it.

The transport problem was adjudged at most serious valuation. The greater the number of American troops landed in Europe the more difficult became the problem, and, although so far the results achieved were most satisfactory, a continued reduction of tonnage was bound to complicate the general situation for the Allies. It was pretty well understood among the company that some of the ground taken by General Byng would have to be abandoned. Various statements made yesterday had prepared the way for Haig's later announcement of the retirement from Bourlon Wood.

Then Came Northcliffe.

"Will Northcliffe, who got the joybells ringing, now declare all is lost?" asked one cynic, and then there began a fast and furious discussion about the newspaper dictator and his influence for good and bad. In that small but very representative gathering Lord Northcliffe had about as many supporters as detractors.

"You may not like his type of mind," said one of the former to one of the latter, "but it is a type of mind that is wanted to keep the public in the right path and win the war."

"Let's settle Germany first. We can look after Northcliffe later," said another, "not, it must be recorded, to general assent. But Bourlon Wood, using that designation to cover all the later developments of the battle in the neighborhood of Cambrai, was regarded as a clear indication that from now until America can make her weight felt England and France particularly, and Italy in possibly a lesser degree, must bear the heavy weight of the German offensive.

"Our propaganda people," suggested one member of the air-raid symposium, "ought to get busy tomorrow and proclaim from the housetops that it is England and not Germany which is on the defensive. It is England, English interests and liberties and even English homes that are threatened now."

"About Germany's colonies," interjected another man. "If peace were to be negotiated today England could make a good bargain. As between Britain and Germany Britan has had the better of it" "You think so?" replied the first man in accents of entire disagreement, and adding, "but peace isn't going to be negotiated today and for the best part of a year. At least until America is ready it is England that must bear the chief brunt. Mind you, I don't wish to disparage the efforts of France, far from it, but all the same it is on England that the burden lies heaviest. England has got to increase her man power in the field, and quickly, too. Her all is at stake. England is on the defensive, and the sooner the English people are made to realize it the better it will be."

These are only some of the more salient topics discussed at this highly informal air-raid conference. Russia came in for much debate, in which there was a little criticism and much sympathy expressed, but the general trend of which was that not much fighting assistance could be expected from her, and that if the release of 1,700,000 German-Austrian prisoners were avoided the stars in their courses would be moving favorably for the Allies' cause.

When, just at 7 A. M., the bugles sounded "all clear!" the chief topic of the gathering was the question of whether it was worth while to go to bed at all or whether a bath and breakfast was not the best plan. Two of the members' symposium were left debating whether a hot bath or a cold bath would be the better nerve tonic to fit one for the labors of the day.

A strong plot—a good romance in

EXTRICATING OBADIAH

By Joseph C. Lincoln, who wrote "Mary—Gusta"

Khaki "Comfy" Cases Special at $3.95

Regularly $5.50. Fitted with military brush, comb, file, scissors, trench mirror, shaving brush, sewing requisites and holders for safety razor, soap and tooth paste.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Men's Blanket Robes, Saturday Only, at $2.95

Made of Beacon Blanket Cloth in Navajo and neat Jacquard designs. None C. O. D. or exchanged.

A Very Important Special

Sale of Women's Winter Coats and Wraps at Greatly Reduced Prices

This is a sale of coats in which the values eclipse any previous offering. The models are the most distinctive shown by foremost European and American designers, fashioned of almost every fashionable material in every wanted coloring. Just a few of the many splendid values offered:

At $45—Regularly $65 to $85—A splendid collection of the most exquisite coats shown for Winter wear, fashioned according to the highest standards of custom tailoring in Siberia Cloth, Bolivia, Wool Velour and a host of other modish materials, luxuriously trimmed with the wanted furs or strictly tailored. Lined throughout with Peau de Cygne or Fancy Silk and warmly interlined.

At $39.50—Regularly $45 to $65—Smart Coats of Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Sealette Plush, Silk Velour, Arcadian Lamb, beautifully trimmed with Hudson Seal, Muskrat, and other fashionable furs. Lined throughout with silk and warmly interlined. Sizes from 34 to 52.

At $29.50—Regularly $39.50 to $45—Women's Coats of Pom-Pom, Soft Velour, Arcadian Lamb and Esquimette Plush, beautifully lined with Satin or Silk.

At $19.50—Regularly $29.50 to $39.50—Two hundred well tailored coats in a large variety of modish materials, with large collars of self material or fur. Silk lined and interlined.

At $3.95—Women's Rubberized Rain Coats in Tan, Navy, Blue, and Black.

Women's Smart Raincoats at $5

Guaranteed waterproof. Made of Cantonette or Mercerized Poplin. Navy Blue, Tan, Taupe and Black.

Saks' Clothes for Boys

Are the finest to be had anywhere. They are made for *service* by tailors who have made the production of apparel for boys a life study. A few of to-day's important values:

Boys' Junior Overcoats, $8

Roomy, trench models, tailored in durable fancy mixtures in a variety of new patterns. Warmly lined throughout. Ages 3 to 10 years.

Boys' Junior Overcoats at $11

Snappy, youthful models, very carefully tailored in a variety of serviceable mixtures. Sizes 3 to 10 years.

Boys' Suits with Extra "Knickers" at $13

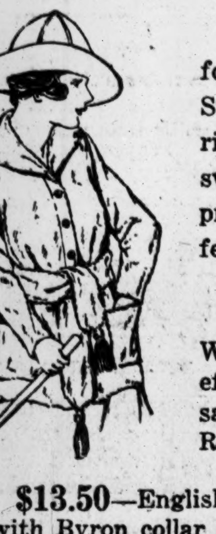
Exclusive Saks models, featuring slash pockets and disappearing belts. A splendid assortment of materials and patterns to select from. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Boys' Mackinaw Sport Coats Special at $8

Keep the boy in the open and you'll keep him healthy. These smart mackinaws will keep him warm and give maximum knee room for action. Several new models, in a wide range of smart plaid effects. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

A Good, Warm Sweater

Makes a Very Acceptable Gift



For skating, for general wear, for every occasion—the Saks Sweater Department offers a variety of new and very charming sweaters at very reasonable prices. Among many specially featured to-day:

At $9.50—Smart Brushed Wool Sweaters in Russian back effect, with Byron collar, full sash and patch pockets. Colors: Rose, Pink, Blue, Corn, Purple.

At $13.50—English Mohair Sweaters in full belted model, with Byron collar and large pockets. To be had in Green, Blue, Brown, Purple, and Heather mixtures.

At $1.25—Brushed Wool Caps and Scarfs in Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Green, Purple and White.

Beginning This Morning—An Important

Sale of Misses' Fashionable Dresses, Special $18.50

An extraordinary special purchase of dainty street and afternoon frocks, comprising Bustle, Draped, Straight Line and smart Tunic effects, skillfully developed in Botany Serge, Charmeuse, Satin, Velveteen, crisp Taffeta and Georgette combinations handsomely embroidered in contrasting color and in stunning combination effects. Sizes 14 to 18 years, but not in every model.

Misses' Winter Coats Remarkably Priced at $25 and $29.50

A most unusual assortment of models at each price, strictly tailored, or belted in military effect. Fashioned of Wool Velour, Broadcloth, or Vicuna Mixtures, displaying large fur collars that button to neck.

Taupe, Beaver, Reindeer, Beetroot, Green and Brown. Sizes 14 to 18 years

Misses' Smart Winter Suits Priced for Clearance

Of Wool Velour, Burella, Broadcloth, Silvertone, Duvet de Laine, Oxford Mixtures and Velveteen in a splendid assortment of the wanted colorings. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Formerly $25 to $35	Reduced to $15
Formerly $39.50 to $45	Reduced to $24
Formerly $55 to $59	Reduced to $35
Formerly $65 to $69.50	Reduced to $50

Misses' Skirts......Were $15 to $22.50......$8.95

Girls' Practical Coats and Wool Dresses Greatly Reduced

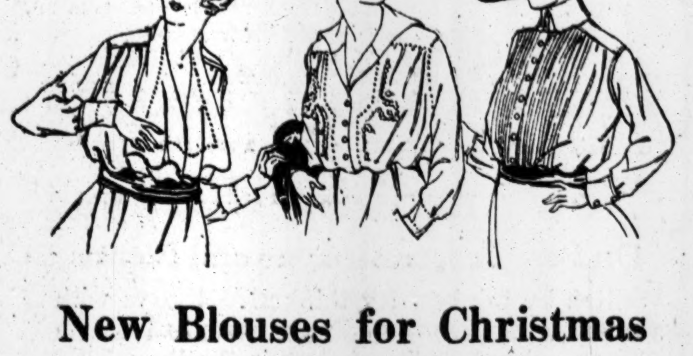
Coats	Were $12.95	Now $8.95
Coats	Were $15	Now $10.00
Coats	Were $18.50	Now $12.95
Coats	Were $22.50	Now $15.00
Dresses	Were $9.75	Now $5.95
Dresses	Were $10.95	Now $7.95
Dresses	Were $15	Now $9.75
Dresses	Were $22.50	Now $15.00

250 Women's Suits Radically Reduced

Formerly $35 to $45

Today at $24

A very tempting collection of strictly tailored and stunning fur-trimmed suits of Velvet, Broadcloth, Velour, Tweeds, Oxford Cloth, Wool Jersey, Twills and Smart Check Velours. Lined with Silk throughout and warmly interlined. All colors, and sizes from 34 to 44 in the assortment. *Fourth Floor.*



New Blouses for Christmas Special at $3.95

The *illustrations* show just three of the many beautiful blouses to be featured in the Saks Blouse Department today. One is of Crepe de Chine, with narrow roll collar forming a jabot in front. Prettily trimmed with hemstitching.

A second model has the very much admired tucked bosom front and high turned-down collar, while the third model is of Georgette Crepe, with heavily embroidered vestee in Bonnaz effect.

Smart Silk and Lingerie Blouses Reduced to $2.25

Regularly $3 to $5. Broken assortments, but the models are all good. Look them over—they are wonderful.

Fashionable Fur Coats, Scarfs, and Muffs

Are to be presented in the Saks Fur Department today at the following remarkable special prices:

Hudson Seal Coats in smart 40-inch model, with large collar and cuffs....Special $100.00

Hudson Seal Coats in stunning 45-inch belted model. Special $137.50

Nutria Coats in very attractive 45-inch full belted model. Special $145.00

Blended Marmot Coats, 45 inches long, with fancy linings..........Special $59.50

Black Lynx Animal Scarfs	Special $35.00
Black Lynx Muffs	Special $25.00
Hudson Seal Stoles, 2 yards long	Special $35.00
Hudson Seal Muffs	Special $12.50
Smart Beaver Collars	Special $32.50
Beautiful Beaver Muffs	Special $24.50

Women's Fashionable Dresses Greatly Reduced

Taken from our regular stock and marked at prices low enough to insure prompt disposal because the size and color assortments are incomplete.

Serge Dresses that were $20 and $25	Now $15.00
Serge Dresses that were $18.50	Now $12.50
Serge Dresses that were $29.50	Now $18.50
Serge Dresses that were $35	Now $25.00
Satin Dresses that were $25	Now $15.00
Charmeuse Dresses that were $25 & $29.50,	Now $18.50

We shall also offer today a Special Lot of

Extra Size Serge Dresses at $18.50

Formerly $29.50. Becoming frocks of Botany Serge, designed especially for women requiring sizes 42 to 50.

An Extraordinary Offering Saturday

Imported Italian Beaded Bags Very Special at $4.95

One of the most charming bags imported this season. Solid beaded throughout, in a collection of beautiful designs and colorings. Hardly two alike in the collection. *Main Floor.*

Gold and Silver Jewelry

For men and women, will be offered in the Saks Jewelry Department today at the following very special prices:

At $8.50—Women's Gold-filled Bracelet Watches, in convertible style or with Black Moire Ribbon bracelet. Seven-jewel movements and Silver or Gold dials.

At $14.50—Reg. $22.50. Sterling Silver Mesh Bags with 6½-inch frame. Plain narrow designs and deep skirt of fine soldered mesh.

At $15—Reg. $18.50. New Armored Wrist Watches in Sterling Silver case with seven-jewel Waltham movement and "Radium" dial.

At $15—Sterling Silver Vanity Cases that sell regularly at $18.50 to $24.50. Inlaid with Solid Gold, and may be had in engraved and engine-turned patterns. Fitted with mirror, coin holders, hairpin and powder compartments. All catches set with real sapphires.

At $35—Women's 14 kt. Gold Wrist Watches in new octagon model, with 15-jewel lever movement. Convertible style bracelet and Silver or Gold dial.

A Sale—Wavy Switches and Transformations at $3.45

These beautiful switches and transformations will help you wonderfully in arranging your headdress. They are made of very carefully chosen hair, and our experts will see that you select one that matches the shade of your own hair, perfectly. *Third Floor.*

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Price—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Give Santa a Few Minutes —Shop Early

The Seven Day Rule Has Been Waived

Today—for you will have plenty to do at the last minute. Today—while Christmas Stocks are new and complete. Today—to relieve the sales and delivery forces of the burden of eleventh hour shopping. Phone Home—Shop with your wife—here today.

A Christmas Waiver of the 7 Day Exchange Rule

In order to promote early Christmas shopping (thus increasing commercial economy and the welfare of all who serve the public at the holiday season) articles purchased for gifts between this date and Christmas day may be exchanged for similar merchandise in other sizes and colors, if desired, at any time up to 7 days after Christmas. This does not apply, of course, to articles sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

Men's Worsted Underwear

These garments are of medium weight worsted, in natural color. Shirts have long sleeves. The drawers are ankle length. $1.69 a garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Blanket Robes for Men, $5.89

A number of new designs, cut in coat or robe styles. Gray, wine, navy, brown, green and other colors in Jacquard effects.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

An Extra Pair of Trousers, $5.75

Worn to business with any dark coat they will lengthen the usefulness of your suits. Carefully tailored of fine worsted in combinations of gray, black and white stripes. For men who measure from 29 to 48 inches around the waist.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Men's Silk Hose at 94c

Of a pure silk fabric in smoke, white, gray, russet or black. Full fashioned, with reinforced toes, soles and heels.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Domet Flannel Sleeping Garments for Men, $1.89

Heavy, strong, and warm pajamas, cut full and roomy. Tan, blue or pink stripes on white grounds.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Shop On a Blue Transfer

That's the efficient way. Ask any sales person for a blue transfer. Then go from section to section. After your last purchase call at the superintendent's desk, Main Floor, pay for all your purchases at one time and receive them all in one package.

JAPAN WOULD MAKE SUPPLIES FOR ALLIES

Baron Megata Says Germany's Enemies Must Assist One Another in Iudustrial Ways.

OFFERS CHEAPER LABOR

Urges That Raw Materials Be Sent from Here to Japan for Manufacture, Then Shipped to Front.

Baron Tanetaro Megata, head of the Japanese Financial Mission to the United States, speaking at a dinner in honor of the mission by the American Manufacturers' Export Association at the Hotel Biltmore last night, suggested that, because of high wages and labor conditions in this country ,that the filling of some of the war needs of the Allies in this country be transferred to Japan. He suggested that the raw materials be sent from this country, the work of making the finished product be done in Japan, and the materials of war be shipped direct from Japan to the front.

The suggestion of Baron Megata came at the end of a speech in which he plead for co-operation between America and Japan in the development of China. Then he said:

"I am told that the wages in this country are very high owing to the urgent requirements of the war. Wages in Japan have risen, but are not as high relatively as those in the United States. It would seem therefore that it would be far better that some of the requirements should be made in Japan, we to import the raw materials from the United States and carry the made-up goods direct to the front—to Russia, Rumania, or elsewhere.

"The allied countries must assist one anotehr in industrial and commercial matters as well as in a military way, and it seems to me the suggestion I have just made is based on sound economic premises. Not only would such a course of co-operation be advantageous as a direct war measure in supplying the armies and navies of the allied nations quickly and economically, but it would result in industrial development of reciprocal interest, which would assist us all in competing against the merchandise of the enemy in every quarter of the globe."

Baron Ito, another member of the committee, plead for co-operation between his country and the United States in the development of China and said that it was not to be feared that there interests would clash because Japan and the United States filled different classes of China's needs.

A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and Chairman of the Government Petroleum Commission, praised the industrial development of Japan and said:

"The people of Japan have worked for democratic government, and today they are proving themselves the peers of democracy because they are helping wage the fight of democracy against autocracy. They are fighting side by side with the Allies against the domination of Germany. They have driven German arms from the Far East. They have eradicated the influence of German secret diplomacy's insidious propaganda in the Far East. They have shown just as clearly as the Zimmermann note that Germany has been for years plotting to destroy the peace that always existed between our nations.

"Just as Japan, always alert and always possessing a marvelous second sight, has discerned the moves of intriguing Germany, she has realized that it is the duty of Japan and of the United States to frustrate those schemes and to establish and maintain the bonds of permanent amity across the Pacific. Both countries should realize that this can be accomplished only by cementing the relationships of trade, and that with the close binding of these commercial ties will come a still better understanding of the aims of both those nations."

Charles C. Hamlin of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System praised the work of the financial agency, which, he said, at this time, was not only caring for the needs of the United States, but looking out for the finances of most of the civilized world. He said that the banks of the Federal Reserve System had in their vaults more gold than the banks of Russia, the banks of France, and the Bank of England.

"We are trying," said Mr. Hamlin, "to get together every dollar of gold we can and maintain it, not alone for our own good, but for the good of the whole world, so that we may fight to success this way against autocracy and make liberty safe throughout the world."

George Edward Smith, President of the association, presided.

CANADIAN STEAMER, SINKING, SENDS S O S

The Simcoe, Government Ship with 44 Men, in Distress off Magdalen Islands.

QUEBEC, Dec. 7.—A wireless message received tonight from Fame Point said an S O S call had been picked up there from the Government steamship Simcoe, which reported that she was sinking.

The message gave the Simcoe's position as off the Magdalen Islands. The vessel is commanded by Captain Dalton and carries a crew of forty-three men.

The Simcoe left here about a month ago with a cargo of supplies for lighthouses on the North Shore, Belle Isle, and the Newfoundland coast. A wireless message received here at noon today and said she was on her way to Prince Edward Island.

War Savings Stamps
and
War Thrift Stamps
now sold by Lord & Taylor
Ground Floor.

The savings of every man, woman, and child are necessary to hasten the victorious ending of the war. The Government will borrow yours at 4% interest, compounded quarterly.

Come in and see how even your spare change can help.

Lord & Taylor

Authorized by the U. S. Treasury as Agent for War Savings Stamps.

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Beginning at Saks This Morning at 9 A. M.

A Most Extraordinary

Christmas Carnival

of $100,000 Worth

Men's Furnishings

at most remarkable prices

Represented will be thousands of

Knitted Cravats	at 29c to $3.50
Silk Cravats	at 39c to $2.50
Reefers	at 39c to $12.00
Pure Silk Shirts	at $2.95
Silk Shirts	at $3.95 to $5.95
Cotton Shirts	at $1.20 to $1.85
Cotton and Silk Fibre Shirts	at $2.50 to $2.95
Winter Pajamas	at $1 and $6.95
Egyptian Cotton 'Kerchiefs	6 for 55c

and a most remarkable collection of Linen 'Kerchiefs, Garters, Belts, and Suspenders at correspondingly low prices.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) **West 43rd Street**

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

In our Main Floor Book Sections is gathered a most comprehensive array of

Beautiful Gift Books for Men, Women and Children

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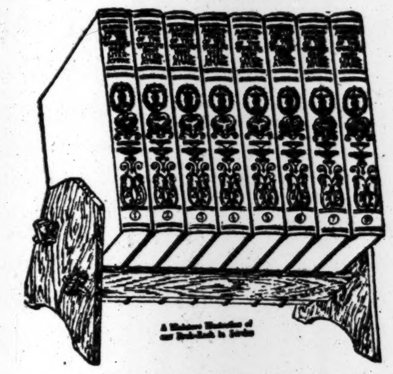

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THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Soldiers at the fighting front, in the camps throughout the United States, and the sailors on destroyers in the danger zone look for news from home. The New York Times can be sent on these terms: Daily and Sunday, 1 year, $10; 6 months, $5.50; 1 month, $1; daily without Sunday, 1 year, $8; 6 months, $4.25; 1 month, 75 cents; Sunday only, 1 year, $3; 6 months, $1.75; 1 month, 30 cents. Give name of man, company, and regiment, or the name of ship; the War Department provides address. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

FIND CODE LETTERS IN MERKEL'S PAPERS

Federal Agents Scrutinize Masses of Correspondence Sent to the Propagandist.

ENEMY ALIENS SEIZED

Secret Service Forces of the Government in This City to be Increased Largely.

The documents and other data seized in the various apartments of Otto Julius Merkel, the German literary propagandist, who was arrested on Thursday, are now the subject of study by agents of the Government. A desk occupied by Merkel in the rooms of a society whose membership is drawn from men who have attended German universities was opened yesterday, and several tin boxes filled with letters and other papers were seized. Among the letters found in one of Merkel's uptown apartments were many from his mother. In one she is said to have written that General von Mackensen had visited her home on several occasions. Another letter indicated that Merkel was a close friend of Captain Wedekin, the German U-boat commander who commanded the submarine which sank three British armored cruisers in the first months of the war. Wedekin was afterward lost with his ship.

It is now disclosed that Merkel has been in the United States on and off since 1904, and that between that year and the outbreak of the war he made numerous journeys between the two countries. Before he gained more or less prominence as a literary propagandist for the Germans Merkel said he was a financial statistician whose presence in this country was due to his desire to study the gold and silver output of the United States.

When he applied for an enemy alien zone permit, following the declaration of war against the German Government, Merkel gave his place of residence as Hunter College, Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. The Government agents thus far have found four places in which Merkel had rooms, and in all of these they found many documents and letters, all of which were seized.

Among the letters are said to be several written in code, all of which bear Mexican postmarks. In one of these letters thirteen persons are said to be mentioned. Whether these names are code words has not been indicated by the Federal authorities. It was said last night that a report that Merkel was concerned in an alleged effort to organize Germans in this country "for defense" was not borne out by the facts in the case. In one of his letters he is said to have made reference to Germans in America, but there was no reason to believe that he had in mind any military organization of them.

Merkel, with his friend Hans Stengel, the German cartoonist whose cartoons were intended to belittle President Wilson, is a prisoner on Ellis Island.

A second raid was made by the police of the East Twenty-second Street Station on the Municipal Lodging House yesterday morning, and four enemy aliens in addition to a score of men who had failed to register under the selective draft law, were arrested. In twenty-four hours the police captured seven enemy aliens in lodging houses. All were interned on Ellis Island.

A man who gave his name as Anton Budrovich was arrested on the Lehigh Valley piers in Jersey City yesterday morning and subsequently held by United States Commissioner Carpenter of Jersey City in $5,000 bail to await the result of an investigation as to his activities. Budrovich is said to have been in the employ of the Lehigh Valley for three years. For much of the time he was employed on the tug Powerful.

Joseph Fonzokoff, an Austrian, was held in $500 bail by Magistrate Breen in the Washington Heights Court yesterday charged with mutilating the American flag. The flag was attached to an advertising sign in a subway train.

Heinrich W. Ellinghaus, a German engineer who is said to have been engaged on submarine work in Germany before coming to this country and who is also said to have been a member of the crew of the German dreadnought Kaiser, was arrested at Grantwood, N. J., yesterday afternoon. He was at work in a factory which is filling Government contracts for lenses for the army and navy. The arrest was made by agents of the Department of Justice. Ellinghaus is in the detention prison on Ellis Island.

The anticipated general roundup of Austrian and Hungarian enemy aliens who have come under the suspicion of the Federal authorities did not begin last night. It was expected that the President would issue his proclamation announcing the United States at war with Austria-Hungary last night and that as soon as word that the proclamation had been issued was flashed to the authorities in New York the Secret Service agents would begin to make arrests.

The declaration of war against Austria-Hungary will necessitate an increase of the Secret Service agencies of the Government. The Department of Justice force operating in the New York district wil be immediately increased probably to twice its present strength. United States Marshals McCarthy and Powers will also add new Deputy Marshals to their staffs, while other Government agencies will be substantially increased.

TRACE $25,000 TO SPY.

New York Bankers Testify Bernstorff Paid the Sum to Kaltschmidt.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 7.—Statements of accounts, checks, drafts, deposit slips, and other papers intended to show that Albert C. Kaltschmidt was employed by the German Government were presented in evidence by the prosecution today at the trial of Kaltschmidt and five others charged with dynamite conspiracies.

Two New York bank officials were placed on the stand to testify to the payment of $25,000 to Kaltschmidt from a joint account maintained by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Dr. H. F. Albert, German Financial Agent. Edwin A. Lee, Cashier of the Chase National Bank, New York, testified to the existence of the joint account, and identified a memorandum authorizing the transfer of $25,000 therefrom to Kaltschmidt's account. J. H. Kitchin, Auditor for Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, New York bankers, identified a statement showing that $25,000 had been deposited to Kaltschmidt's credit in his bank Oct. 5, 1915, the day it was withdrawn from the Chase National Bank. The Government also offered as evidence checks to Kaltschmidt from Wolf von Igel and Captain von Papen.

United States soldiers again were on guard outside the Federal Building and at the entrance to the courtroom during the trial.

"A joy to the reader."—N. Y. Tribune

EXTRICATING OBADIAH

By Joseph C. Lincoln. An Ideal Gift

HERTLING INTRODUCES PRUSSIAN REFORM BILL

Present System Obsolete, He Tells Diet—Conservative Leader Opposes Parliamentarism.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7.—The Electoral Reform bill was introduced in the lower house of the Prussian Diet yesterday by Imperial Chancellor von Hertling, according to a wireless dispatch from Berlin to the Maasbode. In urging the passage of the bill, the Chancellor said:

"The duty is laid upon me to fulfill the royal pledge solemnly and repeatedly given, and I will exert all my strength to carry out my duty, and I do so from full conviction. [This was greeted with lively applause from the Centre and Left.]

"I recognize that the proposals signify a turning point in the history of Prussia. This will evoke in wide circles painful feelings and serious objections, but the task of true statesmanship is to take innovations in hand courageously when the people's need for development requires them.

"It is my deepest conviction that this need has now arisen. The present electoral system is obsolete and you will do the Fatherland a very great service if you assent to the proposals. The bill regulating the upper house aims at bringing the House in closer touch with the national life of Prussia, which is no longer the agrarian State of the fifties."

The Prussian Minister of the Interior, Dr. Drews, supported the bill.

Ernst von Heydebrand, Conservative leader, said he believed Count von Hertling had been guided by patriotic motives in accepting the Premiership of Prussia. He added:

"We would have preferred to see a Prussian as Premier, although I can understand that Chancellor von Hertling got in touch with political personalities before accepting this office. In the appointment of Count von Hertling the constitutional principle that the Emperor should appoint Ministers in accordance with his own judgment was passed over. Ministers should not be one-sided servants of a majority. Their position is impaired when their appointment is not due solely to the confidence of the Crown.

"The course pursued is on the direct road to a Parliamentary system, which does not mean happiness for Prussia. We cannot co-operate with such developments.

"Peace must not be concluded by weakening our frontiers, but on the basis of military successes and sacrifices, according to German interests."

EXPLAINS VATICAN'S PART.

May Mediate, but Combatants Will Fix Peace Terms, Says Cecil.

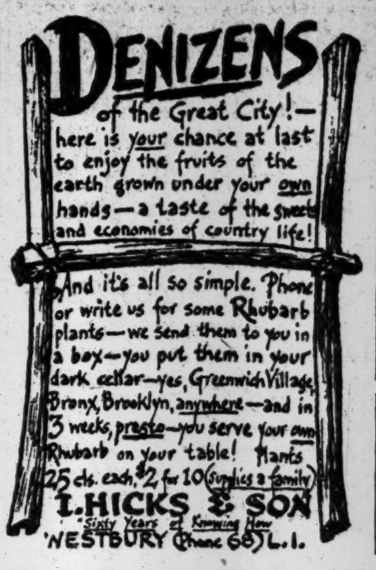
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The question put to the Government in the House of Commons yesterday regarding alleged limitations of the Vatican's initiative in peace action was as follows:

"If, in the treaty made between Italy on the one part, and Great Britain, France, and Russia on the other, the treaty antecedent and leading up to the entrance of the first named Power into the war on the side of the Allies, the Powers named secondly agreed to a clause numbered 15, in which they, France, Great Britain and Russia took it on themselves to support Italy in her not allowing representatives of the Holy See to take any diplomatic step for the conclusion of peace, or in regard to matters pertaining to the present war; if such a clause were agreed to, does the present Government adhere to it? If not, what steps does it intend to take by way of modification or repudiation of it, and in such event what amends does it propose to make to the Holy See and to those citizens of the Empire, and particularly those who are serving with the colors, whose spiritual interests the Holy See represents?"

Lord Robert Cecil replied:

"The question seems to be based on a misapprehension. The clause referred to does not affect the spiritual interests of the Holy See, nor limit its liberty of action in endeavoring to bring hostilities to a close. The object of the provision is, as I understand it, to secure that the terms of peace shall be settled by the belligerents."



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Well tailored garments in all the popular styles, of overcoatings that will give warmth and wear in good measure. Included are Chesterfields, Single and Double Breasted Overcoats, Belted Overcoats, Ulsterettes and others offering wide choice for conservative and extreme dressers alike.

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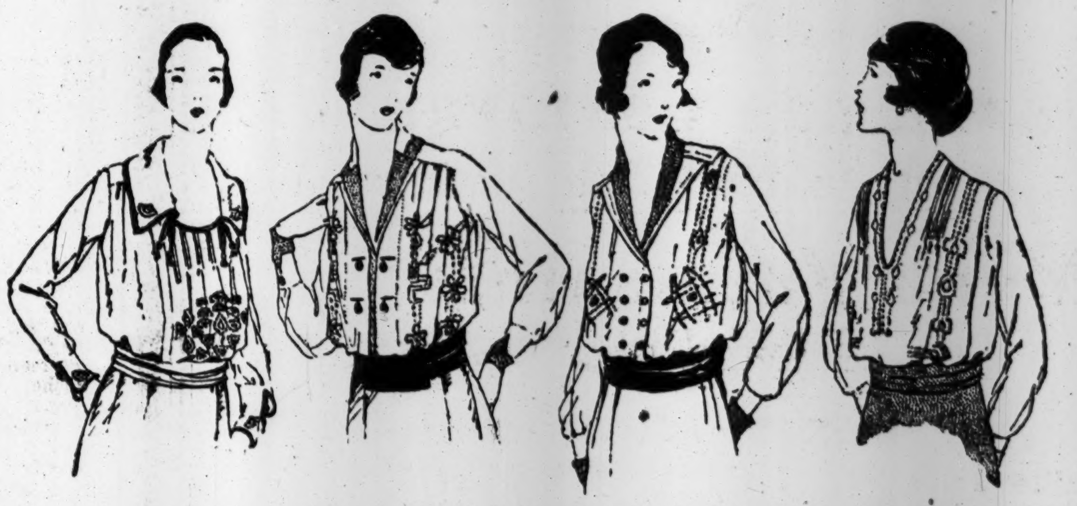

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Slip-over-the-head effect with new round neck, large beaded collar bound in contrasting color satin—this model to be had in navy and new blue-gold Georgette hand-beaded with steel, copen and white wooden beads—two-tone effect in combination of blue and white, hand embroidered, button back—soutache braiding and gold thread on a blouse of china blue and white—elaborately beaded designs on collars and fronts of blouses in various colors—black taffeta collar hand embroidered in Chinese patterns, interesting detail of cuff design—white and flesh color Georgette; some models trimmed with real filet lace—dark blouses with vests of light Georgette, fancy fastenings of beads—Georgette blouses with shawl collars of satin finished with tassels.

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GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

FIND CARS CANNOT REDUCE USE OF COAL

City Companies Unable to Cut Service and Must Supply Heat, Board Says.

DILLON TO ASK $2,000,000

Needs That Appropriation to Establish State-Owned Terminal Markets and Milk Plants.

The question of saving coal by public service corporations was taken up yesterday at an informal meeting between State Fuel Administrator Albert H. Wiggin and his associates and Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney, as Chairman of the Committee of Public Service. The Public Service Commission finds it is impossible to reduce the service of the transportation companies in New York City in any way, that the heating of the cars is a matter of so much concern to the traveling public that economies should be practiced in non-essentials first, leaving the question of coal consumption to a date when the coal situation may have become more acute.

Commissioner Whitney told the Fuel Administrator there would be a saving of coal if some of the small power plants of the city were eliminated. He believed this could be accomplished by concentrating some of the smaller plants in the larger ones. The Commissioner did not say how many of these smaller plants could be eliminated.

John J. Dillon, Chief of the Bureau of Food and Markets, said yesterday that he intended to ask the Legislature for an appropriation of $2,000,000 for the establishment of State-owned terminal markets and milk plants. Mr. Dillon has been active in organizing the Farmers' Nonpartisan League in this State and was one of the speakers in Cooper Union when the movement was launched here. He said the plan had been approved throughout the State and had the indorsement of the Labor Food Conference.

The sugar situation should be easier next week when the 16,000 tons of sugar originally intended for Russia will make its appearance in this market. It is expected, according to the Distribution Committee of the American Refiners' Committee, that New York will get about 30 per cent. of the consignment. This sugar, with some of the Porto Rico crop, is sorely needed, for it was said yesterday that some stores are wholly without sugar and manufacturers using sugar have had to limit their operations.

A member of the committee said the candy manufacturers are not getting thier 50 per cent. supply of sugar which the Food Administration assigned to them, but are getting nearer 25 per cent. of their normal supply.

The Distributing Committee of the American Refiners Committee sent out a letter to wholesalers and jobbers in which they call attention to a charge made by Commissioner of Markets Moskowitz that abuses have been practiced in the distribution of refined sugar, "which are unpardonable and cannot be overlooked."

"With this in mind," the letter said, "we call attention to the fact that the wholesale distributers, under the ruling of the Food Admnistrators, are entitled to ¼ cent per pound profit on sugar, and an increased profit, whether secured directly or indirectly, is unfair practice and can be penalized by the revocation of licenses. In making further allotments this committee will most certainly take into consideration the manner in which the sugar is being distributed by those to whom we have made allotments."

The action of the local Food Administrators in entertaining charges of overcharging on sugar against two wholesale dealers brought a reply from Claus A. Spreckels, President of the Federal Sugar Refining Company.

"I can't see why the Food Administration goes after the little fellow and lets the big fellow go," he said. "The most flagrant violations of the regulations have been made by the American Sugar Refining Company. I again call attention to one case where the American Sugar Refining Company sold sugar at a retail price of 16 to 17 cents a pound."

John Mitchell, head of the board, made this reply to Mr. Spreckels's charge: "Any complaint will be thoroughly investigated, regardless of whether it is about the American Sugar Refining Company or a small dealer."

In order to follow up the pledge card campaign with one of instruction and education, the Federal Food Board announced that it intends to keep up the women's organizations in the various boroughs. The chiefs of boroughs are: Manhattan, Mrs. V. G. Sinkhovitch, Greenwich House, 26 Jones Street; Brooklyn, Mrs. F. L. Crawford, 479 Clinton Avenue; Queens, Mrs. J. K. Robinson, 97 North Thirteenth Street, Flushing; Bronx, Mrs. D. A. Palmer, 631 East 168th Street, and Richmond, Mrs. William G. Willcox, 115 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton.

The Food Council, an advisory body to the Food Board, held an executive meeting in the afternoon in the Metropolitan Tower. It was a sort of get-together meeting, at which general plans were discussed for assisting the board in its work. This committee, it was announced, is made up of Dr. Jonathan Day of the Labor Temple, Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, Algernon Lee of the People's House, Max Pine of the United Hebrew Trades, John H. Love of the Merchants' Association, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Robert Buere, and Mary Garret Hay. Dr. Moskowitz presided at the meeting.

The General Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen held a hearing on the application of Commissioner Moskowitz for an appropriation of $25,000 for the purpose of purchasing and selling milk and coal to the poor. There was no opposition to the application. The comittee will consider the question and report at the next meeting of the Aldermen. The Hotel Association has appointed a special committee to make a tour of the State urging hotel men to comply with the requests of the Food Administration and to conserve food and eliminate waste.

MEANS ON STAND DENIES MURDER

Swears He Was Getting a Drink of Water When Mrs. King Was Shot.

WARNED HER ABOUT PISTOL

Asserts She Was Fooling with It Before Killing Occurred—Witness in Clash with Dooling.

CONCORD, N. C., Dec. 7.—Gaston B. Means told the jury in Cabarrus County Court trying him for murder that he was getting a drink of water at Blackwelder Spring when Mrs. Maude A. King was shot with a .25 calibre automatic pistol which he had placed in the fork of a sycamore tree near by before going down to the spring. He had warned her not to "fool" with the gun, he said, after she had taken it out of the tree, and she had replaced it at his direction.

When he saw Mrs. King put the pistol back in the tree, he went to the spring, Means asserted. He got the dipper, filled it, struck a match to see that there were no bugs in the water, and was in the act of raising it to his lips when he heard the shot.

"I looked and saw her falling," said the witness. 'She was about two and a half feet from the tree. I rushed right up to her. When I first saw her she was getting nearer the ground in a wobbling motion—just crumpling up. I got to her quickly and took hold of her, feeling to ascertain where she was wounded.

"I called Captain Bingham and went to the spring and wet my handkerchief and bathed her face. Captain Bingham came up and I told him Mrs. King had shot herself with the little pistol. With the cup we brought water to her."

"Did you know she was dead?"

"I did not," said Means.

Then he told of putting her in the automobile and taking her to the hospital, where the physician pronounced her dead.

Means did not say where the pistol was when he reached Mrs. King. The State expected to develop this and other points it regards material on the cross-examination of the witness, which began late today by Assistant District Attorney Dooling of New York, but which was interrupted by adjournment of court.

Means's testimony today carried him through the two years that he had known Mrs. King and had acted as her business agent, to the time of the burial of her body in Chicago. He testified that about a week before the shooting he had bought a new automobile at Charlotte, and on one of the first rides his guests included Judge Cline, who is presiding at the trial.

Earlier in the day the defendant had traced his movements from the time he and Mrs. Means, Mrs. King, Mrs. Robinson, and Mrs. Mary C. Melvin, W. R. Patterson, and others of their party left Chicago last July for Asheville down to the week of the shooting, when Mrs. King had come to Concord on a visit to the home of his father, Colonel W. G. Means, upon invitation of his sisters.

Mrs. King had come with him from Asheville on Aug. 19, the witness said. On the trip they missed train connections and were forced to spend the night at a hotel. During the following ten days automobile drives were frequent, the defendant's brother, Afton usually being a member of the party.

Mrs. King, the witness said, had become enthusiastic about target shooting and had asked him to purchase a pistol for her. He had sought to buy a 38-calibre automatic, but could not secure one and bought the 25-calibre weapon instead. It was Mrs. King, he said, who had suggested that the pistol be taken along on the automobile trip the night of Aug. 29.

Captain Bingham and Afton Means also were in the party, the witness continued. When they neared the spring they decided to walk. The automobile was sent up the road. Captain Bingham and Afton went down the road with rifle and gun, and Means and Mrs. King started for the spring.

When Assistant District Attorney Dooling took up the cross-examination he and counsel for the defense had several sharp tilts because the latter asserted Mr. Dooling was not treating the witness fairly. Once Means started to suggest to the cross-examiner that he put his questions in a more gentlemanly manner, but Judge Cline interrupted before the sentence was completed, and admonished both the witness and Mr Dooling that they must observe the rules of the court.

When court adjourned, Mr. Dooling had taken the witness over the fourteen years of his service with the Cannon Manufacturing Company in New York and to the point where he first began to transact business for Mrs. King.

Barnard Girls in "David Garrick."

The first of three performances in aid of the Red Cross was given last night at Brinckerhoff Theatre, when Barnard undergraduates presented T. W. Robertson's "David Garrick." The production was managed by the Board of Directors of "Wigs and Cues," the Barnard dramatic association, of which Dorothy Graffe, '18, is Chairman, and coached by Mrs. Ray Levi Weiss, '15, assisted by Theresa Mayer, '18, who also played the rôle of the fond, but obstinate old father, with characteristic humor. Vera Klopman, '19, made a captivating hero. The best acting, however, was that of Aline McMahon, '20, as Squire Richard Chivy, the brainless, sporty young fop. Frances Brown, '21, impersonated Araminta, the squeamish, pseudo-intellectual spinster, in a delightful manner.

RETURN FROM FRONT TO TRAIN RECRUITS

Lieut. Col. Margetts, Pershing's Aid, Brings Over Six Officers to Act as Instructors.

SOLDIERS' MAIL HELD UP

American Officers Say the French Post Offices Are Unable to Handle It Promptly.

Lieut. Col. Nelson E. Margetts, personal aid to General Pershing, returned to an American port on a French liner from France yesterday, accompanied by six other United States Army officers, who have been at the front and are going to act as instructors at the training camps.

Lieut. Col. Margetts said that the troops were in good health and considering the short time that America had been in the war the progress made was wonderful. The chief thing that the soldiers in the war zone looked for, he said, was their mail from home, and this had been rather irregular in delivery. Sometimes sacks of mail from America were delivered to a Post Office in France and left there for two weeks or more before being forwarded. It was a big problem to handle, he said, and the delivery of the thousands of parcels that were being sent from this country to France containing Christmas presents also would be a very big task. The mails and newspapers are delivered in Paris all right, but the delay comes when they are to be sent further afield.

Officers who accompanied Lieut. Col. Margetts said they had been without mail two months and that the delivery of parcels was very uncertain. There had been a shortage of tobacco, they added, through a steamship being torpedoed which was loaded up with tobacco and cigarettes, but when they left France the soldiers were getting a fair supply. The officers said that there was every prospect of the war being a long one and the best way for the American soldiers to learn the fighting methods of the Germans was to go on the firing lines. One of the officers said that when the troops once had seen their comrades killed and looked at the ruin and havoc wrought by the enemy on all sides of them the American fighting spirit would be aroused and nothing would stop them.

When asked about the weather in France before they left, one of the officers replied that he had not been really dry during the whole time he was there, and that the black mud in the French fields and lanes reminded him of Iowa, only it was possibly a shade worse.

Several French artillery officers and army aviators arrived on the same liner to give instruction to the American soldiers at the training camps, and there were also 110 French naval officers and seamen who have come out to take patrol boats over to France.

About sixty ambulance drivers and Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross workers of draft age returned in the hope of getting commissions. They preferred to come home and take a chance of being accepted rather than enlist as privates in the American Army in France, they said. The French steamship was eleven days crossing the Atlantic and the voyage was uneventful, the officers said.

Jewish Farmers to Discuss Milk.

The Federation of Jewish Farmers of America will hold its annual convention tomorrow evening in the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway. The convention will last until Wednesday evening. At the opening session the farmers will discuss the milk situation and the cost of milk production. Among the speakers will be John Mitchell, head of the Federal Food Board; R. D. Cooper, President of the Dairymen's League; J. J. Dillon, Chief of the State Bureau of Foods and Markets; H. C. Coburn, President of the Farmers' Dairy Company of Bridgeport, Conn., and Ely Greenblatt, President of the Federation.

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The Youth Plupy—Henry A. Shute; at $1.21
The Real Diary of a Real Boy—Henry A. Shute; at 68c
Ross Grant on the Trail—John Garland; at $1.35
Philip Kent in Lower School—T. Truxton Hare; at $1.40
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Sons of Eli—By Ralph Paine; $1.21.
Don Hale in the War Zone—by N. C. Sheppard; at 60c

Illustrated Gift Books for Grown-Ups
Vanished Halls and Cathedrals of France—by George Wharton Edwards; at $6
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Mountains of California—by John Muir; at $1.80
Spell of France—C. Mason; at $2.25
Spoon River Anthology—by Masters; at $1.80
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Anne's House of Dreams—M. L. Montgomery; at $1.26
Jane Allen of the Sub Team—E. Bancroft; at $1.12
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SAYS 'NO DRINK' RULE PUT SHIPS IN PERIL

Retiring Officer of Navy League Accuses Administration with Concealing Ineficiency.

CITES ALLEGED INSTANCES

Officers of Organization Resign—Roosevelt or Mitchel Suggested for President.

At a meeting of the Navy League of the United States at the Biltmore last night, where it was announced that all the officers of the league had resigned in an effort to heal the breach between the organization and Secretary of the Navy Daniels, W. H. Stayton, the Executive Secretary, and one of the resigning officials, charged that the policy of secretiveness in the Administration often hid inefficiency and carelessness that the nation ought to know about.

He related three instances, one where the Navy Department didn't send men enough to Admiral Sims, one where the civil service authorities failed to heed a request from the navy, and one where two officers, asked for by Admiral Sims for service abroad, were kept at home because they had been known "to take a drink."

"You can't stop naval officers from giving the Navy League information," said Mr. Stayton. "The navy knows that the Navy League is with it body and soul, and the navy loves the league for that. I am going to give you several instances of the evils of the policy of secretiveness. I am going to change the names and the dates so that the officers who gave me my information may not be discovered and punished, but I swear to you on my honor that I am not altering a single fact.

"The first is a case of inefficiency or carelessness. I do not charge it to the head of the department, for possibly the fault lies with some clerk. Anyhow, shortly after the war broke out the Navy Department appealed to the Civil Service Department for permission to shift some civilian employes who were under civil service rules but who had had experience in the navy, back into uniform again. It was desired to utilize the experience of such men, and make them inspectors of ordnance, etc.

Three Months for a Reply.

"This request was sent in by the navy on April 8, the day after war was declared. I do not know what happened in the meantime, but on July 2 the civil service people replied to the navy in the affirmative, and the various departments in which the civil service men were employed were notified. On July 3 three civil service men employed in a custom house applied to the naval recruiting officer in their vicinity for enlistment. He was glad to get them. They had all been seamen gunners with experience in the navy covering ten years. Their requests were forwarded to the Civil Service Commission at once. The next thing heard was in the early part of last November when the navy was notified that the requests of the three men had been approved.

"When the officer then in that locality went to look for his men he found that one of them was in Mexico on some sort of Government work. One had gone with a private concern and was in Chile. The other had joined the merchant marine and was in France.

"I ask you, am I a criminal because I tell these things?

"Here's another case. You have heard a good deal about Admiral Sims. I know him well; he was with me in the Naval Academy. You would think that Sims could get anything he wanted. Well, I know for a fact that he applied for two officers whom he wished to serve with him abroad. It was in the records of those two men that each had taken a drink, not grape juice. They were kept at home and two others were sent.

"Here's another instance. Four of the biggest ships in the service were held four days in an unprotected harbor in Europe because Sims could not get men he wanted, the Navy Department refusing in every case to send him men who were known to drink.

"I never knew a politician who concealed any good deed, and when we have a crust of secrecy hiding everything you can't make me believe that everything is good. If it isn't we ought to know it. The President has great power, more than that of any ruler in Europe, and I think it is right. I voted for him, and I believe in him. But he would be more than human if he could oversee everything. He has to delegate some of his power to department heads and boards.

Clerks May Be to Blame.

"Now, I do not mean to criticise Cabinet members. But in their departments there may be some carelessness and inefficiency on the part of a clerk perhaps, but am I to connive at that carelessness and inefficiency by my silence. We should make public these things."

Mr. Stayton announced in the course of his speech that Colonel Robert M. Thompson, the President of the league, and the other resigning officials would under no circumstances stand for reelection.

"You may elect whom you please," he told the league members. "Let us select men who receive the approval of Secretary Daniels. We will pass the buck to him in the matter and see what action he takes."

The quarrel between the officials of the Navy League and Secretary Daniels came to a head last August when the league in a statement charged the Navy Department with holding back information that might lead to an investigation of an explosion in the Mare Island Navy Yard. It was charged by the league that fear of certain labor unions caused the Navy Department to block an inquiry.

The league had been unsparing in its criticism of the Secretary prior to this, and when its statement was made public regarding the explosion, he wrote to Colonel Thompson demanding his resignation from the Presidency of the Navy League. A paragraph in the Secretary's letter read:

"The chief service which you and other officials of the Navy League can render to the navy is to resign at once and permit the league to be directed by those who in a crisis like the present could not permit a statement to be given out to the public which attempts to discredit the entire Navy Department, and which will be read with contempt and disgust by every honest citizen of America."

Roosevelt or Mitchel.

There followed an acrimonious discussion between league officials and supporters of the Secretary which culminated two weeks ago in the appointment of a committee of the league's Vice Presidents to "confer with President Wilson on the situation." Accordingly David Jayne Hill, Judge Alton B. Parker, and Cardinal Gibbons were named as a committee. It was said last night that an appointment for the committee to see the President had been made for next week. They will carry to him the news of the resignation of Colonel Thompson and his associates and, it is believed from information received last night, will ask him how Secretary Daniels would view the election of Colonel Roosevelt or Mayor Mitchel to succeed Colonel Thompson.

As a result of the quarrel Secretary Daniels refused to permit the Navy League members to have anything to do with charitable work for the navy and barred them from every activity where the navy was concerned. The league hopes now that by the resignation of its officers it will get back into the Secretary's good graces and be allowed to join with the rest of the nation in providing for the comfort of the American sailor abroad.

The meeting last night launched a campaign on the part of the league to increase its New York City membership by 10,000. It was said that the league needed 500 voters in every Congressional District as members.

M'CORMICK TO CONFER ON RELEASE OF SHIPS

Agreement with Holland and Sweden to be Attempted at London Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A final effort to bring about an agreement with Holland and Sweden for the use of ships tied up here by the embargo rulings will be made at conferences in London. Vance McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board, and Dr. Alonzo Taylor, representative of the Food Administration on the board, are now in Europe, where they went to attend the Allied War Council. They will be met in London, it is understood, by representatives of the Dutch and Swedish Governments, and British experts who have been in close touch with the blockade will be called into the conferences.

It was admitted at the State Department today that no definite agreement had been reached except with Switzerland. Cable dispatches stated that Mr. McCormick had signed this agreement in Paris.

Despite reports which have been circulated, the War Trade Board and the State Department have refused to enter any agreement up to this time with Holland concerning the tonnage in New York Harbor, and the outlook for a speedy settlement nas not been considered bright. Members of the Dutch mission who conferred with Government officials here refused to turn over the tonnage to the United States on the terms suggested, and the War Trade Board has remained firm in its stand.

The United States has been prepared to grant Holland supplies under a rationing system when the actual need was shown, in the event that the Dutch released their tonnage. But this Government, it is understood, has not consented to recognize agreements which Holland has with Germany by which fats are to be shipped into the Central Powers on a large scale.

At present, it is said, the situation is badly mixed and the outlook is that no considerable quantity of food will be permitted to reach Holland for some time and only after America's conditions have been met.

It has been said that one of the demands made by America was that Holland should agree to give large quantities of materials to the Allies in return for food, thus leaving the Dutch without any considerable surplus to be used in trading with Germany. It is probable that this feature of the negotiations will be taken up at conferences at London.

For the present, it is understood, negotiations with Norway and Denmark concerning food supplies will be carried on here.

SHERRILL SAYS WAR WILL LAST 5 YEARS

Adjutant General Tels D. K. E. Fraternity Many Americans More Will Be Called.

PRAISE FOR HOME GUARD

14,000 Men Are Now on Duty in State Protecting Aqueducts, Canals, and Bridges.

Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill of this State, who was the guest of honor last night at the seventy-first annual convention dinner of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, held at the New York clubhouse, 30 West Forty-fourth Street, told 300 members of the fraternity that, in his personal estimation, the war would continue for another five or six years. General Sherrill, who is a member of the Yale Chapter, said that, although his present duties in connection with the draft might tie him to this side of the Atlantic for some time, he fully expected to see active service abroad before the war was over and that many Americans who may not have thought up to the present they would be called upon to fight abroad might find themselves in France before the war is won.

"The patriotism which the men of the United States have shown up to the present is marvelous," General Sherrill said. "Although, when the draft was first ordered, elaborate preparations against trouble were made by my department, there not only wasn't any trouble, but in the draft's entire course in New York State there have been only 140 cases of unexplained absences to date. My department has delivered 69,241 drafted men to the various training camps, and, in addition, New York State has already contributed for actual war duty 41,000 National Guardsmen, 6,000 Naval Militiamen, and from 20,000 to 30,000 volunteers. We shall win the war, because it is right that we should win.

"Few persons realize what a splendid work our recently organized home guard is doing in the protection of our aqueducts, railroad bridges, canals, piers, and other public places of strategic importance. This work is costing the State of New York $150,000 a month. We have 14,000 men doing actual guard work throughout the State tonight. About 2,100 are guarding ninety-five miles of aqueducts, canals, and railroad bridges. D. K. E. has already equaled its splendid record for bravery and patriotism of the civil war. Men are placed in the world for an obvious and unmistakable purpose—the honorable advancement of their souls. The men of America have never had such an opportunity to advance their own souls as they have today."

Previous to Adjt. Gen. Sherrill's address James S. Colgate, the toastmaster, read the honor roll of the fraternity in the present war. This includes twenty-six men killed so far on the European battlefields, and twenty-six decorations for heroism conferred by foreign Governments.

The roll of the fraternity's war-dead includes Kenneth Weeks and Eric W. Mason, Massachusetts School of Technology; Howard B. Lines, and Paul Gannett Osborne, Dartmouth; Douglas MacMonagle, University of California; Robert Hall, University of Minnesota; Charles H. Evans, University of Rochester; J. M. Greenshields, W. R. Hastings, A. E. Goodeye, J. P. Brophy, H. A. Robertson, D. G. Davidson, A. H. Bostock, W. E. P. Bowie of McGill University; G. H. Berry, F. H. Hopkins, G. Ryckeman, S. Cowan, H. Howard, D. McKeough, D. Henderson, and J. Wilson of the University of Toronto. The names of B. Silvestre, K. Hawes, and O. Ebbes were handed to Toastmaster Colgate while he was speaking.

Richard T. Greene, President of the fraternity, prophesied the speedy revival of all the fraternity's defunct chapters, and urged more enthusiastic social intercourse between all the fraternity's members. Frederick B. Jennings, President of the club, and A. Barton Hepburn, described the recent financing of the present clubhouse in the former Yale Club Building, and said it was on a solid foundation.

WARNING ABOUT DISCOUNTS

Federal Reserve Board Again Protests Serial Extensions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Federal Reserve Board has renewed with emphasis its protest against serial extensions of discounted paper in national banks This is the third time the board has called attention to the danger attending the practice of granting long continued extensions of discount paper. The first came a year ago last month when a number of banks had accepted the Treasury notes of foreign Governments with an understanding that there might be five ninety-day renewals. This, the board urged, was in direct violation of the purpose of the National Banking act, which was to maintain the liquid character of our banking resources for the protection of our domestic commercial necessities.

In January this year the same position was restated. In the interval since Jan. 2 large bond issues, as the board views the situation, have practically absorbed the investment surplus of the country. To follow this with the general adoption of a banking practice that can only tend to tie up funds and stiffen money rates is believed to be fraught with certain danger to the business interests of the country in time of war when there should be the most liberal and encouraging conditions in finance.

The Reserve Board now has this to say:

"It is highly desirable that the paper of the country should in every possible way be brought into conformity with the requirements of the Federal Reserve act and of the regulations of the board, and that there be at all times as large a proportion of banking discounts and investments in the form of strictly liquid paper eligible for presentation to Federal Reserve Banks as is possible. During the last month the attention of the board has been directed to a plan for financing corporations for approximately two years by means of a series of ninety-day notes, issued under an agreement with the borrower providing for seven renewals. As statements have appeared in the press that notes of this kind are eligible for rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks, the board thought it best to state definitely that renewal agreements of this nature destroy the self-liquidating character of the notes and render them undesirable as investments for Federal Reserve Banks."

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A profitable hour for busy people
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"A WORLD PEACE LEAGUE"
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January 3d—"The Way to Heal by Divine Mind."
January 4th—"The Cosmic Consciousness."
January 5th—"The Rich Mentality."

8 P. M.
January 3d—"Renewal of the Body."
January 4th—"Concentration, Its Science and Art."
January 5th—"Prosperity, Through Knowledge of Right Thinking."

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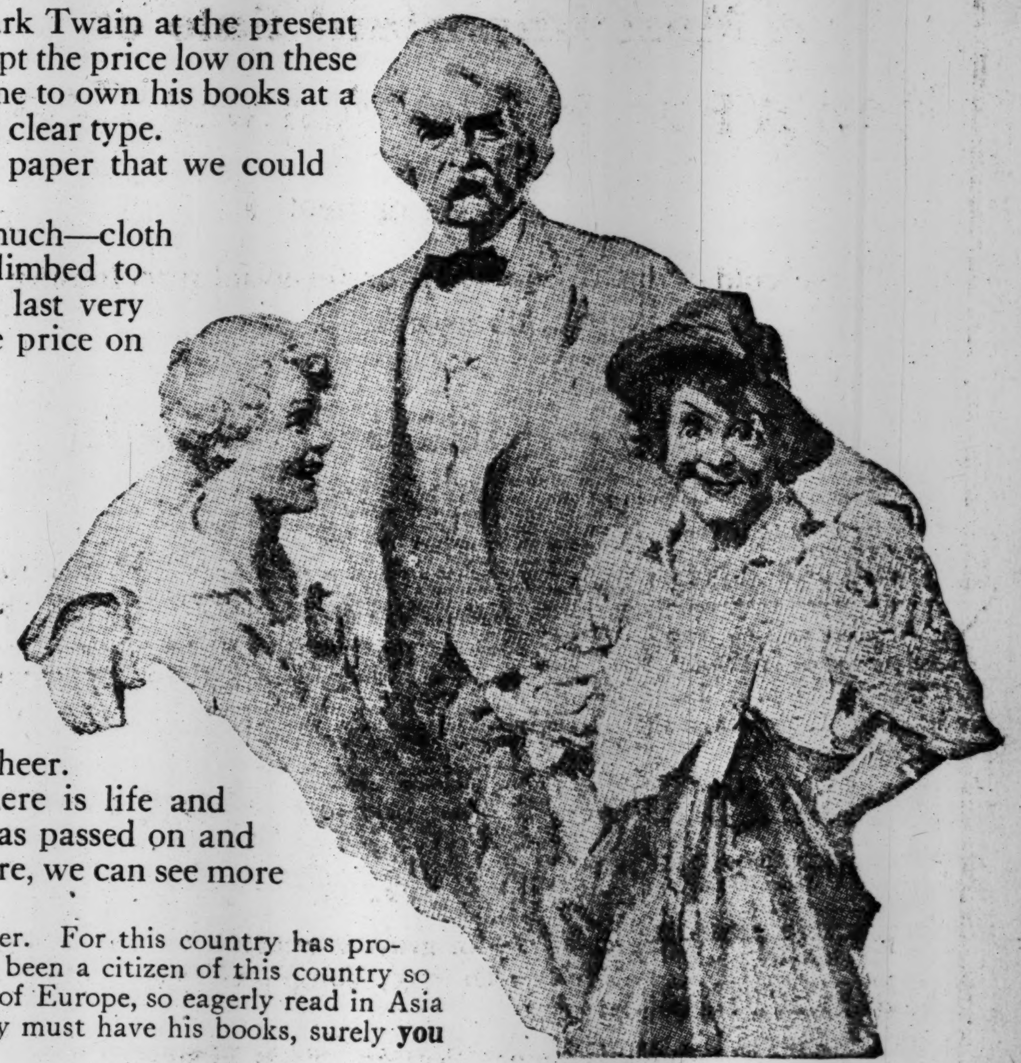

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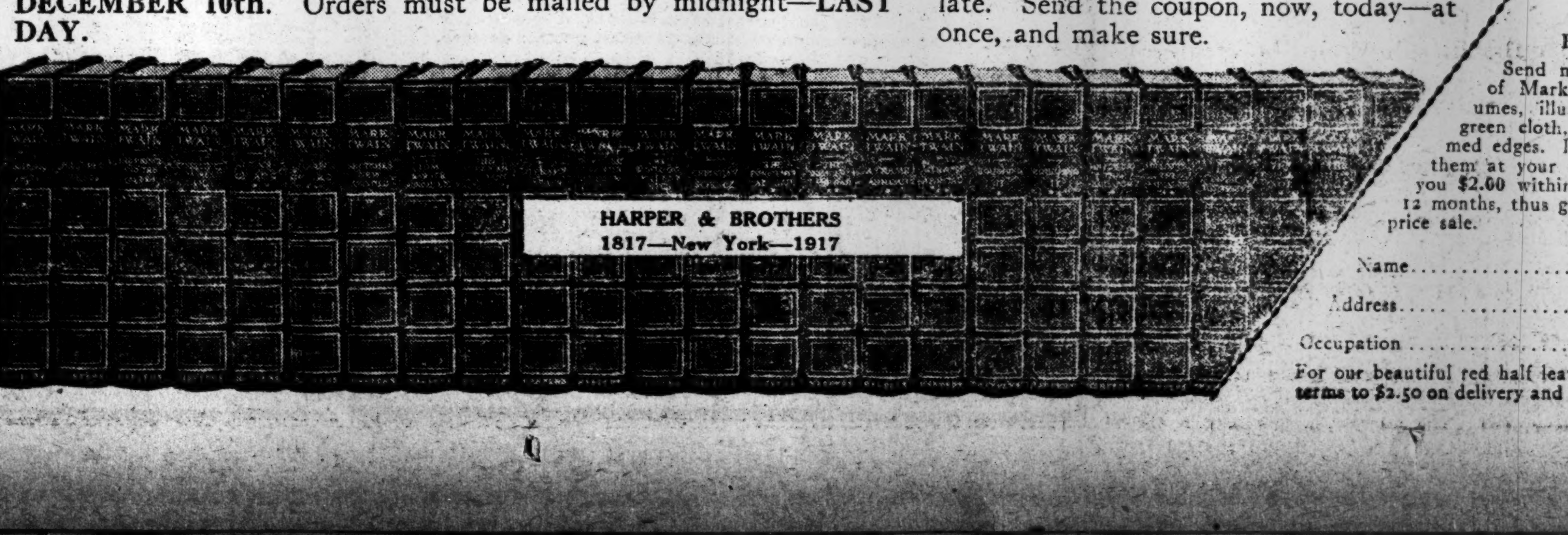

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SAMUEL REA PLEADS FOR ADEQUATE RATES

Tells Insurance Presidents That Federal Loan Is Only an Expedient.

'SITUATION NOT HOPELESS'

Pennsylvania President Says It Is Weak Policy to Delay Relief to Railroads.

After hearing pleas on behalf of the railroads by Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania system, and S. Davies Warfield, President of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, at its annual convention at the Hotel Astor, passed resolutions yesterday calling on Congress to give the railroads financial aid at once, asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant immediately the increased rates desired, and advising the Federal Government to allow the railroads to be conducted during the war by railroad men, under Government supervision.

Mr. Rea's address was read by Vice President A. J. County of the Pennsylvania, as the former has not been able to attend the convention because of duties in Washington as a member of the Railroads' War Board.

"How can we expect the railroads to do their full duty to the public and to the Government in the present time of stress if we are not conceded some credit basis?" Mr. Rea asked. "Larger terminals are needed, additional equipment and more tracks are urgently required. But how are we to get them?"

Mr. Rea said that the adoption by the Government of a responsible and unified policy of fair treatment in the matter of freight rates, rather than a loan of Government credit, would under normal conditions be a permanent solution of the problem of railroad credits. Even under war conditions, he said, such a loan should be regarded as an expedient only, and could not take the place of adequate rates. Mr. Rea added that the insurance companies, representing the investments of millions of Americans, were vitally interested in the railroad situation.

"When you stop railroad expansion," he said, "in a country of such distances, population, industrial and agricultural activities as ours, you automatically set a dead limit to the expansion of commerce and production. I have no desire to place undue emphasis upon the present situation, but, at the same time, I see no reason why we should attempt to deceive ourselves as to these facts, or to maintain silence regarding them. For the present conditions of the railroads of this country, the fundamental causes, in my belief, lie in influences which have been working for a number of years. They have been accentuated by the war. These latter we must regard as inevitable, but I am confident they would now be borne with far greater facility had the regulative efforts of the last decade resulted in strengthening and upbuilding, instead of weakening the economic basis of railroad transportation.

"As one of the chief of these underlying causes which have been sapping our resources of transportation, I would name the continued failure to provide an adequately remunerative basis of rates. The direct effect of this error has made it difficult to raise and sustain a sufficient capital for the improvements and extensions which are sorely needed."

After showing how the cost of operating had risen in recent years so much faster than increases in income, and how the investment of billions of dollars had lost its dividend-paying power, Mr. Rea asked:

"Should railroad companies be compelled to wait until their plight becomes almost desperate before relief it granted? That is a costly and weak policy, and is detrimental to the country."

In concluding his message, Mr. Rea said:

"What I have said serves to illustrate some of the difficult conditions under which we are conducting our business, and, while giving you plain facts, I do not want to convey the impression that the railroad situation is hopeless or that the credit of the roads is entirely crippled. Such is not the case. Their credit can be sustained and their usefulness increased through the adoption by the regulating authorities of a responsible and unified policy of fair treatment in the matter of freight rates."

Mr. Warfield made the suggestion of an excess profits tax to be levied on railroads able to make profits to justify it, after the Government had granted increases in rates. He said that this would dispose of one of the arguments most often heard about the large profits of some roads being a reason for not granting rates needed by most roads. The fund to be derived from this profit tax, he said, might go either direct to the Government or to a fund to purchase equipment to be leased to the railroads. Mr. Warfield estimated that 80 per cent. of the railroads needed an increase of freight rates.

Henry L. Rosenfeld, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, discussed "Agency and Allied Problems After the War," and James E. Kanavagh, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and in charge of the war savings stamps department for the Government, told of the system of issue of the stamps, and urged the life insurance companies to aid the campaign.

Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, discussed "The Increasing Automobile Hazard" in the afternoon; Emory H. English, President of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, spoke on "War and After-War Supervision of Insurance," and Dr. John H. Quayle of Cleveland, Ohio, discussed "The Reclamation of Men Rejected by the Draft and Its Relation to Life Insurance."

The election of officers resulted as follows: Secretary and Manager—George T. Wight; Actuary—John J. Brinkerhof; Attorney—Frederic G. Dunham. The present Executive Committee was re-elected.

OFFER SERVICES FOR WAR.

Life Insurance Counsel Pledge Gregory Full Co-operation.

The Association of Life Insurance Counsel of the United States, comprising the ninety heads of the law departments of the principal life insurance companies of the country, at the close of its annual meeting at the Bar Association yesterday, offered to the Attorney General their service for the war in whatever field they could be useful. The association adopted a platform in which it declared:

"In this greatest of all crises there is no place for half-way measures. He who is not for our country wholeheartedly is against it. Patriots and traitors are the only classes in this country.

"The results of this war will be either the destruction of American democracy or the destruction of German autocracy. The destruction of democracy in our land means the destruction of liberty and free government throughout the world. The destruction of German autocracy, with all its cruelties, savagery, and barbarism, means liberty and free government for all the nations of the world.

"We are in most hearty accord with our National Administration in every effort it is making in this crisis in the life of our nation to destroy completely German autocracy and militarism, and to bring about a permanent peace with honor and safety to all nations. We congratulate the nation on the great and splendid message of our President, addressed to the present Congress.

"We hereby express our confidence in our President and National Administration, our army and navy, and pledge to them our loyal and wholehearted support.

"We hereby tender to our Government our services in whatever field we can be most useful and helpful."

The association appointed a special committee to proceed to Washington to confer with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and his advisory board in regard to the construction and effect of the War Revenue act with reference to life insurance companies.

RAILROAD BOARD TAKES CHARGE OF SHIPMENTS

Operating Committee of Eastern Lines Announces Control of All Freight After Dec. 12.

The General Operating Committee of the Eastern Railroads, in whose hands the Government has placed the control of exports from Atlantic ports, started its work yesterday with a notification to shipping lines, that permits must be obtained from it for all shipments of steel, and that on Dec. 12 it would assume control of shipments of all commodities from the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News, except freight consigned to an officer of the United States Government for export.

In its circular, which was sent to shippers and exporters, as well as to transportation companies, the committee said it had undertaken to provide for the maximum use of all facilities, and at the same time avoid the congestion that interfered with the transport of troops and supplies for the Government. The circular said that for the present, the committee would handle shipping permits and collateral arrangements for the transport of commodities specifically embargoed by the General Operating Committee of the Eastern Railways, namely, steel billets, bars, plates, scrap and pig iron, except for the United States Government. The circular stated that the committee would deal only with the following agents in issuing shipping permits:

1. Representatives of the United States Government on such freight as the Federal authorities may desire the co-operation of this committee.
2. Traffic Executive, 165 Broadway, on freight of the English, French, Italian, and Russian Governments.
3. Agents of ocean lines or vessels concerning commercial freight for Europe and other foreign destinations.

The instructions to the shipping lines said:

The initial roads will not accept freight in excess of quantity covered by permits, and shipments will not be accepted after expiration of permit time limit.

In observance of the procedure on commercial freight, it is necessary that shippers or exporters perfect their ocean engagements with steamship agent. The steamship agent will arrange with this division for the issuance of railroad shipping permits for the forwarding of freight from the interior.

The controlling influences governing the issuance of railroad shipping permits for export freight have been in the past very largely based upon condition of the respective delivering lines at the seaboard, but if the manufacture of war material is to be successfully prosecuted and the transportation lines kept open for the movement of troops and supplies, it is necessary to change the former practice of issuing railroad shipping permits and to co-ordinate to the fullest possible extent the inland rail movement with the ocean transportation. This obviously can only be secured through closest co-operation of shippers, inland carriers, and ocean transportation.

A statement issued last night by the committee said that it had been glad to find that shippers and transportation lines were willing to aid the efforts of the committee. After referring to a conference between the seven members of the Export Division of the General Operating Committee of the Eastern Railroads and the Transatlantic Freight Conference Committee, and other representatives of the steamship lines at the Port of New York yesterday, the statement says:

"The railroad traffic managers were gratified with the warm spirit of co-operation evinced by the seventy-odd steamship representatives who were present, and anticipate that they will receive from all steamship companies the same helpful assistance, and highly beneficial results, which the railroads have obtained during the last year from the traffic executives of the allied Governments, headed by Captain Connop Guthrie, of the British Ministry of Shipping. The Export Division Committee who attended this important meeting were: George D. Odgen, Chairman, Francis La Bau, R. L. Russell, Archibald Fries, R. Van Ummersen, J. R. Ruffin, and E. D. Hotchkiss."

Plans were made to eliminate delays in the handling of lighters between railroad terminals and ships in the harbor at a conference yesterday afternoon between Irving T. Bush, head of the War Board of the Port of New York, and eight representatives of railroads. It was shown in one report at the conference that, because ships were not ready to receive freight from lighters when the lighters arrived at their side, forty-four lighters had been forced to remain idle a total of 544 days since Nov. 19.

The plan most favored was that of controlling the movement of lighters so that no ship could command their services except when the ship was prepared to begin loading the instant the lighter came alongside. Captain J. M. Emery of the Lackawanna, Captain J. M. Cherry of the Lehigh Valley, W. B. Pollack of the New York Central, and Arthur J. Grimes were appointed to work out a definite plan for handling lighters.

FAVORS RAILROAD LOAN.

Nathan L. Amster Sees Chance to End Exploitation.

Nathan L. Amster, President of the Investors' Protective Association, who has for many months been advocating governmental aid in the financing of the railroads, issued a statement last night praising the recommendations of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Government financing," he said, "would free the investors from the influence of certain financial elements that has, in my opinion, for a generation or more done so much to weaken investment values by exploitation and reckless financing of railroads, as was brought to light by the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigations of the New Haven, Père Marquette, Frisco, and Rock Island Roads. It is the first time that the commission has taken recognition of the fact that security holders should have the right to demand and receive reasonable return on their investments, which they have not received in the past."

CONTROL OF ROADS URGED IN CABINET

Continued from Page 1.

be opposition in Congress to Government control on account of the dangers it presents from this aspect alone.

Opposed by Railroad Men.

It was apparent from what was said today by members of the Railroads War Board that Government operation did not appeal to them as a feasible adjustment of the immediate situation.

While it has been said that some railroad executives were averse to having the Government take over the railroads for the war period, nothing of that sort was indicated today, and the impression was obtained that the members of the board were of the opinion that the Government could not handle the situation any better than it is now being handled by the railroads themselves. Several members of the board advanced as a major reason for objecting to Government control that there would be a lessening of managing efficiency even if the Government intrusted to the present railroad managers the operation of the country's common carriers.

It was explained that the railroad officials were now working at topnotch energy and could not do any more, and experience in other countries had shown that when railroads were transferred from private to Government operation there was a letting down of human effort, with consequent loss of efficiency.

To a question as to whether the railroads would object to Government operation with a Governmental guarantee of profits a member of the Railroads War Board said:

"We don't think that is necessary. It would not be any incentive to efficient management if the Government guaranteed profits. History of railroading has shown this."

It was also indicated that the railroads regarded sixty days as too short a time within which to carry out all the plans, particularly those involving extensions and procuring equipment, for placing the transportation systems in a condition to cope thoroughly with the problem that has grown out of war conditions.

The railroads, it was indicated, would require a year or more to build extensions or parallel their lines and obtain the equipment essential to handling the enormous amount of business that the roads are now required to carry. It was apparent, therefore, it was said, that sixty days would not give any valuable insight into what the railroads would be able to do when the new work was completed.

It is realized on all sides that this is a critical period for the railroads, with sentiment prevailing in the Cabinet and Congress in favor of Government operation for the period of the war which might lead to Government ownership.

The main argument for Government operation is that Congress probably would not give the railroads the money they need and which they are unable to borrow under present conditions, unless the Government took over their management to insure a return of the funds.

The railroad executives believe that the repeal of the laws forbidding pooling and the removal of other restrictions, as suggested in the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, would go far toward adjusting the problem. But the railroad will require money, and it was said today that while the estimate of $1,000,000,000 given to Senator Newlands yesterday by the Railroads' War Board might be regarded as too high in some quarters, it would be seen in anything but an exaggerated light when it was considered that the railroads needed $600,000,000 worth of cars and locomotives.

This would leave $400,000,000 for extensions and other improvements that are necessary to increase the traffic facilities of the country. For example, it was said today that the Pennsylvania Railroad desired to build a four-track line between Philadelphia and Washington to accommodate its increased business. One way to meet the financial situation, it was said, would be the formation of an equipment trust from which the railroads would obtain cars and locomotives as required.

The inability of the railroads to get money, it was contended, was due to the fact that the Government had absorbed all the available capital of the country. Doubt was expressed by railroad executives today that the railroads could obtain money by the issue of bonds at much higher rates of interest than the Liberty bonds issued by the Government.

Statement by War Board.

The claim of the railroads that they will be able to handle the situation successfully under their own operation if they have some encouragement and co-operation from the Government, was backed up today by a statement issued by the Railroads' War Board. The statement read:

"The American railroads under present management are prepared to furnish all the transportation which the existing plant can produce under any form of management.

"They have already made common use of box cars and of many facilities for more intensive operation. The recent action combining facilities of Eastern roads and providing for common use of coal cars in that territory is already reducing congestion. The American railroads under the directions of the Railroads' War Board are prepared without reservation to make common use of facilities, power and equipment, to approach the highest measure of success in the transportation effort of the country.

"They point out, however, that in order to secure complete results, certain action not within their power is essential, viz.:

"(1) Co-operation of important military and industrial agencies of the Government to avoid unnecessary congestion upon important lines serving territory of intense industrial activity and occasioned chiefly by extravagant use of preference orders for shipment.

"(2) Reasonable additions to power and cars to replace equipment wearing out and to provide for recent increase in traffic.

"Co-operation with Government departments and agencies is already well organized and promises success. Opportunities through priority orders to secure completion and delivery of engines and cars now on order will furnish much immediate relief under the second head.

"The point of the whole matter is that the American railroads have, since our entrance into the war, been operated with the highest efficiency, and have until now transported without substantial complaint the greatest volume of traffic in the history of the country. Responsibility for recent congestions, which it must be remembered are only in a limited but highly important territory, cannot be charged to lack of efficiency or earnest effort to prevent them. From the beginning the authority of the Railroads' War Board has not been questioned by any railroad, nor has there been any hesitation or avoidable delay in obeying its orders and directions."

ISSUES PRIORITY ORDER.

Lovett Gives Precedence to Fuel, Food, and Government Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Robert S. Lovett, Director of Priority, issued an order today giving preferential shipment to fuel, food, and Government supplies over all general freight.

The order is effective on Dec. 12, and is the first general order issued by the Government classifying materials for shipment. It was issued at the urgent request of the Food and Fuel Administrations and Government departments. The railroads have opposed it on the ground that it would retard rather than expedite shipments. Unofficial action taken by their Eastern Operating Committee, they have held, is accomplishing the results sought, and has not set up inflexible rules which a Government order imposes.

The materials classified today will move in the following order:

Railroad fuel, live stock, perishables, foods and feeds, military supplies, other Government supplies on special requests, coal for coking plants and coal for current use. The movement of coal is prescribed in a manner similar to a request for preferential shipment for specified requirements requested of producers several days ago by Mr. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator. The order follows:

On and after the 12th day of December, 1917, and until further order, all common carriers by railroad in the United States shall give preference and priority in car supply and in movement to the following commodities, and in the order numbered:

1. Steam railroad fuel for current use.
2. Live stock, perishable freight, food and feed.
3. (A) Shipments of military supplies when consigned direct to the United States Government or the authorized officers of the United States Army, Navy, or Shipping Board, or to the Allies or the proper representatives thereof, destined to any cantonment, post, or encampment, to any point of export for movement thence to Europe to any arsenal or navy yard, or material to any shipbuilding plant under contract to the United States Shipping Board for the sole purpose of constructing vessels for that board.

(B) Other shipments for the United States Government, as the same may be authorized from time to time by the undersigned as necessary in particular cases, but only upon request of the United States Army, United States Navy, or United States Shipping Board, through a designated officer or representative of the respective departments, located in Washington.

4. Coal to and for by-product coking plants, and not subject to re-consignment, and

Preference and priority in movement only to coal for current use, but not for storage, consigned direct (and not subject to re-consignment) to hospitals, schools, and other public institutions, retailers of coal for use in supplying domestic consumers only, and to coal, coke, and raw materials for current use, but not for storage, consigned direct, (and not subject to reconsignment;) to blast furnaces, foundries, iron and steel mills, smelters, manufacturers engaged in work for the United States Government or its allies, public utilities, (including street and interurban railways, electric power and lighting plants, gas plants, water and sewer works,) flour mills, sugar factories, fertilizer factories, and shipbuilders, also shipments of paper, petroleum, and petroleum products.

The new order does not affect Priority Order No. 2, relating to open top cars; No. 3, relating to movement of coal from mines in Utah and Wyoming, and No. 4, relating to shipments of cattle feed to Texas and New Mexico.

BOMB WRECKS EXPRESS CAR

Two Infernal Machines Set Off on Northern Pacific Trains.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 7.—The explosion of an infernal machine in the express car of Train No. 7 on the Northern Pacific caused the destruction of the car near Windsor, N. D., Wednesday, according to information obtained by officials investigating the affair.

It is also substantiated today that a similar contrivance fired an express car on another Northern Pacific train near Bismarck two weeks earlier.

Luxburg Leaves Bergen.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says Count von Luxburg, formerly German Minister to Argentina, has arrived in Bergen on board the steamer Bergensfjord and proceeded to Germany.

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Portable Lamps	3.75	Washing Machines	45.00	Hot Plates	6.50

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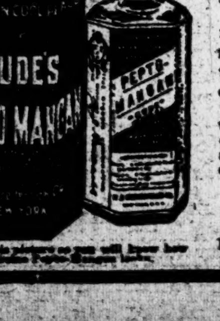

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BECK PRAISES WORK OF ENGLAND IN WAR

Addresses Pilgrims at Luncheon in Honor of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson.

CRITICISM ENDED, HE SAYS

Entente Between Britain, France, and United States He Regards as Stupendous Achievement.

At a luncheon given to Sir Johnston Forbest-Robertson, the English actor, by the members of the Executive Committee of the Pilgrims at the Bankers' Club yesterday, James M. Beck paid a tribute to the great work that is being done by England in the world war. He referred to the undercurrent of criticism prevailing in America prior to the battle of the Somme as to the extent of England's participation in the fighting on the western front, but added that now there was unbounded admiration in America for all that England had accomplished both on land and sea.

Sir Johnston thanked the Pilgrims for the honor conferred upon him, and referred to the great European conflict as "a fratricidal war," which, he said, is in many of its aspects as ugly as a venomous toad, yet wears this precious jewel in its head—that England and America are now united, probably for centuries to come, in an alliance cemented by the blood of their brave sons.

"This occasion," Mr. Beck said, "as all similar occasions either in England or the United States, serves to emphasize one of the most, and possibly the most, stupendous developments of this war—the new and greater entente between Great Britain, France, and the United States.

"France's defense at Verdun powerfully impressed our imagination, and, seated as spectators in the arena, some Americans felt that that intrepid gladiator—France—was doing an undue share of the fighting. Such superficial critics failed to take into account a fact—of which we are now only too conscious—that an army cannot be improvised in a day, or even in a year. Moreover, such critics gave scant recognition to England's wonderful defense of the Channel ports in the earlier fighting in Flanders. Nor did such critics appreciate that the glory of the Marne owed much to England's stone-wall defense of Mons and the masterly retreat which aided Joffre in realigning the armies of France.

"All this spirit of captious criticism, gratuitous from an outsider, ended when the new British army helped to save Verdun by its masterful attack upon Germany's victorious armies on the Somme. And since then there has been among all Americans—except a pitiful minority of Anglophobes—an unbounded admiration for all that England has accomplished both on land and sea. That admiration means much to the permanence of the new entente—for there can never be true comradeship in council and battle unless based upon mutual respect and appreciation.

"I believe that nothing is further from the minds of the American people than to criticise the inevitable failings of any one of its allies in this terrible war. We Americans are more concerned with a sincere effort to play our part; and no better wish need be expressed for our American boys, who each day are sailing for France, than that they shall acquit themselves as well as the brave men who made their stand at Mons, saved Calais, hurled back the invader on the Somme, and are now progressing slowly but steadily to the Rhine."

Grace was offered by Very Rev. Canon Cavanel, chaplain of the 7th Army of France, and addresses were made by Augustus Thomas, Wilton Lackaye, Job Hedges, Lord Fairfax of Cameron, and General René Radigust. Among those present were Lord Aberdeen, Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A.; Henry Clews, Jacob H. Schiff, Frederic R. Coudert, General I. Coleman du Pont, Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, U. S. N.; Controller Prendergast, Fire Commissioner Adamson, Collector of the Port Byron R. Newton, Deputy Police Commissioner Godley, Dock Commissioner Smith, Colonel William Hester, William Fellowes Morgan, E. H. Outerbridge, Oscar S. Straus, Frederick D. Underwood, William C. Breed, Melville E. Stone, Porter Clyde Shannon, George R. Sheldon, General Thomas L. Watson, Oliver Harriman, Walter H. Merrall, Brig. Gen. E. D. Hoyle, U. S. A.; Otto H. Kahn, Frank R. Lawrence, George Maxwell, Archdeacon J. J. Milbank, Herbert F. Gunnison, and Lewis L. Clarke.

Six-Hour Prayer for Prohibition.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 7.—The members of Worcester W. C. T. U. are to pray continuously from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Monday, that Worcester ma vote Tuesday for no-license.

WANTS GRAND JURY TO PASS ON PLAYS

Prosecutor Plans an Investigation, and Contemplates an Anti-Vice Campaign.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that he would ask the Grand Jury to make an investigation of complaints which had reached his office concerning the character of entertainments in certain theatres and cabarets. Mr. Swann said that this was preliminary to a systematic effort for the suppression of all forms of commercialized vice, in which he would have the support of the new administration after Jan 1. Judge Hylan, at their conference on Wednesday, had assured him, he said, of police aid in carrying on the work. Mr. Swann refused to mention names of the alleged offenders on the ground that publicity would result in greater profit for them in pandering to depraved tastes.

"I won't do anything to centre attention on these plays, which in some instances are put forth as so-called artistic entertainments," he said, "but which in reality are provided merely for the dollar."

Some one asked Mr. Swann if some of Shakespeare's plays might not be included in what he called "border-line plays."

"Don't mention Shakespeare's name with anything like what we are talking about," protested the Prosecutor. "A play which I saw and some others I have had described to me resemble more the performances of Nero's daughter. You may recall that when the Senators of Rome passed a law requiring more clothes for actresses, the daughter of Nero obeyed the law by adding only a ribbon to her scanty dress. Soldiers flocked from the camps to these shameful entertainments, and—you remember, Rome fell."

"Is New York like corrupt Rome?" the Prosecutor was asked.

"I am going to let the Grand Jury decide about the conditions called to our attention," Mr. Swann replied.

WANTS HYLAN'S PRESENCE.

Dowling Objects to Mayor-Elect Sending Emissary to Board Meetings

Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen and President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan, served notice at a meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday that he would rather deal directly with Mayor-elect John F. Hylan on matters concerning the Board of Estimate instead of through a representative of the Mayor-elect. Since Judge Hylan's election Cornelius M. Sheehan of Brooklyn has represented him at proceedings before the board. Just now Mr. Dowling is Acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor Mitchel.

At yesterday's meeting of the board the matter of the approval of plans and specifications and form of contract for the construction of the administrative and dormitory building for the Women's Work House Farm Colony at Greycourt, Orange County, N. Y., came up. Commissioner of Corrections Merton L. Lewis asked the board to pass the resolution as the building was badly needed to house women drug addicts in order to keep them away from those who had been convicted of crime. The cost of the building is estimated at $2[illegible]3,300. Mr. Sheehan requested that the matter be laid over for the consideration of the next administration.

"I think," said Acting Mayor Dowling, "that Judge Hylan should personally communicate with the Acting Mayor instead of sending you here to make requests from outside the rail. I would rather have Judge Hylan himself get in touch with me, and therefore I request that this matter be laid over for one week."

The matter was laid over.

CASE QUITS THE POLICE.

Goes to Washington for War Work —Potter Made Army Captain.

Special Deputy Commissioner of Police Henry Jay Case handed his resignation to Commissioner Woods yesterday, to take effect on Dec. 15, when he will go to Washington to assist Francis P. Garvin, head of the Division of Investigation and Prosecution in the Bureau of Enemy Alien Property.

Another Special Deputy Commissioner, Fuller Potter, who gave up his seat in the Stock Exchange four months ago, to handle war work for the Police Department, for which he accepts no salary, has been commissioned a Captain in the United States Army, and assigned to Intelligence Bureau work at Police Headquarters, where his duties will be practically the same as before.

Will Give French Instruction.

The School of Sociology of Fordham University will open on next Friday evening in the Woolworth Building free classes in French for persons in the army, navy, and Red Cross service who are preparing for duty in France. Membership in the classes is open to social workers registered for foreign service. Gaston Liebert, French Consul General here, and M. Nettement, the French Consul, are co-operating with Fordham University in arranging for the classes.

HOTELS IN DRY FIGHT FOR ARMY AND NAVY

Managers Discuss Plans with U. S. Marshal for Strict Enforcement of Military Law.

MAKE WAR ON 'SPEAKEASIES'

Government to Prosecute Saloon Keepers Who Serve Uniformed Men in Back Rooms.

The proprietors or managers of about fifty of the leading hotels and restaurants in New York City, acting as a committee for the Hotel Men's Association and the organization of restaurant proprietors, called on United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy yesterday afternoon to discuss plans for the strict enforcement of the Federal law which forbids the sale of intoxicants to men in the uniform of the army or the navy. Marshal McCarthy was informed that everything possible was being done to make it impossible for the man in uniform to get a "bracer" in the first class hotels and restaurants, and that the two associations, which include in their membership the proprietors and managers of practically all of the first class hotels and restaurants, stand ready to give every assistance to the Government in the enforcement of the liquor section of the national military law.

Among those who conferred with Marshal McCarthy were William C. Muschenheim of the Hotel Astor, Oscar Tschirksy of the Waldorf-Astoria, R. M. Haan of the St. Regis, August Keller of the Ritz-Carlton, and representatives of the Vanderbilt, Biltmore, Majestic, McAlpin, and a score of other well known hotels. John Kavanagh, head of the restaurant proprietors' association, headed the delegation from that organization.

"The conference was arranged at the instance of the hotel men," said Marshal McCarthy last night, "and was for the purpose of establishing complete co-operation between the Government and the hotels and restaurants of New York City. The visitors assured me that everything possible was now being done to make it impossible for the men in uniform to get a drink, and they wanted to know if I, as the representative of the Government, could suggest any way by which the enforcement of the law could be made even more certain than is the case at present. I informed them that our investigations show that the hotel and restaurant men of New York are obeying the law and that there are no complaints against them."

It has been possible in some places for soldiers or sailors in uniform to go into liquor selling places with civilian friends and get drinks by exchanging with the civilian friends. That is, the civilian would order an intoxicating drink and the man in uniform a "soft" one. When the drinks were served the soldier would "swap" with the man in civilian clothes. This plan will not work from now on, and soldiers or sailors who accompany civilians into hotels or other places will have to drink their soft drinks. A civilian detected in making an "exchange" will be arrested.

While the hotels and restaurants are living up to the law, the same cannot be said of a great many saloons, which, it is reported, serve soldiers and sailors in back rooms. The Government agents are now investigating these places and any violations which are reported will mean the prompt arrest of the proprietor or manager. There is also a small army of "runners" at large who for a fee will purchase a bottle of whisky for a soldier. Every effort, it was said yesterday, is to be made to run these men down and bring them to trial.

TRY OUT GIRL CONDUCTORS.

New York Railways Puts Nine on Cars as Experiment.

A number of employes of the New York Railways Company worked hard for several hours yesterday teaching twenty-five young women how to be conductors on surface cars. The young women, if they get the jobs they seek, will take the places of men who are in the army. When these are well broken in others will be ready to be taught.

Nine young women who had passed through the schools took their first trips on cars under the supervision of instructors whose chief duty was to see that the new employes did not start the cars too soon and give rise to accidents and damage suits.

Miss Etta Heine, for instance, began her first trip at 6:45 o'clock yesterday morning on a Seventh Avenue car. When she got her first fare she rang it up and handed the grinning passenger a transfer, for which he said, "Thank you, miss." Other young women who made their initial runs yesterday were the Misses Margaret O'Leary, H. Walsh, A. Scheer, and M. Bocinec. These novices traveled on their cars from 146th Street and Lenox Avenue to the Battery without a single mistake.

An official of the railroad company explained that the employment of the young women was a war measure, that they were not employed in a spirit of frivolity, that the work was deadly serious, and that he was sure the girls would make good. Their wages are 27 cents an hour for a ten-hour day, with two hours off for luncheon.

CHILDS RESTAURANT STRIKE

More Than 900 Men Employed in New York Lunchrooms Go Out.

More than 900 employes of the forty-seven Childs restaurants in this city struck a little after noon yesterday for higher wages, shorter hours, and better food. The strikers were mostly men, the bakers, dishwashers, and countermen, although a few waitresses went with them.

The International Restaurant Employes' Association had delivered a demand to the Childs Company on Tuesday, and the managers were prepared, so that when the strikers walked out their places were filled with help brought from Childs restaurants in Pittsburgh and Chicago.

"The Childs Company had promised to examine the demands of the employes and to grant them if justified," said C. J. Wimple, assistant treaturer, last night. "In return for this we asked the employes to sign a pledge not to strike. This they did. Some of them struck in spite of the pledge and it is our intention to fill their places and not to permit the strikers to return to work."

ESPIONAGE ACT EFFECTIVE.

Gregory's Report Shows How It Strengthened Government's Hands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Only the cold figures showing the results of the work of the Department of Justice in coping with German plotters in this country are given in Attorney General Gregory's annual report submitted to Congress today. None of the details of the operations of the secret service of that department, touching almost every condition, was disclosed. Most of those must necessarily remain untold until the end of the war, when a set of volumes rivaling the most exciting tales of fiction might be written from them.

In dealing with the enemies within, the department has found that the espionage law, the Trading with the Enemy act, and the prosecution of seditious conspiracy have been fruitful of results.

"The Government's hands have been materially strengthened, so that it now has power to deal with disturbing malcontents," says the Attorney General's report. The prosecution of William D. Haywood and other leaders of the so-called Industrial Workers of the World, to the number of more than 150 in the Northern District of Illinois, is an instance of how these laws may be employed for the public protection in this time of stress. The effect of these prosecutions is already having a far-reaching and highly beneficial influence toward the maintenance of order and obedience to law throughout the country."

Attorney General Gregory renews his recommendations that the commodities clause of the interstate commerce law be amended to meet Supreme Court decisions, to divorce transportation from production. While the legislation Mr. Gregory recommends is intended particularly to cover the coal roads, it would also prohibit to the last degree a railway from manufacuring or owning anything it transports in interstate commerce.

In the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, the Attorney General says the department has been confronted by peculiar conditions brought about by the war. There are two broad limitations on the power of the department. Increases of price, brought about not by agreement, conspiracy, or monopoly, but by the common selfish impulse of traders to take advantage of the extraordinary condition of the times, are not punishable under the anti-trust laws, the report says, no matter how completely lacking they may be of economic justification or how extortionate.

Sales of commodities by retailers to consumers generally fall outside of interstate commerce, and therefore are not within the purview of the Federal laws.

THAW WINS AIR DUEL.

American Brings Down German Over the Enemy's Lines.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Major William Thaw of the Lafayette Escadrille, brought down a German airplane in a duel over the enemy's lines on Wednesday, according to a telephone message received in Paris last night, says The Herald today.

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MAD DASHES IN AFTERNOON

Efforts of Rivals to Cut Down Long Point Lead of Goulet and Magin Prove Futile.

SCORE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
122d Hour.

	Miles.	Laps.
Goullet and Magin	2,139	3
Hill and Hanley	2,139	3
Corry and Madden	2,139	3
Thomas and Lawrence	2,139	3
Piercey and Grenda	2,139	3
Verri and Spears	2,139	3
Carman and Wiley	2,139	3
Smith and Weber	2,139	3
Egg and Drobach	2,139	1
Chapman and Enger	2,139	0

The record for 122d hour is 2,390 miles by Lawson and Drobach in 1914.

POINT SCORE.

Goullet and Magin, 301; Hill and Hanley, 234; Corry and Madden, 209; Lawrence and Thomas, 162; Piercey and Grenda, 115; Verri and Spears, 108; Wiley and Carman, 97; Smith and Weber, 58.

Conserving their strength for the final test of mad dashes through every mile of the last hour tonight, the riders in the six-day race took no unusual chances last night. The leaders were content to pedal their way along, concerned only in keeping their position intact and seeing to it that the others did not get unnecessarily active.

Alfred Goullet and Jake Magin, the Newark boys, continued well out in front in the point total. Goullet was again far above any of the other riders, and when he was on the track he was easily master of every situation.

The only big excitement of the night followed the fifth sprint of the ten, when Oscar Egg, the little Swiss, who is a prime favorite with the crowd, leaped to the front in an endeavor to make up a lap of the two his team is behind. He got a tremendous start and was nearly half a lap ahead before the others could get started after him.

Drobach jumped into the race, relieved Egg, and continued to whirl around the circular track at great speed. Every rider in the race was on the track, and the pack was hindered somewhat in their chase of Egg and Drobach by the relief. However, Goullet finally found a way through, and he appeared to lift his machine clear off the pine board, so fast did he pick up speed. Almost instantly half the advantage held by Egg and Drobach was cut down, and when Magin relieved Goullet the rest caught up to Drobach, and the chance was gone.

This spirited dash was about the only big exciting event of the evening. The riders plainly were worn and tired. Every one of them wore a shield over his eyes, and all complained even then that they had trouble seeing. Grenda especially complained of the foul air in the Garden.

The night sprints again found the Goullet-Magin and Hill-Hanley combinations out in front most of the time. Little George Wiley came to the fore, but not with enough consistency to cut down the advantage of the leaders. Between them Goullet and Magin accounted for six firsts. If it had not been for the regular if futile efforts of Egg and Drobach to steal away the race might have developed into a sleeping contest rather than an athletic event of six days' duration.

Bonus Offered Egg and Drobach.

After 2,000 miles of incessant pedaling the riders were in no mood for strenuous work and spent the fifth afternoon of the race in comparative quiet. Even the promise of a $250 bonus if they would gain a lap during the afternoon sprints failed to enliven the physically weakened Egg and Drobach, who were content to trail along with the field.

Alfred Grenda, of the team of Grenda and Piercey, was the only rider of the lot who gave any outward demonstration of having something in reserve. During the sprints of the day he twice rode around the field and across the finish line in the van. Grenda told his trainer that he was just beginning to feel right, and it seems certain the long Australian will be a factor in the remaining sprints of the race.

Alfred Goullet, whose riding has been the sensation of the struggle from the outset, went after the first sprint of the afternoon, took it by more than a wheel's length, and then was content to see to it that his nearest rivals, Fred Hill and Willie Hanley, were kept in check. Hanley was never dangerous, but Hill jumped the field in the second sprint and got away with such a flash of speed that he was never caught.

In the afternoon Hill and Hanley gained 23 points to 21 for Goullet and Magin, which set the total for the race so far at 250 for the leaders and 197 for the second pair. Magin helped his team greatly by taking the third sprint.

Fresh Air Treatment for Garden.

The management aired out the huge amphitheatre early in the morning, and it surely needed it. An army of broom wielders, equipped with steel-bristled weapons, swept every nook and corner of the place and left it quite inhabitable. The riders complained somewhat of the cold when the windows, doors, and every other thing that could be loosened were opened and fresh air let in. The management did not even listen to the riders, as it was found necessary to let a little air into the place, if only for an hour or so. Last night one could actually see across the track through the tobacco smoke.

That the infield is crowded with patriotic beings as well as six-day race enthusiasts is a statement made by Sergeant Harry W. Miller, in charge of the United States Marine Corps recruiting station, which is situated near the Madison Avenue end of the building, but inside the track. According to Sergeant Miller, during the first four days of the race 124 persons were recruited for the marines. He adds that this is a remarkable record and one of the best made by any such station in the city in a like number of days. The presence of the U. S. S. Recruit Band and marines seems to inspire the young men.

Huge Gathering of Fans.

The crowd did not seem so large as on Thursday night, but it was more noisy and prepared to get more enjoyment out of the proceedings. There was a tremendous jam in front of the ticket windows from 6 o'clock until after 9 o'clock. The big entrance to the building, which is found to be adequate for most events, was not large enough, and the police found it necessary to string out the crowd in long lines. Every one who got near the entrance was forced to exhibit an entrance ticket.

The standing room was hardly filled, but most of the seats in the boxes and lower tier were taken. Just as has been the case in all previous six-day races, the prices were boosted, but this had no great effect on the crowd, since it was lack of ticket sellers that kept the gangs out rather than the added amount asked by the management. There will be a general raise in prices today for the grand windup.

There was plenty of jockeying around as the first sprint of the evening got under way. As the teams entered the last mile Goullet was out in front, and the rest refused to let him get back. Finally he stopped almost still and Grenda jumped into the lead with a rush which carried him across the line first, notwithstanding that Goullet made a desperate effort to register a victory. Goullet was second and Madden third.

Little George Wiley was not going to be fooled into losing the second sprint, as was Goullet in the first. He got the lead in the last half mile, and rode dizzily for the rest of the way, to win easily from Freddie Hill, who was second.

Once more the teams tried to outgeneral Goullet in the third sprint, but this time the veteran rider was a bit too cagey for them, and kept the pace so slow until the last two laps that he was able to go out and leave the rest straggled out, all over the track. Lloyd Thomas kept close to him, but was unable to get better than second place, with Madden third and Grenda fourth.

At the finish of the fourth sprint, which was won by Wiley, with Hill second, Egg made a bid for the bonus offered if his team could regain a lap, but he never was able to get out in front, as Wiley kept up his hot pace and remained in the van. Drobach relieved Egg, but did not try further to speed up the field.

Goullet took his third sprint of the night in the fifth dash for the finish line, and again he led the pack for the last mile, but sprinted only the final three laps.

Great Doings in Early Hours.

Those bicycle fans who feel that it is necessary to get home from the annual race at least before daylight, are missing several stirring events, according to one stay-out-all-night. He testifies that shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning one little fat man got on the flat of the track and raced around with the riders and beat them to the finish line. Following this a pair of embryo wrestlers, introduced as champions, got out on a platform in the infield and were well started on a bout when a special policeman swung his club once too often. The wrestlers hurried for the exits, but did not neglect to get their coats.

Hardly had the riders got back to sleep again, or rather become prepared to drowse on their journey, when a woman with ambitions to be a prima donna stood up in a box and sang the "Rosary" as it was never sung before. Not to be kept out of the limelight another modest young man began a regular soap-box oration, but gave it up when he lost his audience. Would-be dancers, singers, and fighters also tried out their ability with varying degrees of success.

PUSH PLAN FOR MEETS.

A. A. U. Officials Seek to Arrange Semi-Monthly Events for Fund.

The plan to have a series of semi-monthly indoor track and field meets as a medium through which to raise money for the Training Camp Athletic Activities Fund of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., has met with support from the local athletic officials, and efforts are now being made to bring about a realization of the project. It is probable that a special meeting of the local amateur authorities will be called within a few days to effect an organization. At this meeting representatives of all the clubs holding membership with the Metropolitan Association will be asked to attend.

Under the plan it is proposed to hold indoor track meets every two weeks. The clubs will be requested to furnish the athletes and guarantee the disposal of a certain number of tickets among members and friends of the organization conducting the sports. If the movement proves popular with the clubs and athletes it is likely that meets will be held weekly.

It is proposed to hold the meets in the various local armories alternately, and on this point the success of the plan hinges. Heretofore, it has been necessary to pay for the use of the armories for athletic meets, but A. A. U. officials are hopeful of securing the privileges of the armories without cost. Otherwise the undertaking would be impossible. Action toward getting the armories without charge have already been taken by President F. W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association, who has been in communication with Adjutant Gen. Charles H. Sherrill. Adjutant Gen. Sherrill, a former sprinting champion years ago, is reported as heartily in favor of the plan and is willing to turn over the armories to help the cause. He hesitates, however, in issuing a blanket order for the purpose because of the confusion which might result.

TAYLOR TRAINS FOR MEET.

National Jumping Champion Writes to A. A. U. from Camp Sheridan.

A letter was received at local A. A. U. headquarters yesterday from W. H. Taylor, national senior indoor standing high and broad jump champion and record holder, who is now with the signal platoon of the 145th Infantry at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala. Taylor was among the first athletes who enlisted and has been away from local competition since early last Summer.

He has earned a creditable record since joining the signal platoon, leading in marksmanship, especially at rapid firing. He displayed a willingness to compete in the next indoor championships, which will be held next month, and said he would begin training for the games with the intention of representing his military branch if it is not called to France meanwhile.

Taylor furnished a sensation in athletic circles with his jumping ability in the national championship games of 1915. Coming East for the Illinois A. C., which club he represented, Taylor surprised the enthusiasts with his victories over Platt Adams in both the high and broad jumps, and with his record performance at the latter event. Last year he retained his standing high jump title while representing the Irish-American A. C.

Taylor's first interest in athletics was displayed after the Olympic games of 1912 at Stockholm. The glowing accounts of the victorious American contingent of athletes instilled in Taylor the desire to be among those to whom such homage was paid. He resolved to be among the athletes who would be selected for the games that were scheduled for four years later in Berlin and started competition as a jumper. This sport came natural to him and it wasn't long before he was looked upon as a formidable contender for the honors. His first trip East was in 1915 and his performances on that occasion gave him championships at high jumping and broad jumping with a record at the latter sport. Following this he made New York his residence and thereafter represented the Irish-American A. C. until the declaration of war.

An interesting passage in his letter is a postscript in which he refers to his ambition to go to Berlin. He refers to his original intention of accompanying an Olympic team on the journey, but replaces this desire with one to reach the German capital by way of France with the American army forces.

ALFORD TO LEAD FLUSHING.

McCoy Elected as Manager of Football Eleven.

Arthur McCoy, assistant manager of this year's Flushing High School football team, has been elected manager, to succeed William Pickells, who graduates. McCoy is now on active work on the 1918 schedule, and will try to arrange games with Erasmus, Poly Prep, Morris, and De Witt Clinton.

Oliver Alford, Captain of this year's football team, has been unanimously elected Captain of the 1918 team. Alford is 17 years old, 5 feet 11 inches, and weighs 172 pounds. He played right guard in 1915 and full back in 1916 and 1917. He is holder of the scholastic record for a single season, scoring eighteen touchdowns.

Hole in One at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 7.—The sixth hole on No. 2 course at Pinehurst was made in one today by Forest Von Cannon, local banker and member of Moore County Country Club. The distance is 145 yards. This is the first hole made in one here this season. Last year produced four, a record number for the Pinehurst course.

COLOSSUS QUICKLY THROWN BY ROGERS

Frenchman a Speedy Victim of His Own Ticklishness in Wrestling Bout.

Three finish matches were on the card at the fifth night's competition in the international wrestling tournament last night at the Lexington Theatre, and all of them were concluded in short time, enabling the large crowd of spectators to start their homeward journey before the hour that is generally recognized as customary at such events. The victorious wrestlers were Ed "Strangler" Lewis, the Lexington grappler, who threw Fred Pilakoff of Finland in the opening bout; Joe Rogers of Rochester, known to program readers as the American Apollo, who downed Pierre Le Colosse, the Frenchman, in the second number, and Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish grappler, who pinned the shoulders of the Slavonian, Steve Savige, to the mat in the third bout.

Of the three bouts that between Lewis and Pilakoff was probably the best, notwithstanding that the Southerner scored his victory in the comparatively short time of fourteen minutes and twelve seconds. It was the third victory the prominent "Strangler" has scored in as many appearances in the tournament, but this one was the hardest he has yet encountered. Pilakoff gave his more famous opponent a worthy combat from the start of the match, and in the end the Finn's own carelessness had a bit to do with his downfall. Several times Lewis secured his famous head lock hold on the veteran Finn, but with all the tricks of the game at his finger-tips Pilakoff broke the holds. After breaking one of the Finn's arm holds, Lewis finally defeated Pilakoff through an arm scissors and further arm hold.

The Rogers-Le Colosse match created a new record for the tournament in that the two biggest grapplers—from every angle—were opponents for the first time, and the victor, Rogers, scored his victory in the fastest time that has been made for a bout. Le Colosse, unfortunately for himself, is ticklish, and cannot permit of any contact with his ribs while wrestling. Consequently, Rogers, being fully aware of this fact, soon put his fingers to good advantage, and after tumbling the rotund Le Colosse, pinned the Frenchman's shoulders to the mat in two minutes, ten seconds with a body scissors.

The final bout resulted in a victory for Zbyszko over Savige after eleven minutes and forty-two seconds of interesting wrestling. The Pole's victory came through a body scissors hold.

In one of the preliminary bouts Joe Malcowiecz of Poland, the youngest grappler in the tournament, held the peaceful Finn, Sula Hevonpaa, to a draw. Malcowiecz was greatly outweighed by his opponent, but protected himself from a fall and several times threatened Hevonpaa.

The summaries:

Elimination Matches; Twenty Minutes Limit. —First Bout—Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash., threw Frank Leavitt, U. S. Army, in 15:18, with a crotch and neck hold. Second bout—Cy Burns, Boston, threw Harry Stevens, England, in 16:35, with a half-Nelson and body scissors. Third bout—Americus, Baltimore, and Pierre Le Belze, Belgium, wrestled to a draw. Fourth bout—Sula Hevonpoa, Finland, and Joe Malcowiecz, Poland, wrestled to a draw.

Finish Bouts, Two and One-half Hours Limit. —First Bout—Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., threw Fred Pitakoff, Finland, in 14:12, with an arm scissors and further arm hold. Second bout—Joe Rogers, Rochester, threw Pierre La Colosse, France, in 2:10, with a body scissors hold. Third bout—Wlaclek Zbyszko, Poland, threw Steve Savige, Slavonia, in 11:42, with a body scissors.

Tonight's matches follow:

Elimination Matches, (20 minutes limit.)—Harold Christensen, Denmark, vs. Steve Savige, Slavonia; John Freyberg, Sweden, vs. Cy Burns, Boston; Henry Vogel, Bavaria, vs. Tommy Draak, Holland; Pierre Le Belge, Belgium, vs. Pierre La Colosse, France.

Finish Bouts, (2½ hours limit.)—Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., vs. Sula Hevonpaa, Finland; Holmer Johnson, Sweden, vs. Wladek Zbyszko, Poland; Ivan Linow, Russia, vs. Carl Bush, Montenegro.

BOXING COMMITTEE NAMED.

A. A. U. Appoints John J. Walsh as Chairman of Body.

Departing from the custom of former years, the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. yesterday announced its Championship Boxing Committee. The committee is headed by John J. Walsh of the Pastime A. C. as Chairman, and the other members are John P. Boyle, Clermont A. C., New York; B. Levine, Y. M. H. A.; Jake Stumpf, Grace Club; Stephen A. Byrne, Trinity Club; Charles G. Carry, East Side House; John J. O'Brien, New York A. C.; P. J. Sullivan, Martinique A. C.; Benjamin Levy, Glencoe A. C.; Harry Meyers, City Athletic Club; Robert J. Lawless, Union Settlement A. C.; John Gehrken, Pennant A. C.; George Nehnert, National Turn Verein, Newark; Charles A. Nilson, National A. C.; Fred W. Niles, Morningside A. C., and John F. O'Hara, Caldwell A. C.

In former years it was customary to withhold the announcements of the various championship committees of the local association until about two months from the date of the annual meeting. This would mean that the members of the committees would be made known about the middle of December. The decision of the local A. A. U. officials to conduct the New York State amateur boxing championships at Manhattan Casino on Dec. 26 and 27, however, put the selection forward. The officials in charge of boxing can now begin arrangements for the State title competitions.

A meeting of the new committee will be held at A. A. U. headquarters next Monday afternoon and at this conclave plans for the coming tournament will be evolved.

BOXING MEN HELD IN BAIL.

Representatives of Broadway S. C. to Go Before Special Sessions.

The nine representatives of the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn who were arrested on warrants charging violation of the law against boxing on Nov. 17 were arraigned in the Butler Street Court yesterday before Magistrate Esterbrook and held for Special Sessions. Bail in each case was fixed at $500. Action in the case against those arrested on Thursday night as a result of the bouts held last Saturday night was deferred until next Tuesday. No action has been taken in the case of the New Polo A. A., which came up in the Harlem Court. This has been adjourned until next Thursday.

MORE SPORTS DURING WAR.

Tri-State College Conference Makes Athletic Work Compulsory.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 7.—As a means of promoting rather than curtailing athletic sports during the period of the war members of the Tri-State College conference have voted to make athletic work compulsory for men students. More than a dozen colleges in Minnesota and North and South Dakota comprise the conference.

Delegates declared competitive athletics the best method within the power of the colleges to fit for military service. With the exception of the annual Tri-State championship meet, the conference decided to stage the usual dual and State meets next year. The rule adopted last year permitting freshmen to compete in the various meets was allowed to stand.

H. W. Ewing of South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. D., was elected President of the conference; the Rev. John Dunphy, St. Thomas College, St. Paul, Vice President, and E. H. Chandler, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D., Secretary.

COLUMBIA VICTOR IN TANK.

City College Swimmers Take Only One Event in Dual Meet.

Columbia swimmers made almost a clean sweep in the dual meet with the City College of New York held in the City College pool last night. With the exception of the 800-foot relay race, in which the home team led all the way, the visitors took every first and second place. Columbia also won the water polo game by the score of 26 to 10. The point score stood 40 to 13 in favor of Columbia.

In the individual contests Richard Rogers of Columbia did the best work, winning the fifty-yard swim and finishing second to Mabie in the 220 yards. In fancy diving the Columbia representatives entirely outclassed their rivals, Mills, the winner, giving a finished exhibition.

Howard of Columbia was almost the whole team in the water polo game. He scored all of the points except one resulting from a foul. The game was lively throughout and replete with scrimmages, most of which ended in favor of Columbia.

In the relay race Daehr of the City College got the jump on his opponent and turned over a lead to the man following him which the quartet managed to hold until the end.

The summaries:

Fifty-Yard Swim.—Won by Rogers, Columbia; Levrington, Columbia, second; Daehr, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—0:29 1-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Mills, Columbia, 87 points; Cagny, Columbia, 80 points, second; Wells, C. C. N. Y., 66 points, third.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Mabie, Columbia; Rogers, Columbia, second; Droones, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—3:07 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Hyde, Columbia, 65.06; Tetschek, Columbia, 64.08, second; Thuor, C. C. N. Y., 57.00, third.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Howard, Columbia; Stein, Columbia, second; Cruse, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—1:09.

800-Foot Relay.—Won by C. C. N. Y., (Daehr, Hodes, Schreiber, Shoemberg;) Columbia, (Levrington, Cagny, Frankel, Rogers,) second. Time—2:47 4-5.

Water Polo.—Won by Columbia. Score—26 to 10.

SCHOOL QUINTETS IN DRAW.

St. Paul's and Jamaica High Battle to a 13 to 13 Tie.

St. Paul School's basket ball quintet and the Jamaica High School five battled to a 13-to-13 tie yesterday on the St. Paul court at Garden City, L. I. Up to within ten seconds of the final whistle the Garden City five was in the lead by 13 to 12, but a foul by Streng, the St. Paul guard, gave Loshin an opportunity to cage the ball for the point that evened the score. Jamaica showed to advantage in the first half and ended the period in the lead by 9 to 6. In the second half the St. Paul quintet soon piled up on even terms, and thereafter the playing on both sides was even.

The lineup:

St. Paul's.	Position.	Jamaica.
Speiden	R. F.	Differ
Hirst	L. F.	Loshin
Mullen	C.	Klades
Streng	R. G.	Lawrence
Metzger	L. G.	Vroadus

Field goals—Speiden, Hirst, Mullen, (3,) Streng, (2,) Differ, (2,) Loshin, Lawrence. Goals from foul—Mullen, Loshin, (5.) Substitutions—Hobbs for Speiden, Cole for Metzger, Madden for Differ. Referee—Mr. Edred, Columbia. Time of halves—15 minutes each.

MEETING OF MAJORS OFF.

So Says Tener, but Herrmann Says It Will Be Held.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—B. B. Johnson, President of the American League, was officially advised tonight by John K. Tener, President of the National League, that the joint meeting of the two organizations, scheduled to be held here next Thursday, had been called off. President Tener suggested that the meeting be held later in the month or early in January.

"I was not particularly in favor of a joint meeting myself," President Johnson said, "but as the suggestion came from August Herrmann, President of the Cincinnati Club, and Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, I consented to it."

President Tener explained that the National League, which will meet in New York next Tuesday, probably would be unable to finish its business in time to come on to Chicago for the meeting. The American League members will hold their annual meeting here next Wednesday.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 7.—August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, said tonight the joint conference between the National and American leagues would be held next Thursday in Chicago, as originally scheduled. Mr. Herrmann said:

"I have wired all National club owners to be present in Chicago next Thursday, according to my original plan. I am confident that there will be a practically unanimous representation of magnates from our league.

"If one or two of our Eastern owners feel that they cannot attend, we will hold the meeting without them. I hope, however, that all of the club owners will arrange to be present, as I consider it a matter of utmost importance."

Mr. Herrmann said further that he had talked over the long distance telephone today with Barney Dreyfus of Pittsburgh, Branch Rickey of St. Louis, and Charles Weeghman of Chicago, and all expressed themselves heartily in favor of an immediate meeting with the American League.

JAFFE OUTWITS JANOWSKI.

Conquers French Chess Master After Contest of 93 Moves.

After a remarkable struggle lasting nine and one-half hours and extending over ninety-three moves, Charles Jaffe of New York succeeded in winning another game from David Janowski of Paris in their chess match at the rooms of the New York City Chess Club yesterday. It was the eleventh game of the series, and Jaffe, with the white pieces, played the Queen's pawn opening, from which both experts emerged on even terms.

The end was reached with bishops of opposite colors on the board, and a draw seemed imminent, when Janowski sacrificed "the exchange," thinking to get two pawns in return. The combination proved to be unsound and Jaffe obtained the upper hand. Janowski made a stubborn resistance, but had to yield in the end. Of the eleven games contested, Janowski has won five, Jaffe three, and three have been drawn.

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TENNIS MEN FAVOR TITLE TOURNAMENTS

Affirmative Action by Executive Committee of U .S. N. L. T. A. Is Assured.

Whether or no championships should be revived in tennis events next Summer was the chief topic of the many important issues under discussion at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon and evening. Although no official announcement was forthcoming after the close of the meeting, it is unquestioned that favorable action looking to the restoration of many if not all of the championship tournaments was taken.

In tennis circles throughout the country it has been realized for some time that tournament tennis of a more stable quality than the patriotic events of last season was necessary to maintain interest in the game. The cry for a revival of the titles was insistent, and it is known that two of the most important figures in the destinies of tennis were in favor of the restitution of the championships. These men were Major George T. Adee, President of the tennis association, who retired from active leadership when he entered the last Plattsburg camp, and Julian S. Myrick, Acting President of the U. S. N. L. T. A. Their views doubtless had much weight in the meeting yesterday, each being in a position to back up his argument for the restoration with facts that showed the vital necessity of tournament tennis of a pre-war quality to hold the game on the high plane to which it had ascended in the past few years.

The West, while not represented at the meeting, has expressed itself in favor of any plan that would make for a firmer tournament season, one that would arouse keen interest and provide spirited play. To this end it was argued that the ranking, always a feature of the year's play in the past, should be restored with the championships. Ranking provides a season's incentive to high-class performances and is a necessary adjunct to tournament play.

It is altogether certain that the tournament season will not be as extensive as in the past. The war-time conditions, while they do not affect tennis as they did last year, when the manner of raising the national army had not been determined, are still reflected in the roster of tennis men. Many of the first ten of 1916 are now in the army or the navy, and the same is true down through the succeeding tens. This is a condition that cannot be ignored in reestablishing the championships.

It is therefore almost certain that a modified schedule has been determined upon, one that will eliminate the conflicts between really important championships. In 1916 it not infrequently happened that several championships in the metropolitan section were placed so that they were rivals for the play of the leading contestants. With the tennis ranks decimated by the war it was felt that it was imperative to avoid conflicts so that one important tournament could have a representation worthy of the title at stake. Following this same line of thought, it is expected that the important fixtures of the season will take precedence in every instance over the open tournaments and minor championships, such as the Eastern New York and others of like calibre, which have long been under fire as representing little in the way of a real titular event.

Last season the schedule of tennis events, exclusive of the boys' and junior tournaments, totaled more than 210. Just how much this will be cut is problematical, but there will certainly be a generous pruning when the Schedule Committee meets to draw up the list of fixtures. What is equally certain is that more stress than ever will be laid upon securing a wealth of tournaments for boys and juniors. The tennis association began a campaign to this end two years ago and the reasons for its prosecution now are greater than then.

While it is for the annual meeting of the association to determine where the important championships shall be held, the topic was reported under discussion by the Executive Committee yesterday, especialyy with reference to the national championships, which since their transfer from Newport have been held at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills. It was announced at the meeting last year by Julian S. Myrick, President of the West Side Club, that while his organization would hold the national championships, there was no desire to put forth an insistent bid. This was taken to mean that the West Side Club was willing to give over the championships to some other club or city when such a rival for the big tournament of the year appeared in the field. It has long been known that Philadelphia wanted the championships, and the representation of three Philadelphians at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee may be the straw to point the way of things for next Summer.

The report of the Nominating Committee was made yesterday of the men selected for officers of the association next year, but the choices are as yet unknown. This committee is composed of Edwin Sheafe of Boston, James S. Cushman of New York, and Charles Garland of Pittsburgh. Julian S. Myrick, Craig Biddle, and Dwight F. Davis all have been spoken of as possible successors to Major George T. Adee, who is expected to retire because of his duties in the army.

The men at the meeting yesterday were Major George T. Adee, New York; Lieutenant Watson, M. Washburn, New York; Julian S. Myrick, New York; William J. Clothier, Philadelphia; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia; A. L. Hoskins, Philadelphia; George Wightman, Boston; Clinton L. Childs, Pittsburgh; Edwin F. Torrey, Clinton, N. Y., and A. Y. Leech, Washington.

O'Neill Wins with Cue.

By a margin of 1,000 points to 676, Scotty O'Neill, former amateur champion at English billiards, defeated Sandy Stuart, New York State champion, in their two-nights' match at English billiards, which ended last night at Leonard Howison's Academy. The match was held for the purpose of raising funds for the Billiard Players' Ambulance Fund. In the final block last night O'Neill had high runs of 48, 40, and 38, while Stuart's best efforts netted runs of 28, 27, and 25.

CURTIS HIGH WINS POSTPONED GAME

P. S. A. L. Soccer Champions Close Season with Victory Over Morris.

With a decisive 4-to-0 victory over Morris High, the champion soccer team of Curtis High School of Staten Island, winners of the P. S. A. L. competition for the second year in succession, wound up their season's schedule at Curtis Field yesterday afternoon. The game with Morris was postponed from two weeks ago, and could have been scored by forfeit, but the champions preferred to play it out.

In ten minutes from the start J. Lynch, from a pass by Macken in centre, headed the ball into the Morris net. The second tally also was the result of a good ground shot by J. Lynch, and the first half ended at 2 to 0 in favor of Curtis. In the second period Macken, from a pass by Mulheron, sent in a line shot that sailed in just under the bar. Good passing between Quinlan and Lynch enabled Macken to score the fourth and last goal. Quinlan, Macken, J. Lynch, R. Lynch, and Pearce proved themselves the stars of the champion team throughout the season.

The lineup:

Curtis High, (4.)	Position.	Morris, (0.)
Leonard	G.	Mandell
Clark	R. B.	D'Auria
Methfessel	L. B.	Bock
Maloy	R. H.	Koerner
Quinlan	C. H.	Rohr
Pearce	L. H.	Whitker
Stout	O. R.	Ohlbaum
O'Brien	I. R.	Zeratsky
Macken	C.	Murkle
J. Lynch	I. L.	Nelson
R. Lynch	O. L.	Katzenbaum

Goals—J. Lynch, (2,) Macken, (2,) Curtis High. Substitutes—Cochrane for Maloy, Mulheron for O'Brien. Linesmen—V. Markham and A. Navasky. Time—Halves of 25 minutes. Referee—Mr. Banning, P. S. A. L.

New York and Philadelphia will meet in the annual Interfield Club League game on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club at Livingston, S. I., this afternoon.

The P. S. A. L. soccer series will wind up today with three games, as follows: Boys' High vs. Bushwick, Prospect Park, 10 A. M.; Clinton vs. Stuyvesant, Crotona Park, 1 P. M.; Townsend vs. Commerce, Crotona Park, 3:30 P. M.

GAMES FOR C. C. N. Y. NINE.

Nearly All of the Local Colleges Appear on Baseball Schedule.

An ambitious schedule of games has been listed for the C. C. N. Y. baseball team next season. Nearly all the college teams hereabouts are included. N. Y. U., which has not played City College in years, reappears on the schedule. Other games are with Columbia, Manhattan, St. Francis, St. John's College, and Cathedral College. The Lavender will also meet Massachusetts, Aggies, Albany Teachers' College, Tufts, Hamilton, Rochester, and Union.

We should be sorry to have any man scared off because he thought us high priced!

True, we've stuck to the same old standards.

All Wool! Fast color!

But the scale on which we do things lets us do lots of things a smaller business couldn't think of.

As a result, we still invite attention to suits at $25. Value with a capital V!

There are also interesting values in furnishings, hats and shoes.

Army officers' uniforms. Tailored to keep their shape—all our own manufacture.

As a Christmas gift—the Rogers-Peet Camp Toilet Case. $3.50 complete.

Gift order forms.

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Broadway at Warren
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EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY
CHRISTMAS CHECKS
THEY ECONOMIZE TIME
DUTTON'S
681 FIFTH AVENUE
Opposite St. Thomas's Church

Can Russian Anarchists Make Peace With German Autocrats?

Just what word has passed between Berlin and Petrograd may never be known, nor are we advised as to the German Government's precise attitude toward the Bolsheviki and their peace advances. The Springfield *Republican* recalls the German propaganda for a "negotiated" peace; Lenine and Trotzky, it says "are merely going on where German diplomacy left off. They are welcome Allies, and the only doubt entertained in Germany is as to whether they can 'deliver the goods.'"

For a full description of the complications in the Russian situation, you should read THE LITERARY DIGEST for December 8th. In this article the view-points of American and English editors are presented, and after reading it, you will be in a position to either agree or disagree with the Houston *Chronicle* when it says "God knows the Bolsheviki are as dangerous to organized Government as are the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs, and probably more so."

Other reasons why you should buy "The Digest" for December 8th:

You Get the New Colored War-Map in This Week's Digest

Shows the Belgian and French Battle Lines; All British Lines Since War Started, Including That Made By General Byng's Latest Plunge Through the Hindenburg Lines; Also Railroads and Canals, Etc.

Germany Weakening on the Western Front
Running Thirty-eight Railroads As One
Switzerland in Danger
Licensing System as Applied to Foods (Prepared by U. S. Food Administration)
Air-Raid Psychology
Photography As a Food-Saver
The Classics on Trial For Their Life in Britain
War-Work of the Y. W. C. A.
Missions After Three Years of War
News of Finance, Investment, and Commerce
Our Position Toward Germany's Allies
"Inactivity" of the British Navy
How Kerensky Fell
The Concrete Ships
Beware of the Calory
Luminous Paint in War
Russia's Endangered Art Treasures
New York's Disloyal School-Teachers
Food for Pacifism
Personal Glimpses

This Number Contains an Exceptionally Well Selected Collection of Illustrations

Widen Your Outlook on Life

To be up to date nowadays you must be accurately informed as to what is happening the world over in political, social, educational, scientific, literary, artistic, and religious circles. "But," some one will object, "this implies the reading of practically all the newspapers and magazines published!" And so it would, save for the fact that a periodical exists which does just this for you every week and condenses the world's news for you into a convenient and compact form. THE LITERARY DIGEST provides you with this weekly summary of events of interest, quoting from the press of the whole world with rigid impartiality. It offers you the facts, culled from all sources, and leaves you free to form your own judgments. Begin to-day to cultivate a broad outlook by reading THE LITERARY DIGEST, greatest of news-magazines.

December 8th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

SUFFRAGISTS ELECT SLATES IN HARMONY

No Opposition to City and Borough Tickets Is Developed Anywhere.

WORKING FOR AMENDMENT

Congressmen, Suffragists Say, Must Go on Record for Federal Law if They Want Women's Votes.

The New York City Woman Suffrage Party at its five borough conventions yesterday elected city and borough officers for the ensuing year. The tickets proposed by the Nominating Committee and indorsed at the Assembly district conventions on Dec. 4 were elected in every case without opposition. Mary Garrett Hay, the "Big Boss" of the city party, heads the organization for a seventh year. The votes were cast by the nine delegates representing each district, and speeches by women prominent in the party were made in the various convention halls. An unusually large number of women attended the meetings.

The city convention is to be held early in January at a date not yet set. Inasmuch as the officers were elected yesterday and the party policy for the coming year has already been formulated, no great interest in the minds of the suffragists themselves attaches to that convention. The city party, although its relations with the State body have been somewhat strained at times, stands with the larger organization on a platform which makes the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment the prime purpose for its continued existence, demands indorsement of this amendment by every candidate for Congress or the State Legislature, and makes the education of women voters its second greatest concern.

The Manhattan convention was held at party headquarters, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, where Miss Hay, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, and Mrs. Charles Tiffany, the newly elected Borough Chairman, spoke.

"There has been some question as to my eligibility for office in the Suffrage Party," Dr. Davis said, "because of the position I held in the Fusion administration. Let me say to ease your minds that for various reasons I shall cease to hold office on Jan. 1. Moreover, I don't know that I could be said to belong to the Republican Party as the Fusion administration was really composed of persons from all parties. At any rate I did offer my resignation to the Suffrage party before the election and it was refused."

The Brooklyn body met at Teachers Training School, Nostrand Avenue and Park Place, where Miss Hay and Borough President-elect Edward Riegelmann were the speakers. The Bronx convention was at 406 East 149th Street. There the newly elected officers made speeches. The new Queens headquarters at 2,237 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, was the scene of the meeting in that borough at which Mrs. Anna Rose Weeks and some of the new officers talked. In Richmond Borough, the only one to hold its gathering in the afternoon, the voting was carried on at the home of Mrs. William G. Willcox, 115 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, where the officers for next year spoke. This is the city ticket:

Chairman—Miss Mary Garrett Hay.
First Vice—Mrs. F. Louis Slade.
Second Vice—Mrs. Richard Aldrich.
Third Vice—Mrs. George Notman.
Fourth Vice—Miss Annie Doughty.
Fifth Vice—Mrs. F. Robertson Jones.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Thomas B. Wells.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Adaline Sterling.
Treasurer—Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt.

The borough officers elected were:

Manhattan.

Chairman—Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany.
First Vice—Mrs. Joseph Deane.
Second Vice—Miss Ethel Stebbins.
Third Vice—Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt.
Fourth Vice—Mrs. Jarvis Fairchild.
Recording Secretary—Miss Mary Potter.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Charlotte Delafield.
Director—Dr. Katharine B. Davis.
Treasurer—Mrs. Richard Billings.

Brooklyn.

Chairman—Mrs. H. Edward Dreier.
First Vice—Mrs. Fred K. Cranford.
Second Vice—Mrs. George Notman.
Third Vice—Miss Ida L. Woolworth.
Fourth Vice—Mrs. R. L. Whitney.
Treasurer—Mrs. William C. Maclin.
Recording Secretary—Miss Anna M. Wilbur.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Richard Chapman.
Director—Mrs. A. P. Hutchins.

Bronx.

Chairman—Mrs. Daniel A. Palmer.
First Vice—Miss Edith Bayreuther.
Second Vice—Miss Eliz Hoagland.
Third Vice—Mrs. J. M. Dawson.
Fourth Vice—Mrs. William Swan.
Fifth Vice—Mrs. Olive Pierce.
Recording Secretary—Miss Harriet Eames.
Financial Secretary—Mrs. F. Hirleman.
Treasurer—Miss J. A. Gainey.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Sally McCarthy.
Director—Mrs. L. N. Welzmiller.

Queens.

Chairman—Mrs. David Rodger.
First Vice—Mrs. N. C. Courten.
Second Vice—Mrs. Edward F. Taylor.
Third Vice—Mrs. Maud Judd.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. W. J. Hancock.
Recording Secretary—Miss Mary Gallagher.
Treasurer—Mrs. Harry N. Huber.
Director—Miss Eliza MacDonald.

Richmond.

Chairman—Mrs. William G. Willcox.
First Vice—Miss M. Cameron.
Second Vice—Mrs. S. B. White.
Third Vice—Mrs. Thomas B. Salmon.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Walter Mayers.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Lester P. Clark.
Treasurer—Miss Amy Blake.
Director—Mrs. Charles Simonson.

The Congressional Committee of the City Party yesterday planned the part the party will take in the drive for the Federal amendment. This resolution was passed unanimously:

> Whereas, It seems likely that in New York City two, and perhaps three, Congressmen may be voted upon before any other general election takes place; be it
>
> Resolved, That the City Congressional Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party recommends in said Congressional districts the following plan: That said Congressional districts make more complete their organization; that they use the same in Assembly and election districts to reach the new women voters with civic education, and after nominations are made, with an educational campaign on the issues involved and the qualifications of the candidates; that while adhering to the nonpartisan policy of the City Suffrage Party of not allying as a body with any political party, the Congressional Committee will nevertheless expect any elected candidate to work for the Federal amendment, if that is still an issue; that it will, above all, expect such candidate to be loyal in the highest degree to the cause for which this country is spending its treasure of life and property, and that the Congressional Committee will especially assist in the purpose of the City Suffrage Party to bring out a large woman vote in said Congressional districts.

It was reported by the members of the committee that many of the Congressmen of the city have declared themselves in favor of the amendment and that others were "seriously considering" the question and would be heard from later. One man said that he "reserved the right to change his mind" from an anti-amendment attitude and another declared that he "must consult his colleagues" before he could come to any decision.

At a meeting of the Legislative League yesterday, at which Miss Katherine D. Blake sketched the work for suffrage by her mother, the late Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, one of the pioneers. Miss Blake was appointed a messenger to take to Washington a petition drawn up by her mother years ago, and to present it in the name of the league to Senator Calder and to Representative Rankin for presentation to Congress. The petition reads:

> To the Senate of the United States:
>
> Gentlemen: The officers and members of the National Legislative League do respectfully request you to enact such legislation as shall relieve all native-born American women from loss of citizenship in this Republic, even when married to a citizen or a subject of another nation. We ask this because such loss of citizenship entails on women much injury by the forfeiture of property which cannot in some States be held by an alien, and deprives them, even in case of widowhood, of that protection which the United States should always extend to her daughters as well as to her sons.
>
> We ask it because the women of this country have done their best in all times of war or public distress to serve the nation by many noble acts of philanthropy and devotion, and, finally, because it is a cruel and unjustifiable wrong to deprive any loyal and honorable daughter of the land of her birthright of citizenship in this Republic. LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE, President.

Miss Blake was Chairman of the Teachers' Section of the Woman Suffrage Party during the recent campaign.

The national association at its Washington convention next week will display a service flag with ten stars, representative of ten women who have abandoned suffrage work for the time being to serve their country abroad. They are Miss Heloise Meyer, First Auditor of the national body, now at a canteen in France; Dr. Esther Pohl-Lovejoy, President of the Oregon State Association, now at a base hospital in France; Miss Mary Dewson, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Massachusetts Association; Miss Lodovien Le Moyne, another Massachusetts officer, who is with a base hospital caring for General Pershing's forces, and Miss Elizabeth Bissell, Corresponding Secretary of the Iowa Association, with a Red Cross canteen in France. Included in the ten are four physicians in the suffrage medical unit, which sails soon for France—Drs. Caroline S. Finley, Ida Von Sholly, Mary Lee Edward, and Alice Gregory.

The Republican Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District, of which William W. Hoppin is leader, last night adopted resolutions congratulating women upon "their well-merited success," extending "our hearty welcome at their entrance into the ranks of voters," and continuing: "We hereby express our complete confidence that the ballot, won after such long and strenuous efforts, will be used by them in maintaining and upholding the best interests of the city, State, and nation." The use of the club rooms and the assistance of the officers were tendered the women.

WOMEN LAY PEACE PLANS.

National Party Advocates Conference and Elects Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 7.—An interallied peace conferenct at once, with women on hand when the peace terms are signed, was advocated in deliberations of the National Woman's Peace Party yesterday. There was a discussion of an hour or two today about changing the name of the organization so as to eliminate the word "peace." Some women favored substituting "justice," but "peace" finally stood.

The Descendants of William Penn offered their quarters for the two days' conference at the Friends' Meeting House, 20 South Twelfth Street, but on condition that no newspaper representatives should be present. The interallied conference idea was embodied in the following proposal:

> Resolved, That the Woman's Peace Party shall initiate a nation-wide campaign for the creation of public sentiment behind the following demands:
>
> First—That an interallied conference be called at the earliest possible date for the formulation and announcement of the political and economic aims of the allied Governments.
>
> Second—That this proposed conference shall be in the form of a parliament, to be composed not only of representatives of the Governments, but also of the elected representatives of the peoples whose welfare is involved in the decisions of the conference.
>
> Third—That this form of conference be adopted at the final peace conference, thus insuring a democratic settlement and laying the basis for an enduring peace.

The Woman's Peace Party resolved to oppose all Congressional action for universal compulsory military training.

Miss Jane Addams in an interview said the party was not acting on bringing about peace, but that, of course, it would be desirable if a permanent peace could come as soon as possible.

"Of course," she said, "when the time is here for peace to be made women as well as men ought to be there. In spite of suffrage for women, we hardly expect that women will be accredited representatives of their Governments, but women will hold a conference at the time and place of the peace conference."

The officers elected for the National Woman's Peace Party were: Miss Jane Addams, Chicago, Chairman; Mrs. Lucia Ames Meade, Boston, Secretary; Mrs. Frederick Taussig, St. Louis, Treasurer; Vice Chairmen, Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, Meadville, Penn.; Mrs. William Kent, San Francisco; Miss Emily O. Balch, Wellesley, Mass.; Mrs. J. Reece Lewis, Lansdowne, Penn.; Mrs. Andrew Winslow, Boston, and Mrs. Henry F. Leach, New York.

CARUSO IN 'PAGLIACCI.'

Florence Easton Makes Her Debut in "Cavalleria Rusticana."

The Metropolitan staged its first double bill of the season last evening, in the presence of one of its greatest crowds, an audience that welcomed the Canadian soprano, Florence Easton, making her first appearance at this house in "Cavalleria Rusticana," and that later rose to Caruso in an answering roar when the tenor let loose his tones with a prodigality that only "Pagliacci," with its mob appeal, allows him. Amato gave the prologue to the Leoncavallo opera, in which Muzio was a dramatic rather than lyrical Nedda, and Bada and Laurenti held minor rôles, under Moranzoni's baton. In the Mascagni work, Miss Easton was assisted by Althouse, De Luca, Perini, and Mattfeld, with the same conductor.

Miss Easton, who had appeared in New York in concert, and previously in the artistic English "Parsifal" some years ago, returned here as an artist of experience in leading opera houses of England and the Continent. Less hampered than some recent débutantes by nervousness, she gave a performance of intelligent, refined, and musicianly skill, never forcing, but always coloring her tones to suit the emotion of the moment, while her Santuzza was a figure that fitted well into the picture of Italian life among the lowly. Paul Althouse was new in the part of Turiddu, and others in both casts were of those heard in former seasons.

DR. MUCK, CITIZEN OF SWITZERLAND

Boston Symphony Director Is Not a German Subject, Swiss Legation Declares.

BAVARIA IS HIS BIRTHPLACE

But, Following Father, He Took Out His Papers in Switzerland—Manager Ellis's Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Dr. Karl Muck, director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is a citizen of Switzerland, and not a German subject, was the statement made at the Swiss Legation today in response to an inquiry.

In other informed circles it was said that Dr. Muck was born in Wurzburg, Bavaria, where his father was a magistrate. In 1867, according to this informant, when Dr. Muck was 8 years old his father took out his naturalization papers in Switzerland, and the status of the son followed that of the father. Later, when the son had become a man, he of his own motion, it was explained, also took out his papers, strengthening his Swiss citizenship.

Only the confirmation of the fact of the Swiss citizenship of Dr. Muck could be obtained at the Swiss Legation and beyond that no discussion of the matter was to be had. It was learned, however, that about two years ago, since the war began, Dr. Muck obtained passports at the Swiss Legation here for the purpose of foreign travel, but no particulars could be had as to whether he used the passports or where he went abroad. It is known that he was for a time director of the National Orchestra at Zurich, and that he has lived there at various intervals.

In line with the disclosure of Dr. Muck's Swiss citizenship, Charles A. Ellis, manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has sent to friends of Dr. Muck in Washington the following letter:

"For the information of subscribers to concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra and to correct the impression made by assertions concerning Dr. Karl Muck widely circulated by publication in newspapers and in other ways, I beg to submit the following statements, which can be verified by any one who cares to make inquiries of the proper authorities:

"Doctor Muck is not a Prussian.

"He is not an enemy alien of the United States.

"He is not an official of the German Government.

"He is not a citizen of Germany.

"While he was born in Bavaria, he is a citizen of Switzerland, as was his father.

"After careful investigation of many fantastic and pernicious rumors about Dr. Muck that have been brought to their attention, the Federal authorities 'have found nothing to incriminate him as a German agent or as having performed any act which is prejudicial to the interests of our country.'

"Dr. Muck is a man of high attainments, and his unusual gifts as a musical director are well known. During the more than seven years he has been in America he has respected our laws and has complied with them in letter and spirit.

"For three years of the war he has directed our cosmopolitan orchestra with rare tact in almost daily rehearsals and concerts. He has permitted no discussion of political affairs and there has not been the slightest friction among our musicians of many nationalities. The membership of the Boston Symphony Orchestra comprises 54 American citizens, (17 native-born,) 22 Germans, 8 Austrians, 2 Italians, 2 British, 6 Dutch, 2 Russians, 3 French, 2 Belgians, 2 Bohemians."

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Rachmaninoff's Long Symphony Wins Great Applause.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra reached New York punctually yesterday on its second visit of the season, having canceled engagements in other cities of its weekly tour. Carnegie Hall was full; Dr. Muck was received with cordial applause; he played "The Star-Spangled Banner"—a different version from the one he used last month, with "more matter and less art." And then he set to and conducted with great power, great enthusiasm, and complete mastery of all its content, Rachmaninoff's superb symphony in E minor, No. 2, Op. 27.

The symphony had been played here before; it was first made known by the Russian Symphony Orchestra about nine years ago. Ask not how. Last night's performance disclosed, if it had not been disclosed before, the remarkable beauty and power of the work. It is much too long; it lasts considerably more than an hour. It would have an even greater effect if the composer had worked with greater concentration. Yet it would not be easy to point out where he should cut. The four movements are full of ideas; ideas of beauty and potency. They are treated with the assurance and in the large style of a master.

He has continually something to say; something to add, to develop. It is all cogent, vigorous and organic. His hour's length is not the hour's length of a Bruckner, who labors with a few grandiose ideas and imbeds them in hard and dry concrete. Though Rachmaninoff's development is often too long, there is much of interest in his use of the "community of theme" in the recurrence of certain ideas common to several of the four movements. One of the features of increasing interest is the richness and variety, the color and brilliancy of the orchestration; the certainty of touch with which the significance of the idea is heightened by it.

The beauty and power of the composition and the fire of the performance made a deep impression upon the audience. Notwithstanding its length, there was much applause.

The rest of the program was made up of the overture, nocturne and scherzo from Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

RED CROSS MATINEES FAIL TO FILL HOUSES

Managers Attribute Poor Attendance to Lack of Advertising—Five Theatres Cancel Shows.

This city's part in National Red Cross Theatre Day, which was celebrated throughout the country yesterday by special matinees, was somewhat less successful than had been anticipated by those in charge of the campaign. The average receipts for a theatre were in the neighborhood of $250, and the comparatively poor showing was attributed by theatrical managers to the lack of proper advertising. Officials of the Red Cross last night refused to comment.

At not even the biggest successes were there capacity audiences present, and the audiences at some performances ranged from twenty persons upward. At a number of theatres the audiences were not deemed sufficient to warrant the management in giving the shows, and in these cases the members of the audience were passed into neighboring theatres. The houses at which no performances were given were the Bijou, the Harris, the Thirty-ninth Street, the Cort, and the Forty-fourth Street.

Managers throughout the city were reluctant to comment on the situation last night, but at the meeting of the United Managers' Protective Association last Wednesday it was charged by those present that the affair was being mismanaged. It was pointed out by one manager last night that the only advertising appeared in the newspapers of yesterday and Thursday. The cost of this advertising was borne by the theatrical managers.

SEND VOUCHERS TO SWANN.

Fusion Committee Officials Offer Aid in Campaign Fund Investigation.

Officers of the Fusion Committee of 1917 notified District Attorney Swann yesterday of their willingness to assist in his investigation of the campaign fund raised and disbursed in behalf of Mayor Mitchel. Through Isidore Kresel, their attorney, vouchers for contributions and disbursements were delivered at the District Attorney's office. In a letter sent with the records to Assistant District Attorney Kilroe, Mr. Kresel wrote:

"I desire to repeat what I said to you this morning, that all the records of the committee are at the disposal of your office, and that, as you proceed in your investigation, if you desire any other records in the committee's possession the same will be promptly forwarded to you. I shall also be very glad to arrange for the appearance of such employes or of other persons associated with the committee's activities as had anything to do with these matters whenever their examination may be required."

Mr. Swann said yesterday that he believed that $400,000 would be added to the total expenditures in the Fusion campaign by the reports of Assembly District candidates and of committees not included thus far in the total. Mr. Kilroe will go to Albany on Monday to study the reports on file there.

Mr. Swann said that the report of the Fusion Committee showed that $220,000 of the campaign advertising in behalf of Mayor Mitchel and others was placed through the Erickson Advertising Company, 381 Fourth Avenue, of which Richard S. Childs, son of William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Fusion Committee, is Secretary. Richard S. Childs declined to make any comment last night on this statement from the District Attorney's office.

The work of checking up the report of the committee as filed at Albany and the inspection of vouchers will not be completed for several days, and until that task was finished, Mr. Swann said, he would not be able to discuss his investigation.

Yvette Guilbert Appears Again.

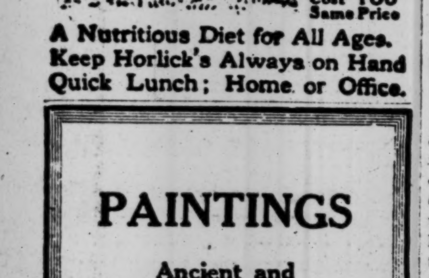
Yvette Guilbert gave yesterday the second of her four Friday matinées at the Theatre du Vieux Colombier, alternating with four Sunday evenings, before Christmas and including the "Legendes Dorées," such as the "Passage of the Wise Men" and the "Death of Christ," two fifteenth century poems, in the present recital. Yesterday's novelty was again the "Pierrot" characterizations, in pantaloons or in petticoats, after Laforgue, Jehan Rictus, and de Lisle, in which Mme. Guilbert sought to express some things that have stirred the soul of France since 1914.

Mildred Dilling played on the harp the "Songs of the Volga Boatmen," Myra Wilcoxon appeared in an old "Dance of the Jongleur," and Maurice Eisner assisted at the piano.

KING RECEIVES O'BRIEN.

American Aviator Who Escaped from Germany Visits Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Flight Lieutenant Patrick O'Brien of Momence, Ill., a member of the British Flying Corps, who arrived in London last week after having escaped from a German prison camp, was received by King George today at Buckingham Palace.



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Keep Horlick's Always on Hand
Quick Lunch; Home or Office.

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Between 47th and 48th Streets.

Top your Christmas list with
EXTRICATING OBADIAH
The new book by Joseph C. Lincoln

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Today and Wed. 2:15 | All Orch. Seats $2, incl. Saturday Nights
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy Triumph
THE RIVIERA GIRL
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way 40 St. | Last Mat. Today 2:20. Last Time Tonight.
ANN MURDOCK | THE 3 BEARS

LIBERTY WEST 42 St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
BEST MUSICAL SHOW IN TOWN.
The Grass Widow

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
Mr. LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW.
DONALD BRIAN in "HER REGIMENT."
By WM. LE BARON & VICTOR HERBERT.
Mr. HERBERT will conduct Monday Eve.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20.
No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
Alexandra Carlisle in
THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY,
The Country Cousin

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
MRS. FISKE
in Philip Moeller's New Comedy,
MADAME SAND

Republic MAT. TODAY
WEST 42d St. Eves. 8:20
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
LOU TELLEGEN
"THE MATINEE IDOL DE LUXE"
in "Blind Youth" Eve. Sun
By WILLARD MACK and LOU TELLEGEN

HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
The Pipes of Pan
With Norman Trevor & Janet Beecher.

HARRIS West 42d St. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
SELWYN & CO.'S LAUGH SUCCESS
THE NAUGHTY WIFE
or LOSING ELOISE.

CENTURY Broadway, 62d St. Nights at 8:20.
Popular Mat. Today
Dillingham-Ziegfeld Revue
"MISS 1917"
Wed. & Sat. Matinees Reduced Prices.
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"A NIGHT IN SPAIN" New York's Latest Craze
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Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
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ELTINGE West 42d St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
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With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

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50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls.
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CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Eves. 8:25. Mats. Today & Wednesday 2:25.
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48TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Today, 2:15. | Last 2 Times.
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NEXT MONDAY MAJESTIC THEATRE, BKN.

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MAYTIME Tingling Music. Charming Story. 100% Talent.
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MARJORIE RAMBEAU
in EYES OF YOUTH

39TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20.
George V. Hobart's Farce with Hale Hamilton
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Smartest of Musical Comedies
Oh, Boy!
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Ernest TRUEX. Richard BENNETT.

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Harry Watson, Jr. Lillian Lorraine and Jack Norworth

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ROCK AND WHITE,
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4:30—Major Boehm on "Canada Our Ally."
9:30—John Jay Chapman, "Teaching the Nation War."
9:40—Isaac F. Marcosson, "A Visit to Field Marshal Haig."
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Lithuanian Songs and Folk Dances.
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Prof. and Elly Brewer; Billie Fox; Freda Whittaker. (All by courtesy of Newark Ice Palace.)
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8:30 P. M.—Baroness Huard will lecture.
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Cafe De Paris.
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Thurs. at 8:15, Traviata. Hempel, Mattfeld; Carpi, De Luca, Bada, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8, Aida. Rappold, Homer; Martinelli, Amato, Mardones, Ruysdael. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 2:15, Prince Igor. Alda, Perini, Delaunois; Amato, Althouse, Didur. Cond., Bodanzky.
Evg. at 8:15, Sp'l Perf'ce, Tosca. Muzio, Braslau; Caruso, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1917.

THE TRAITORS.

The German envoys having emphatically refused the preposterous Bolshevist demand that they agree not to use their troops against the Allies, the Bolsheviki sign the armistice anyhow. True, it is only for ten days, but, as Trotzky has pleasantly explained, these things have to be gone at by degrees. Perhaps Ivan will believe that using the German troops against the Allies for only ten days will not hurt them much, and by the end of the ten days he can be coaxed to extend it. Meanwhile, the real purpose of the Germans in conducting these negotiations is being rapidly accomplished. That object is not the negotiation of an armistice or a peace, though, of course, they would be glad to have both, but to demoralize what is left of the Russian Army. And now comes the news that the last stronghold of sanity and loyalty in that body, the part of it that is in Rumania, is going to pieces under Bolshevist seduction and German propaganda.

The betrayed Rumanians have relied on that army, and with pathetic confidence in it they answered the German attempts at fraternization, only the other day, with gunfire. Forced into the war by the Czardom, betrayed into Germany's hands by the Czardom, the Rumanians have stuck to their guns in the belief that the new Russia would atone for that betrayal by sticking to them; and now the worst and final betrayal is at hand. For Rumania, isolated from the western allies, cannot hold out if Bolshevikia completes Czardom's work and hands over what is left of Rumania to the Kaiser. The Russian army in Rumania has been stanch hitherto. It was that army that Germany was anxious about. She needs no mummery of an armistice negotiation to take troops away from the rest of the eastern front; she has been doing it without any armistice, but she needed this mummery to poison and seduce that last defender of Rumania, and her scheme is succeeding. That, probably, is all there was in the armistice business from the first.

When Lenine, Trotzky, and Krylenko have completed their work and Rumania has gone the way of Belgium and Serbia, they may be able to reflect with delight on the great step forward that humanity and internationalism have taken by their means. It is not solely in the cause of the Russian "proletariat" that they are laboring, they tell us, but in the cause of their class comrades the world over. They have not done much yet to bring about the reign of universal brotherhood, but they have had great influence on the fortunes of their class comrades in another way. Thanks to them, the autocratic and capitalistic Government of Germany has been able to take large forces from the eastern front and hurl them on the British at Cambrai. Many British proletarians leave widows, in consequence, widowed by the acts of the Bolsheviki. They have enabled that autocratic and capitalistic Government and its accomplice in Austria-Hungary to take other large forces from the east and launch a new blow at Italy at the moment when she seemed to have saved herself. There are many Italian proletarians in the northern mountains now fighting desperately against the guns their Russian comrades have liberated against them, who are unable to see much progress for internationalism in their new danger. When Rumania succumbs to her second, her final, and her worst betrayal, her betrayal at the hands of the apostles of class brotherhood, the count will be long enough against the proletarians who have struck hands with autocracy and capitalism to advance internationalism, and still it will only be the beginning.

On two nations, however, they can congratulate themselves that they are having no such ruinous effect. These two are Germany and Austria. It is, they tell us, with the workingmen of Germany that they intend to deal, but they are dealing with Hindenburg and Ludendorff. There are no Marxists from Germany at that conference of betrayal that is pretending to haggle over the terms of the armistice. The Bolsheviki tell us that their aim is to stir the German people up to revolt against its Government; to stir it up to revolt by giving that Government victory over France, Britain, Italy, and Rumania. It is not by German victory that the German masses will be led to revolt. Yet it is German victory which the Bolsheviki are organizing; not the victory of the German people, but the victory of the autocratic and capitalistic Government over the Governments and the peoples alike of the rest of the world. That they will not succeed does not change the infamy of their intent. It is a picture which workingmen the world over should never forget, the picture of the Socialist envoys from Petrograd negotiating, not with representatives of the German people, but with the uniformed servants of the Kaiser for the betrayal of the democratic nations into his hands.

THE HALIFAX HORROR.

The disaster at Halifax confounds philosophy. A seaport strongly fortified, it was immune from the devastation of war, and yet it is filled with dead and injured, numbered by the thousands, as if it had suffered bombardment by a powerful fleet, without warning and with no means of defense. On a morning clear and tranquil, when the activities of life were being resumed and the thought of calamity was in no one's mind, there came a great convulsion, which was not the act of God; buildings were blown to pieces, others collapsed, people in the streets died instantly or were mutilated, and in the ruins of houses, which were swept by a conflagration, the occupants with no chance to escape were burned. The earthquake and fire at San Francisco in 1906 was not so great a catastrophe when the loss of life is considered. Two thousand lives were lost in the Halifax tragedy; the number of dead at San Francisco was 500. A disaster for which man was responsible proved to be the more terrible.

After the event it is easy to be censorious. Why, it will be asked, was not a channel kept clear, a mere neck of water, when ships loaded with explosives were passing in or out? The width of the Narrows between Halifax Harbor and spacious Bedford Basin, six miles by four, is less than half a mile. In this passage there is enough sea room if pilots do not lose their heads. It was here, owing to a blunder in signaling, that the French munitions ship Mont Blanc collided with the Belgian Relief Ship Imo, and soon afterward a deck load of benzine on the munition ship was in some way ignited, and the death-dealing explosion followed. It is a distressing irony that the Mont Blanc had almost reached safe anchorage in the great basin beyond, and the Imo was passing out on an errand of mercy to desolated Belgium.

Seeking for the immediate cause of this calamity, why, it will be asked, should inflammable benzine be carried on the deck of a ship with high explosives filling every foot of cargo space below? The answer is that great risks are taken, perhaps must be taken, in a war in which the dispatch of munitions is unprecedentedly urgent and the deficiency of ships grievous. The officer of the port at Halifax will no doubt forbid in future the use of the Narrows by other ships when a munitions vessel is passing through. Benzine is dangerous in any cargo, and in future precautions must be taken.

It is not to be expected that absolute safety can be assured in the perilous business of carrying explosives to Europe for our troops and those of our allies, but haste hitherto has made extraordinary peril. The cost in human life and material is steadily and rapidly mounting, and it is a bad way to conduct a war.

In the Halifax disaster there are lessons for the port authorities of New York to heed. Too much care cannot be taken in loading war munitions and in regulating the transportation of them in our waters. We have already had our disasters, and that we have been in the shadow of others there can be no doubt.

SIXTY DAYS FOR RAILWAY REFORM.

Washington news indicates that sixty days are to be allowed to the railways to remedy the damage done by thirty years of regulation. Every possible assistance will be given them, a billion dollars being one item, and the repeal of restrictive laws another. Senator Newlands has consulted the railway executives and says that there is need of another four-track railway between Washington and New York. Senator Newlands on Monday is to see the President, who will then receive the railway views at second hand. At the rate progress is making, perhaps the President will himself see the railway men before taking the steps which he is said to be considering, but which are not described, on authority. This is encouraging, but there are signs that the old sentiment is still strong. The ranking majority member of the Senate Interstate Committee says that Government ownership is the only solution. Other Senators lament that a quarter of a century's work at "trust-busting" and railway regulating has been thrown into the discard, and say that not a dollar should be given to the railways for use in their discretion.

Mr. Vanderlip told the insurance Presidents, as reported yesterday, that the situation is one that dollars will not remedy. Practically unlimited dollars have been appropriated for war uses. It is clear that the railways could not spend the billion dollars offered them in the sixty days allowed. This war will not be assisted by a new four-track railway. It might have been ready if the billion had been allowed about the time that the Interstate Commission denied the first application for a general rate advance, some years ago. The railway blockade must be dealt with by the use of existing facilities, and the fact is not altogether to be regretted. As Mr. Vanderlip went on to say:

> The workshops must be released, labor must be released from making all the things it has been making for our comfort, for our pleasure, for our luxuries, and be freed, both as to material and labor and shoproom, to do the work that the Government wants done.

In other words, while the lawmakers are proposing to relieve the railways by gifts, loans, or statutes, this banker would relieve them by asking less of them. Instead of expecting from the railways the impossible feat of moving all the traffic which can be put on them, Mr. Vanderlip would prevent unnecessary traffic from reaching them. He would build ships instead of a four-track railway, and he would find the money for the ships in the useless expenditures which obstruct the finance of the war. It is as impossible for the workshops to produce all the goods wanted as it is for the railways to move the traffic necessary for such production. It would assist both factories and railways if less were asked of them, with the result of relaxing the strain in the labor market. Whether the banker's way is more practical than Government operation may be judged from the fact that the congestion on the railways is due chiefly to an attempt to give priority to Government orders. In the War Department there are six bureaus buying and shipping without co-ordination. In the Navy Department there are a like number doing the same thing. The urgency of the Government service is such that in some cases Government traffic is switched by lifting the cars entangled in the terminals by wrecking cranes and swinging them from one track to another. The profit in railway operation in that manner may be judged. It will be time enough for the Government to hope to benefit railway operation by anything the Government can do when it learns how to give orders to the railways.

A good beginning might be made by reviving the order issued during the civil war that any official giving orders to the railways outside of the railway routine should be dismissed from duty. The railways have placed their priorities in one man's charge. It would be futile to say how many think they are serving Government by giving orders to the railways. When the Government issues its railway orders to the railways through one authority, the railways will be assisted to better service, and there will be less need for Government operation by those who have thrown the railways into fits and now appear with a guaranteed fit cure. Government orders are a cause rather than a cure for railway troubles. Even Government orders could hardly block a fresh-water railway with one train in each direction daily. It is different when trains are moving on block signals and the stopping of one train may stop business on a thousand miles of rails.

The railway operators are the best judges of what railways can do and how to do it. They will do the possible, but it is idle to think that Government can do the impossible. Congress can make its laws over in sixty days, for that depends upon a mere change of heart. The railway machine cannot be rebuilt so easily or so quickly.

THE LABOR SUPPLY.

In an investigation to be made concerning the supply of labor, the Council of National Defense has in mind the demand for war industries, such as the building of ships and the manufacture of munitions. It will undertake to adjust and distribute the supply with due regard for priority of demand. While engaged in this work it should, and doubtless will, consider the labor needs of agriculture. Our farmers must be encouraged to produce next year crops even larger than those recently harvested. At the present time there is an inclination to reduce acreage because the supply of help was insufficient in the recent season and the shortage continues. We have published the assertions of correspondents that in some parts of the country—even in this State, where much aid was given by loans from the Patriotic Farmers' Fund—potatoes have been left in the ground, corn stands unhusked in the fields, and land that should have been plowed before Winter has not been disturbed because laborers could not be obtained. A local representative of the Food Administration says that at least 1,000 men must be released from the selective draft if Lehigh County, Penn., is to have normal crops next year. Farms have been abandoned there because owners could get no help. For the same reason cows have been killed.

The farm labor problem is a very difficult one, both here and abroad. In France, where this year's crops were the smallest known in half a century, the Minister of Supply recently proposed the release of 750,000 men from the army for plowing and sowing, expressing a hope that their places would be taken by American troops. But the use of our soldiers there reduces the supply of farm labor at home, where a surplus for France and England must be produced. The urgent immediate demand here is for men in the shipyards, war factories, and mines. If possible, it should be satisfied. But those who strive to do this should be thinking of the farms and planning to help the agriculturists, whose food output next year will have great war value.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN INTEGRITY.

The Russian prisoners in Austria-Hungary have been sent home, even before the release of the Austrian prisoners in Russia, as missionaries of peace. The kind of instructions they have received may be inferred from the remarks of the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Czernin, to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian delegation:

> Our aim is to conclude a peace by which the freedom, independence, and territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary shall be retained inviolate.

This is an echo of the old theory of Francis Joseph, echoed again on Wednesday by Charles, that Austria-Hungary, attacked by powerful, bloodthirsty neighbors, gigantic Serbia, for example, is fighting in self-defense, and has always been ready, as the young Emperor said on Wednesday, "to conclude an honor-"able peace which guarantees the ex-"istence and integrity of the mon-"archy." Austria certainly wants peace even more ardently than her rulers have long coveted Serbia and Saloniki, but nobody except Russian innocents can forget how she brought on the war, can be deluded by the notion that "plunder-seeking and rapacious neighbors," as the young Emperor puts it, forced this remarkably altruistic Power to fight. Freedom cannot be said to exist in Austria-Hungary. The enemies of its territorial integrity are largely its subject peoples. We need not deal with the grievances and aspirations of those peoples, with the dream or hope of the Czechs and Slovaks of a separate State, of the irredent Rumanians of Transylvania for union with their brethren of Rumania, of the Poles for a united Poland, of the Ruthenians to join the Little Russians of Russia, of the Italians of Istria and Dalmatia, in spite of Serb numerical preponderance, of incorporation in a Greater Italy, of the grandiose South Slav or Greater Serb State, which would cut off Austria-Hungary from the Adriatic and include Carniola, parts of Carinthia, Styria, and Istria, Croatia, parts of South Hungary, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia.

Ethnography in mapmaking is a fascinating but futile amusement. It is enough to repeat that the future political status of the peoples now artificially comprised in the Dual Monarchy rests mainly in their own hands, and that it would be wiser for Austria-Hungary to compose, if she can, the legitimate grievances of her subject nationalities than to keep up the pretense that the Entente is bent on destroying her territorial integrity. The Magyars and the Germans will not consent to the recognition of Bohemia-Slovakia as an independent kingdom under a Federal Constitution. With the regulation of Austro-Hungarian internal affairs the Entente Powers have no desire to meddle; some Federal system with provisional self-government might be the best to be hoped for. There is no such being as an Austrian, and only a minority of the dwellers in what is known as Hungary are Hungarians.

Time creates a certain moral statute of limitations, a certain prescription for occupiers; but out of the heterogeneous mass of territories and peoples which is Austria-Hungary, won by force or marriage in the days when peoples were sold like sheep or gained by the wanderings of Serbs flying from the Turk, two have a peculiar standing; and the crime against them is too recent to be protected or forgiven. Bosnia and Herzegovina, whose population, Christian and Mohammedan, is mainly Serb, were recognized as Turkish territory by the Congress of Berlin in 1878. They had been notoriously misgoverned. The congress gave Austria-Hungary the right to "occupy and administer" them. In 1908 she broke the Treaty of Berlin, and without a shadow of right annexed these some 23,000 square miles of Turkish territory and more than 2,000,000 people. Turkey and other Powers protested. Russia, whose plan of hegemony in the Balkans by the instrumentality of a great Bulgaria was smashed by the Congress of Berlin, had to submit, cowed by Germany, appearing "in shining armor," as the Emperor William said in a memorable speech at the Vienna Rathaus, and acting "with Nibelungen faithfulness," that conspicuous German quality.

Austria-Hungary spat upon a great European treaty. She has no title to Bosnia and Herzegovina. She possesses them against the will of their people. Her act of rapine was acquiesced in by a Europe afraid of a general European war. In a sense it was the beginning of this war. To that and not to Serajevo Austria-Hungary might look back and say: "Da geht meine Trauer an."

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serb populations, should in right and justice be added to adjoining Serbia. Would the Emperor Charles prefer to offer these memorials of broken faith to the fagged-out Turk, their former master? By the way, why does he speak so tepidly of his fellow-vassals to the south? The alliance with Germany has been "gloriously strengthened "by our recent famous victories. The "most cordial and fraternal relations "bind us to the progressive Bulgarian "people." One can almost hear the cynical grin of Ferdinand. For Enver and his brothers only these cold words: "I confidently hope a period "of fresh prosperity and secure de-"velopment awaits the closely allied "Ottoman Empire." Any prosperity or security in Turkey will be new and fresh. Is the Emperor Charles ironical or is he weary of his "closely allied" friends?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Region, But Not a Country.

Almost of necessity, the world continues to speak and write of "Russia"—of treating or not treating with "Russia"—of what "Russia" has done and is going to do. As a matter of fact, the only "Russia" that ever did exist was an almost interminable expanse of land, inhabited by a large number of tribes or peoples with no common characteristics except the one that they had all allowed themselves to be ruled—more or less—by a single monarch who was alien to them all.

The Czars did thus create for other nations what passed for a country in the ordinary sense of that word, but the moment the last Czar fell to the level above which he had been raised by his abler and more vigorous predecessors, the laboriously and precariously aggregated units of his empire began to fall apart, and now there seems to be little left of the Russia known to diplomacy except a few visionaries in Petrograd and a few thousand dupes of theirs, scattered through the provinces near the least Russian of all Russian cities.

As soon as the outlying regions heard of what had happened to the Czar and his Government—which took a good while, for some of them—they began to manifest their realization that the only tie binding them together had been broken. Each of the many fairly homogeneous groups then heaved an almost audible sigh of relief and started in to proclaim and maintain its own interests as separate from those of its neighbors, and especially from those of its neighbors taken together. In these activities the Finns and the Cossacks seem to have been the leaders, but that may be only because they are more articulate than the remoter groups. In time, doubtless, we shall hear of other aspiring "republics" hurriedly erected by great tribes almost or wholly unknown to any except professional ethnologists. For there are Siberians who are not political exiles; there are Caucasians in whom there is no Slavonic or Tartar blood, and there are several millions of Mohammedans down in the southeast who are more than likely to seize the opportunity to free themselves from irksome bonds with contemners of their prophet.

One peculiarity, however, does mark, or seems to mark, these diverse peoples—they all want, and at present apparently intend to have, something they call "freedom." They have had enough of autocrats, for the time being at least.

Devastation Grieves the Germans.

Even though of the military caste, it seems that Germans are able, at times, to view the destruction of other people's property with the same grief and indignation as the rest of us. This truth, which, for various reasons, there is nowadays a tendency to forget, is illustrated in dispatches from Berlin, describing what the British did before they retired, this week, from certain French villages where they found it inconvenient to remain.

"During his retreat," runs one of these dispatches, "the enemy, whenever he had time, destroyed the villages either by setting them on fire or blowing them up." Then there is a solemn reference to the length of time which the French will have for viewing the awful work done by the British in French territory, and we read that the City of Cambrai, too, will bear for many a year the marks of "wanton destruction," due to bombardment by British guns, now happily intermitted.

This delicacy of consideration for French sensibilities would be more impressive, perhaps, if we had not all heard about what the Germans did when Hindenburg made his great withdrawal from French territory—about the fruit trees they cut down, the wells they poisoned, the plows and harrows they broke up, the large and small towns they reduced to rubbish heaps, all from exactly the same motive that moved the British to wreck villages before abandoning them. Then there is the Cathedral of Rheims, once as fine, perhaps, as anything in Cambrai, but now a somewhat sorry spectacle.

One notices, also, though the Germans do not, that the French are not protesting audibly at what the British did, to such intense shocking of the Germans, but seem to regard their work, sorrowfully, indeed, yet as really justified by military necessity, as that phrase is understood by civilized peoples.

But there! it is something that the Germans object to devastation—when it is wrought by other soldiers than their own. Of course there is an element of inconsistency in their doing so; but inconsistency is often an amiable trait—it is human, so to speak, and Germans have not given, of late, too many evidences of humanity.

Airplanes Replace Zeppelins.

Another aerial raid on London marks what may be the complete abandonment by the Germans of the Zeppelin as a weapon for use in offensive warfare. For this time, as several times previously, they have trusted wholly to the smaller and cheaper machines which they long held to be poor things in comparison to the huge airships developed by their revered Count out of the toy with which Santos-Dumont used to astonish the Parisians.

Not much was accomplished in the way of killing civilians by this latest attack, in spite of the elaboration with which it was planned, but it achieved what was its end, presumably—that of preventing the British from sending to the Flanders front the many guns and airplanes collected by them for the defense of their capital. That they will not be able to do while London is subjected to occasional bombings and constant apprehension, and so the Germans can defend what otherwise would be unmitigated "atrocity."

It is evident, however, that the British have so improved their defensive measures that future raids on London will have only this indirect profit for the makers of them. Airplanes now have as much difficulty as did the last Zeppelins in passing the curtain of fire that can be drawn around the great city, and they pay the same penalty for attempting it. But their exploits, such as they are when thus employed, are less expensive in every way than were those of the Zeppelins.

SUFFRAGE BUBBLES.

Disillusionment of an Earnest Young Woman Student.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a student at Women's Evening High School in the Washington Irving High School Building. We have lessons two hours an evening four evenings a week—a very little time in which to acquire knowledge, and every moment is precious.

Last evening at 8:35 we were told to assemble in the auditorium; that Miss Mary Garrett Hay and other prominent suffragists wished to address us. I am not a suffragist, but I am an American, and I listen with the deepest indignation to the radical, socialistic undercurrent in the student body of this school.

Therefore, I was glad, sincerely glad, to give up one of my lesson hours to hear the message that American women of intelligence and education would give to the young students in a school that has more than once been censured for the sinister speeches permitted under its roof. I felt that in these—the first words spoken by the Woman Suffrage Party to the future women voters of the east side—I should hear words of wise counsel, of splendid patriotism, words of inspiration that would bring to these young women the realization that they are no longer Russians, Germans, Austrians; that they are Americans living in a land of liberty, a land offering them every advantage of education, work, freedom of religion, all that they and their fathers before them have dreamed of, and a land to which they owe their allegiance. I was so sure that these American women would urge them to use their vote to stamp out sedition and disloyalty, to prove by their wholehearted support of all patriotic measures that the women of New York City are worthy to stand shoulder to shoulder with the women of London and Paris.

I listened, and to what? Little, shallow, trivial speeches: "Now we have the vote and they can't take it away from us," "Now we'll show them," "Our friend, Mr. Fitzgerald, who has always opposed us, is retiring," "Don't join the Republican or the Democratic Parties, balance one against the other," &c. The one man who spoke did refer to "our glorious war," and paused while stony silence was the only response. One woman spoke feelingly of the vital, heartrending need of a girls' truant school, and so on and on, until I blushed with shame for these women who, while the greatest war the world has ever known is raging, a war that must inevitably throw an overpowering responsibility upon the shoulders of the women of America, can chatter feeble speeches on the horrors of "crowding young men and young women, old men and old women, in the subway!"

This while our husbands, sons, and brothers are crowding the battlefields "somewhere in France!"

STUDENT.

New York, Dec. 6, 1917.

The Allies in Accord.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Wilson's aims accord much more with those of the Allies than many of us sometimes imagine. His recent address to Congress affords several examples of this. Here, for instance, is a rather striking one, where the President's words are almost a free translation of a paragraph which appeared in a leader of the Paris Temps nearly a month before Dec. 4:

> If they [the German people] should still, after the war is over, continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world, men or classes of men whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace. That partnership must be a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of Governments. It might be impossible also in such untoward circumstances to admit Germany to this free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace. But there would be no aggression in that, and such a situation, inevitable because of distrust, would in the very nature of things sooner or later cure itself by processes which would assuredly set in.

Here is what the Temps said on Nov. 11 in an editorial apropos of President Wilson's Thanksgiving proclamation:

> L'heure n'est-elle pas venue d'organiser, sur la base solide d'accords économiques, une fédération des peuples libres? L'Allemagne en serait impitoyablement exclue, tant qu'elle ne consentirait pas aux restitutions, aux réparations et aux garanties qui sont légitimes et nécessaires. Plus elle tarderait a y consentir, plus on éloignerait l'époque ou elle pourrait etre admise dans ce nouveau Commonwealth, dans cette communauté des nations libres. Devant une telle perspective, les dirigeants de l'Empire réfléchiraient.

THEODORE STANTON.

Cornell Campus, Dec. 6, 1917.

A Place for Industrial Volunteers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So much has been said regarding the value of industrial effort in this war that I believe a great number of our men would serve the country in this way who do not feel able to volunteer for foreign service. At recruiting offices or service bureaus one could report the work he thought he would be most fitted for, based on his previous experience, and the salary he would be willing or able to live on. He would then be liable to service on call and enter upon the new work without financial loss. In this way those physically unfit or those with dependents could find war work to do. While this suggestion is intended for those who are not of draft age, those subject to draft could volunteer until called up. Theoretically, it would lessen the production of luxuries and might stop some altogether by withdrawal of labor, which I consider better than stopping them by Government action.

WILLIAM CURRIE.

Pelham Manor, Nov. 28, 1917.

THE SPECTRES ON THE RHINE.

At midnight's melancholy hour
'Tis said the dead awake,
And from their crumbling cerements
The withered blossoms shake,
Lift up the mossy marbles stained
With months of sun and rain,
And in the misty moonlight walk
Familiar paths again.

If this is true and 'tis their sighs
We hear in every gust
That swings the creaking gate ajar,
And stirs the wayside dust,
Oh, what a pale reproachful host
Of France and Belgium's dead
Must nightly cross the river Rhine,
To haunt the Kaiser's bed!

MINNA IRVING.

ART NOTES.

Meeting of the School Art League—MacDowell Club Exhibition.

The School Art League at its annual meeting, which takes the form of a luncheon today, will make a strong plea for the conservation of our national talent in the industrial arts. The officers of the league believe that much importance attaches at the present time to the training of talented boys and girls in the industrial arts, and the speakers at their luncheon are expected to indicate what has been done in the practical application of art abroad. Lady Duff-Gordon will speak for England, Mme. Yvette Guilbert, M. Caro-Delvaille, and M. Bras for France, and Professor Baillet of the New York University will present the needs of our own country. The Acting City Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Straubenmuller, will preside.

The MacDowell Club.

The MacDowell Club this month shows the work of ten painters, Olaf Brauner, Walter Farndon, Alfred Feinberg, Emily Hatch, Harriet Lord, Bela Mayer, C. M. S. Midjo, William S. Pyle, Ernest D. Roth, and William Starkweather. Mr. Pyle's portrait of J. H. R. is among the more salient exhibits, having the characteristics of novel arrangement and strong modeling. Mr. Starkweather's "Girl in White: Theme; Art Epoch of the War," is what might be called a symbolic portrait, with the symbolism wholesomely restricted to the accessories. Hints of Brancusi and cubism surround this figure of a young woman with a muscular throat and straightforward eyes who stands near a brilliant perroquet. If you wish to read the sign of the times in the picture, you may say that people today are simple in proportion to the complexity of their environment. And that is perfectly sound psychology, but Mr. Starkweather probably meant something quite different. Whatever he did mean, he did not allow it to interfere with the sturdy realism of his painting, which is brawn and sinew and has the color of the weatherbeaten races of man. The exhibition closes Dec. 9.

St. Nicholastide Festival.

At St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie a St. Nicholastide Festival to aid in the purchase and maintenance of an ambulance at the front, will last through today. The ambulance will be presented by St. Mark's, New York, to St. Mark's, Venice. In the Fine Art Department of the festival are two figures of Indians, chieftain priests, modeled by Solon Borglum, one representing aspiration, the other inspiration. They are four-foot sketches in clay, broadly modeled, and with spiritual suggestion in pose and gesture. Another interesting feature of the department is a series of studies for the decorations by Gerald Cassidy in the archaeological hall at the San Diego exhibition. The different panels were placed in alcoves that were filled with pottery from the districts represented by the artist. The central panel is symbolic of the historian deciphering the writing on the wall of past ages of man. A selection of the work of Arthur T. Hill will be shown during the exhibition.

Art at Hero Land.

In the Print Booth at the Bowling Green section of Hero Land are a number of original drawings and small paintings made by well-known artists as illustrations for popular magazines, also fine etchings, rare American mezzotints, and cartoons. Visitors may take shares in a silverpoint portrait to be done of the winner by Leo Mielziner. There are prints by Whistler, Roth, Appian, Bacher, and Albert Rosenthal, and signed drawings and sketches by George Wright, Arthur Dow, F. G. Cooper, and others.

In the Lighthouse section is a series of drawings by American sculptors, most of them remarkably spirited and direct. Gutzon Borglum's "Ruskin" gives more of the inner temper of the man than the well-known statue. Victor Brenner contributes some admirable nudes, and there is a brilliant drawing of a man with uplifted arm by Paul Nocquet. Anna Hyatt's animal studies are full of color and energy, and Frederick MacMonnies's first sketch for a Washington memorial is a lesson to amateurs in the way a subject presents itself plastically to a sculptor in even its most abridged form. The wonderful little sketch gives as great a sense of mass and of light and shade as any clay or plaster model could.

Upstairs in the British section is furniture made and decorated by Elmer MacRae. In the bewildering variety of "features" characterizing the great fair these unassuming and valuable little offerings should not be overlooked. It is part of their distinction that they cannot make a salient impression in so motley an environment.

ARMY CALLS FOR CLERKS.

W. C. T. U. Members Are Asked to Assist in Obtaining Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Every delegate to the W. C. T. U. Convention closing here today was appealed to by the Ordnance Department of the army to carry back to her home town an appeal for every person not already serving the Government to take civil service examinations to fit them for vacancies in clerical places at Washington.

The Ordnance Department has created a civilian personnel division to find homes for those who come. Canvasses made through the city's social service organizations has already revealed rooms for at least 3,000 at reasonable prices. Those who come to work will be aided in getting living accommodations.

$961,000,000 IN WAR RISKS.

11,931 Policies Issued and $35,000,000 in Premiums Received.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The War Risk Insurance Bureau issued 11,931 policies between Sept. 2, 1914, at the inception of the bureau, and Nov. 30, 1917, carrying a total of $961,000,000 insurance.

Premiums received were $35,000,000, net losses paid $13,000,000, and surplus premiums on hand, $22,369,712.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT PLAN

Bill to Establish Government Service Introduced in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A bill to establish a Government employment service was introduced today by Senator Robinson and referred to the Labor Committee. A board of three would be named in each State to co-operate.

Practically the same bill was introduced in the House by Representative Keating of Colorado.

Washington University President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Rear Admiral Charles Herbert Stockton, U. S. N., retired, President of George Washington University, has tendered his resignation, to become effective at the end of the current year, and will be succeeded by Dr. William Miller Collier, lawyer and diplomat, of Auburn, N. Y., who was American Minister to Spain from 1905 to 1908. Dr. Collier has been lecturer of diplomacy at the university for two years.

DEFENSE COUNCIL PUT ON NEW BASIS

Expert Advisers Sever Connection with Private Concerns to Serve Government Alone.

MANY NOTABLES IN LIST

Baruch, Rosenwald, Summers, Chatillon, and Others Chiefs of Sections—Praise for Volunteers' Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Final plans for the reorganization of the Council of National Defense, which will do away with the Advisory Committees and place at the head of various sections experts who will sever their connections with private corporations involved, were announced today.

Action along this line was taken because under the provisions of the Food Control bill corporations whose officials served on advisory committees under Government appointment were not permitted to enter into contracts with the Government.

Under the new plan men prominent in all of the industries involved in a broad war program will be brought into the service as Government employes and expert advisers, and the industries will create independent committees. Most of the experts will receive only nominal salaries.

Bernard M. Baruch will remain as Commissioner of the Raw Materials Section, which will be divided as follows:

Explosives, Chemicals, &c.—L. L. Summers, L. L. Summers & Co., New York.
Nonferrous Metals and Cement—Eugene Meyer, Jr., New York.
Steel—J. L. Replogle, American Vanadium Company, New York.
Oil—J. F. Guffey, the Philadelphia Company, Pittsburgh.
Lumber—R. H. Downman, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, New Orleans.
Finished Products Section.—Production—S. M. Vauclain, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia; Chief of Section, Rear Admiral A. R. Couden.
Supplies—Julius Rosenwald, Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Chief of Section.
Fabrics—Charles Eisenman, Cleveland, Vice Chairman.
Cotton Duck—A. L. Scott, Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston.
Shoes—A. W. Lawrence, United States Rubber Company, New York.
Wool—F. R. Edington, American Woolen Company, Boston.
Production—Major H. S. Wonson, Q.M.C., U.S.R., Boston.
Machine Tools, (power driven)—C. E. Merryweather, Motch & Merryweather Machinery Company, Cleveland.
Small Tools, (hand operated)—G. E. Chatillon, New York.
Automotive Section—H. L. Horning, Waukesha Motor Company, Waukesha, Wis.
Electrical Equipment—Walter Robbins, Wagner Electric Company, St. Louis.
Wagons and Vehicles—E. E. Parsonage.

W. S. Gifford, Director of the Council of National Defense, explained the reorganization plans in a statement today, in which he extended the thanks of the organization to the members of the committees which were dissolved.

"The Council of National Defense," he said, "was established to bring about the co-ordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare. Previous to the entrance of this country into the war steps were taken by the council so to mobilize the industries of the country that they could render effective assistance to the nation in its hour of need. The crisis made imperative the necessity for prompt action. Many industries had not been organized in time of peace so as effectively to aid the country in time of war. For these industries to organize themselves, lacking a clear understanding of what the Government would need from them in the emergency, involved delay. Since instant steps were necessary, the Council of National Defense authorized the formation under its direction of co-operative committees of industry to be composed of men representative of their respective lines. No other machinery existed or could have been created at that time for the accomplishment of the vital tasks at hand, which primarily were to carry the country through the transition period from peace to war.

"These committees have been of faithful, patriotic, and invaluable assistance to their country. Many of the individuals serving on them have done so only at great personal and financial sacrifice. The thanks of the entire country are due to these men who unhesitatingly and unselfishly responded to the Government's appeal for aid.

"Technically, however, this necessary emergency machinery set up by the council was not in the administrative sense ideal as a means for making permanent the mobilization of industry in a democracy at war. Practically it was effective, but the committees were placed before the public in a position unfair both to themselves and to the Government. The council and its War Industries Board, after giving this matter serious thought for some weeks, have concluded that it is now possible to arrange for meeting the Government's needs through the appointment of highly qualified individuals as Government employes and expert advisers, and also to meet the needs of industry, as well as to assist the Government by representative committees created not by the Government, but by the industries themselves.

"It therefore has become feasible to discontinue the embarrassing situation wherein the members of the present committees are apparently called upon to act both as Government agents or advisers and at the same time as representatives of the industries. In dissolving the present co-operative committees of industry, which were appointed by and under the direction of the council, the action is taken only with the highest praise and thanks for their splendid and indispensable work, and at the same time with the hope that representative committees of the industries will be formed by the industries themselves at the earliest possible moment.

"The establishment of such committees, formed so as to entitle them to speak for their entire industries, will render immediately available valuable sources of information upon which the Government can draw in connection with the countless business and industrial problems attendant upon the conduct of the work necessary for the prosecution of the war."

REPORT POST OFFICE BILL.

House Committee Appropriates $1,200,000 to Censor Foreign Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Post Office Appropriation bill, the first of the supply measures to be completed, was reported to the House today by Chairman Moon. The committee began consideration of the bill carrying $333,000,000 yesterday and without any hearings accepted the recommendations of Postmaster General Burleson that tubes should be abandoned in the next fiscal year. The bill does not carry an item for the maintenance of the tubes in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, and Chicago.

The only new item it contains is one for an appropriation of $1,200,000 for foreign mail censorship. Nothing is said about the Government taking over the telephone and telegraph systems which, along with abandonment of the tubes, has been the feature of Mr. Burleson's annual reports since he entered office.

The House committee recommendations last year did not contain any item for the tubes, and business men of the cities affected successfully besieged the Senate committee and caused them to be retained. It is believed that the fight will have to be repeated this year and that an offer will be made by the tube owners for their sale to the Government.

LULL OVER SABBATH IN JEWISH AID DRIVE

Increase of Several Hundred Thousand Dollars Expected at Meeting Tonight.

TOTAL REACHES $2,157,000

Felix Warburg Says Results of the Campaign Are a Tribute to Those at the Helm.

The forty-six teams which are collecting subscriptions for the $5,000,000 fund for Jewish war relief and welfare work in the army and navy interrupted their activities at sunset last night, the beginning of the Jewish sabbath, and the conference which has been held daily at 5 P. M. at 19 West Forty-fourth Street, for reports and distribution of names of new prospects, was omitted. The teams will meet this afternoon, however, at the close of the sabbath, and it is expected that a total of several hundred thousand dollars more will be reported.

It was impossible to get any idea of the amount of the pledges collected yesterday, but several hundred contributions were received through the mails at the headquarters of the War Relief Committee, 509 Fifth Avenue. Most of these were very small, but it was estimated last night that the total would probably reach not less than $15,000. This, in addition to the pledges previously reported, makes a total for the first five days of $2,157,000.

The officials of the Campaign Committee who spent the day at the headquarters, including Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Secretary; Walter E. Sachs, Treasurer; Jacob A. Billikopf, Executive Director, and David A. Brown, General Director, of the New York campaign, received information during the day of a considerable extension of the organization which is raising the money. Richmond, the last of the boroughs of the city to be organized, has been put in charge of a committee of Jewish residents, which will begin work tomorrow. And the campaign has spread beyond the limits of the city itself, though it is primarily only a whirlwind effort to raise in New York alone $5,000,000, most of which is to be devoted to the general fund of $10,000,000 which the Jews of the whole country have been collecting in the last ten months for war relief. Charles Hecht and Edgar B. Goldstein have organized seven teams in White Plains, under the captaincy of Samuel Ellis, S. Pinto, Mrs. E. B. Goldstein, Mrs. I. Moress, Mrs. H. Werbin, Mrs. C. Schlegman, and Mrs. A. Enlau, and reports on their work are expected within the next two or three days.

Drives in Other Cities.

Meanwhile Mr. Billikopf, who has been in charge of the national campaign, was informed yesterday that final drives similar to that in New York are now being organized in San Francisco and Boston. The former city has been allotted $350,000 and the latter $333,000 as contributions to the general fund, and it is expected that both of them will have passed their totals by the end of the two weeks' drive.

At the conclusion of a noon meeting in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York yesterday, which was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass, committees of students set to work to get pledges sufficent to meet the $2,000 which they have promised. Professor A. Goldfarb, who is in charge of the work at the college, has reported that numerous contributions have already been received.

Collections will be taken in all the sabbath schools of the reformed congregations today and tomorrow for the work, and in those of the orthodox congregations on Wednesday.

Other agencies are seeking to utilize fraternal and social organizations to increase the contributions. Boys and girls from 8 to 19 years of age in the 800 clubs, settlements, and recreation centres of the city are being organized by the Society of Social Workers, and Elas Miner, who is organizing the fraternal bodies, reported yesterday that considerable progress had already been made, and that several of these organizations had made contributions.

Another contribution which the committee hopes will be a forerunner of a new source of revenue was $10, which had been collected from the guests at a wedding. It is hoped that this example will be followed at weddings and other Jewish functions held during the progress of the campaign, and that a considerable amount may be obtained in this way.

A Jewish postal clerk who called at the office yesterday with a contribution from himself and a fellow-employe promised to set to work at once organizing the campaign among all postal employes of his faith, and a policeman, who also brought in his contribution, went out to start the campaign among Jewish policemen. Before the second week of the campaign is under way it is hoped that similar organizations will have been started among the firemen and other city employes.

A. Spivak, a Bronx herring dealer, started "Herring Week" in his section of the Bronx with the announcement that he would give 10 per cent. of the week's proceeds to the fund. Another communication from the Bronx which was received with exceptional gratification by the committee read as follows:

Child Sends $5.

"Inclosed please find my check for $5; this is the best I can do. I am only 7 years and 4 months old, therefore I can't do better. Please forgive my papa because he can't help this year. Papa is a dancing teacher and nobody wants to dance when so many people are in trouble. I hope my contribution will help some poor child."

From the Rev. A. C. Gaebelein, editor of a religious paper, came a check accompanied by the following note: "As a Gentile lover of the Jewish people, the illustrious nation of destiny, with a future never so bright as now, I want to do a bit for the relief."

A number of employers have volunteered to release Jewish clerks an hour earlier during the campaign so that they may assist in tabulating the returns reported daily by the various teams.

Miss Rose Sommerfield, superintendent of the Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, sent a $50 contribution and with it $25 subscribed by the girls of the home.

"The drive for Jewish War Relief is going splendidly," said Felix M. Warburg yesterday. "It speaks volumes for the earnestness and industry of the men and women who are putting their shoulder to the wheel in these days of rush and enthusiasm. When I look back over our former campaign for the $12,000,000 which we raised since the war in Europe brought so much suffering to our people there, I cannot, as Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, help feeling proud of what we have already done.

"The responses at that time were as widespread as this country itself. From New York with its nearly $4,800,000 to Alaska with $350, there was no state that did not answer our appeal promptly and generously.

"It is good to see how many different forces are united in keeping the fire burning. We now have all the divergent forces in Jewry, ministers, seminaries, the Y. M. H. A., public societies, and the most important fraternal organizations. The Board of Education of this city has helped us greatly by giving a leave of absence to one of the ablest Principals, Leon Goldrich, now in charge of our field secretary work."

"One million dollars at the lowest is needed for the immediate care of Jewish soldiers and sailors now in service," said Jacob Billikopf. "This would mean that no attempt would be made to do any kind of work now being done so successfully by the Young Men's Christian Association, but there is a certain amount of work which only Jews can perform for the Jewish soldier."

Supreme Court Justice Irving Lehman, Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board in charge of the work among soldiers and sailors, said:

Co-operate with Y. M. C. A.

"The Jews of America have furnished to the army and navy 50,000 of their finest young men. The Jews who by reason of age or other disability cannot serve as fighters owe a duty to its young men and to the country to make our Jewish soldiers the finest kind of American soldiers. The work of preparing our citizen-soldiery is not confined to drill and purely military instruction. We must provide for their spiritual and social needs. The Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus are doing remarkable work along these lines, and we shall co-operate with these agencies, especially with the Y. M. C. A., in every way possible to accomplish the same results for our own young men. We will duplicate none of their work, but we must do that work for the Jewish soldiers which can be done only by Jews, and which the Jews must do if they are to fulfill their duty in this crisis.

"Our Jewish soldiers are asking and should receive the stimulus which they can derive from Jewish religious exercises conducted by our rabbis of every shade of belief. Moreover, many of our Jewish boys come from surroundings where they have not been able to mingle with their fellow-citizens of other races. They do not understand their fellow-citizens and they are not understood by them. It will be our task to provide workers even in the Y. M. C. A. buildings who will be able to interpret our Jewish boys to the Y. M. C. A. and interpret to our boys the fine, broad spirit which the Y. M. C. A. is showing at this time. We shall work side by side with their own workers for the same common object of teaching our soldiers their duty and of providing for this country a democratic army which will understand that we are fighting for democracy. Our work will in no way tend toward segregation.

"The work that we intend to do represents no experiment. When our troops were sent to the Mexican border the National Council of Y. M. H. A., which is a constituent part of the Jewish Board of Welfare Work, sent to the border its workers and opened headquarters there. That work met with the strongest approbation of General Funston and his officers, and they asked us to make that work as wide as possible. One of our most faithful workers there, Falk Younker, put into our service his whole strength so that he undermined his health and died on the way home from the border. Mr. Younker gave up his life in the service of his country as truly as any soldier who dies in the trenches. In the same spirit of devotion and broad Americanism and true Judaism in which Mr. Younker and his coadjutors worked we expect our workers to do their work now.

"In order to accomplish this task we will need large sums of money. We cannot ask or expect the Y. M. C. A. to help our work unless we do our fair share in bearing at least the expenses of this work, and we want to do more than that. We want to offer those facilities which we may be able to provide also to non-Jews as non-Jews have offered their facilities to us. We have asked this community to raise one million dollars for this work, and I confidently believe that the Jewish community of New York City will not fail in its duty, but will do more than that."

BRIDE OF U. S. AVIATOR.

Miss Estelle B. Behr Weds Byron H. Spinney in St. Bartholomew's.

The marriage of Byron Hines Spinney of the United States Aviation Corps and son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Byron Hines Spinney of Boston, and Miss Estelle Barton Behr, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Behr, was quietly solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Percy Gordon performed the ceremony in the presence of the families and a few close friends.

The bride, in a fawn-colored cloth costume topped by a blue velvet hat was attended by her sister, Mrs. Robert Campbell Adams, as matron of honor, in a blue cloth gown. There were no ushers, but Mr. Spinney had Robert Campbell Adams as his best man. A small reception followed the ceremony, being given at the Biltmore by the bride's sister, Mrs. J. J McNabb of Mexico City.

Mr. Spinney, who was educated in England, was in Boston when the war began and at once enlisted in the Aero Corps. He was at Fort Sill, but has recently been stationed at Mineola, and received forty-eight hours' leave for his marriage, which was a hurried war wedding. He and his bride will live at Garden City until he leaves for France, in the near future.

Johnstone-Harrison Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Katherine Johnstone, daughter of Mrs. C. H. Johnstone of 315 West Seventy-ninth Street, to Beverly Noel Harrison, son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Harrison of 8 West Ninety-first Street, has been announced. Mr. Harrison belongs to the Naval Reserves. His family resided in Flushing, L. I., for several years.

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at the
Saint Regis Hotel Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street

RUSSIAN AMBULANCE STILL OUT OF BAZAAR

Exclusion Followed Woman's Protest Against Use Made of $1,600 She Gave for Italy.

HER DONATION RETURNED

Indorsement on Check Caused First Criticism — "Russian Street" Renamed "Oriental Street."

The barring of the American Ambulance in Russia from Hero Land and the revocation of the approval of the organization by the Charity Organization Society was followed by the disclosure yesterday that this action had been taken after a complaint by Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke, who lives at the Hotel Biltmore, concerning a check she had given to send an ambulance to Italy. Mrs. Clarke made the following statement to THE TIMES:

"On Oct. 7 I gave a check for $1,600 to the American Allied Ambulance for the specific purpose of placing an ambulance in Italy. When this check was returned from the bank the indorsement was such as to make me somewhat doubtful of the use to which the money had been put. I endeavored to secure from the American Ambulance in Russia some proof as to the actual disposition of the money, but was without success. I, therefore, placed the matter in the hands of the Bureau of Advice and Information of the Charity Organization Society. The American Ambulance in Russia then sent to me a check for the full amount."

Mrs. Clarke told a reporter later that when her check was returned to her after the bank had paid it, although it was given for the American Allied Ambulance to buy an ambulance for Italy, it was indorsed by the American Ambulance in Russia. The American Ambulance in Italy and the American Ambulance in Russia were formerly joined under the title of the American Allied Ambulance. About the first of October the American Allied Ambulance went out of business, the American Ambulance in Russia continuing. Mrs. Clarke said that Herbert C. Cox, Treasurer, wrote her that her check had been turned over to him by an official of the American Ambulance in Italy. She said she tried several times in vain to see Mr. Cox at the office of the American Ambulance in Russia, 527 Fifth Avenue, the Harriman Bank Building, but failed.

Finally, she said, she reached Mr. Cox by telephone and objected to her money being spent for Russian relief, when she had given it for Italian relief. She said Mr. Cox told her that her money had gone for an ambulance for Italy, and offered to send her a picture of it at work in Italy. She told him she would require better proof of the disposition of her $1,600 than a picture of an ambulance. Then she appealed to Barry C. Smith, Secretary of the Bureau of Advice of the Charity Organization Society. In the meanwhile, she said, Mr. Cox asked for an appointment with her, so that he could show her the "plate" for her ambulance. She refused the appointment. On Wednesday she received a check from the American Ambulance in Russia for $1,600 in return for the check for $1,600 she had given to the American Allied Ambulance. This check, Mrs. Clarke said, was signed by Mr. Cox and by a man, whose name Mr. Cox had given to her three days before as the agent of the society, who was on his way to Italy and would send her full details of her ambulance.

Mr. Smith, from his offices in the Charity Organization Society Building, issued this statement yesterday:

"The exclusion of the American Ambulance in Russia from Hero Land was unknown to me until I saw notice of it in THE TIMES this morning. The organization was removed on Tuesday from the bulletin of approved war charities issued by the Charity Organization Society. The reasons for this removal are well known to Mr. Cox, Treasurer of the organization. Beyond this, I have nothing to say at the present time. Possibly I may have something to say later.

"I desire to say that neither Hamilton Fish, Jr., nor Philip Lydig, who were interested in the organizing of the American Ambulance in Russia, had any knowledge of or is in any way responsible for the present difficulty of the organization. This statement is made at the request of Hamilton Fish, Sr.

"It should be added that Marwick, Mitchel, Peat & Co. are in no sense to blame. In their audit of the accounts of the organization they called emphatic attention to many things to which they objected."

In his statement announcing the exclusion of the American Ambulance in Russia from Hero Land, John Moffatt, Chairman of the Committee of Management of the bazaar, said that the organization would be shut out until the Charity Organization Society restored its approval. Chesman Kittredge, counsel for the organization, said yesterday that the whole matter was a tempest in a teapot, and that the organization would soon be restored to the list of charities approved by the Charity Organization Society. Mr. Smith said last night that nothing had been brought to his attention that promised the achievement of such a result.

A reporter called at the offices of the American Ambulance in Russia, at 527 Fifth Avenue, yesterday to permit Mr. Cox to make a statement. A young woman said Mr. Cox was in Washington arranging the transfer of the ambulances of the Russian committee to the Rumanians. Mr. Cox's home, in Hackensack, was communicated with by telephone last night. It was said that he was not at home, but was not in Washington.

At Hero Land last night the "Russian Street," in which were the exhibits of the American Ambulance in Russia, had been changed to "Oriental Street." It was announced that it would be continued under the auspices of the organizations which shared it with the American Ambulance in Russia, among them Le Bien-Etre du Blessé and the Navy Relief Booth, in charge of Mrs. Usher, wife of Admiral Usher. That part of the "street" formerly held by the American Ambulance in Russia was closed, and the committee in charge was doing other work. Most of these women, among them Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis, wife of the Senator from Illinois, had volunteered for general work at the bazaar, and had no connection with the organization in the name of which they were working.

Captain Hamilton Fish, Jr., Chairman of the American Ambulance in Russia, is in the United States Army, as is William H. Hamilton, formerly the Treasurer. They have not been active in the American Ambulance in Russia for some months. Captain Philip Lydig, who founded the organization, which, under his leadership, sent fifty ambulances to Russia and maintained them, left the organization two months ago.

CARDINAL BLESSES BAZAAR.

General Petain Sends Autographed Photograph to Hero Land.

The management of Hero Land announced last night that next Wednesday would be "Halifax Day," the proceeds of the bazaar to go the relief of sufferers from the explosion in Halifax on Thursday. It was also announced that Hero Land would be continued three days beyond Dec. 12, the day first set for closing.

Cardinal Farley was the guest of honor of the bazaar yesterday — Army Day. He took tea in the Red Cross tearoom, after which he delivered an address in the Great Hall, in which he said:

"Hero Land might be called catholic, in the universality of its benevolence. It strives to relieve every form of misery and suffering caused by the war. The money contributed here will help the soldiers in hospitals and in prisons. It will likewise bring some happiness into the lives of destitute noncombatants, the aged, the widow and the orphan, deprived by this awful war of the support upon which in happier times they could have depended.

"A movement of this kind is at all times praiseworthy and commendable. It corrodes and eats away our selfishness. It is an acid test which brings to the surface those bright and shining qualities of the human heart which are responsible for all that is best in our civilization. We like to call it a philanthropic movement, which means something prompted by the love of our fellowmen. This is merely another way of stating the second commandment of God, and its performance is proof of the efficacy of the teachings of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. May His blessing descend upon every person who has contributed to the success of this movement!"

Among those who took tea with the Cardinal were Mrs. Francis Burrell Hoffman, Countess Iselin, Mrs. John F. Ryan, Mrs. John Agar, Mrs. John Duer, Mrs. Andrew Dougherty, Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen, Mrs. Lewis Amy, Mrs. Drexel Henry, Mrs. Cornelius Tiers, Mrs. Jacob Phillips, Mrs. Frank Dugro, Mrs. W. C. Rafferty, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, and Mrs. E. A. Powell. Among those on the Reception Committee for the entertainment of the Cardinal were W. Bourke Cockran, John G. Agar, Lewis Amy, John Butler, Francis B. Hoffman, Raymond Almiral, Myles Tierney, Henry Heide, Adrian Iselin, Cornelius Tiers, Andrew Dougherty, Thomas H. Kelly, James P. Lee, and Rolland Knoedler.

Captain James Smith was giving a pistol shooting exhibition yesterday when the Fire Department interfered because it was afraid he might start a fire somewhere in Hero Land.

General Pétain, commander of the French Army, has sent an autographed photograph to be sold at the booth of Le Paquet du Soldat. With the picture came a letter which said:

"Madame: You so kindly ask me for my photograph to sell for the profit of our soldiers at the Grand Central Palace that it is with great pleasure that I send you one signed. I hope it will bring you large receipts for our brave combatants. Believe me, dear madame, "PETAIN."

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson made his farewell appearance in this country yesterday at the Folk Theatre of Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

Today is Lithuanian Day at Hero Land and Workers' Day at the booth of the Stage Women's War Relief Fund.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen announced last night that on Tuesday they would conduct an elaborate entertainment for the Kiddies Booth in the Great Hall. That is Scotland and Ireland Day. General Bell has promised to send eight military bands from Camp Upton and a chorus of soldiers.

Among the attractions in the Streets of Bagdad, on the third floor of the bazaar, is the Antique Booth for the benefit of Mrs. Edith Wharton's War Charities in France. The collection in this booth is perhaps more valuable than in any other of the Bazaar, as many of Miss Wharton's friends have sent some of their cherished treasures to be sold for the benefit of the helpless children and refugees for whom she works in France. Prices have been set low in order that nothing may be left when the Bazaar is over. At this booth among the ladies especially interested are Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Chairman; Henry W. Munroe, Treasurer; Miss Pauline Riggs, Secretary; Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Richard Derby, Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. George Whitney, and Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge.

BENJ. G. TALBERT DEAD.

Former Chairman of New York Stock Exchange Expires at 85.

Benjamin G. Talbert, who resigned as Chairman of the New York Stock Exchange in 1913, died yesterday at his home, 132 East 122d Street, in his eighty-sixth year. Previous to his retirement, Mr. Talbert had occupied quarters in a little balcony at the north end of the New York Stock Exchange trading room, where he presided over the several hundred members on the floor.

Mr. Talbert had been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1873, joining at a time when seats sold from $5,000 to $7,700. When he was made Chairman seats were worth about $80,000. At first it was the duty of the Chairman to discipline unruly members of the Exchange, make announcements, direct the daily "bond" call, and occasionally sell out stocks "under the rule," but in late years, these duties had been greatly modified. Before he accepted the Chairmanship Mr. Talbert was an active broker as a member of the firm of J. H. Davis & Co.

EX-FIRE CAPTAIN EAGAN DIES

Veteran of 51 Years' Service in New York Was in His 78th Year.

Captain John J. Eagan, who retired as the oldest member of the New York Fire Department in point of service in 1912, died yesterday at his home, 154 East Forty-ninth Street, in his seventy-eighth year. Captain Eagan was the last of the old volunteer firemen at the time of his retirement, and had been fighting fires in this city for fifty-one years.

He was brought to this country from Ireland in 1841, when he was eleven months old. He began his career as a fireman during the volunteer period that was incidental to the draft riots. His father was then Major in the 95th New York Regiment, or the Home Guard, who were called for duty to replace the police.

Captain Eagan made many rescues during his long career.

CHARITIES.

As Christmas draws near the Children's Aid Society asks you to remember the needs of the poor children. Much money is required for war relief abroad, but the needy within our gates should not be overlooked. In hundreds of families whose children attend our Industrial Schools prolonged illness or small earnings have caused the utmost privation. The Children's Aid Society seeks to improve the condition of the young children and protect them from the pangs of hunger and cold, and care for them in sickness.

It cares for orphans and friendless children and finds good homes for them in the country, where they have the care and affection of foster parents and will grow up to enrich the national life with honest men and women.

Will you not help to bring warmth and food and Christmas cheer to those who without your help can have none?

Send your gift to EDWIN G. MERRILL, Treasurer, or to C. L. BRACE, Secretary, 105 East 22d St., New York.

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BRADY SALE BRINGS TOTAL OF $28,051

Voltaire's Works Sell for $725 and Napoleon's Spoon, Knife and Fork Fetch $400.

The sale of first editions, colored plate books, sporting books, and prints from the library of James Buchanan Brady, widely known as "Diamond Jim" Brady, and from other sources, was concluded at the American Art Galleries last evening. The grand total was $28,051.50. The highest price of the day was $725, paid by Gabriel Wells for Catalogue No. 584, "Oeuvres Complete" of Voltaire, Paris, 1785-1802. Other items, with catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders, were as follows:

No. 209—"Real Life in London," by Pierce Egan, London, 1821-22, the large or royal issue of the first edition, extremely rare; Gabriel Wells.	$225
No. 211—"Pierce Egan's Finish to the Adventures of Tom, Jerry, and Logic," London, 1830, one of the few copies known in original boards; Gabriel Wells	210
No. 219—"The Complete Works of Ralph Waldo Emerson," Cambridge, Riverside Press, 1903-14; B. Edwards	245
No. 234—"The Writings of John Fiske," Cambridge, Riverside Press, 1902; Gabriel Wells	190
No. 288—"The Complete Writings of Nathaniel Hawthorne," 1902; A. Ambroise	255
No. 299—"The Writings of Victor Hugo," translated from the French, undated, on Japanese vellum paper; J. Arnold	225
No. 352—"The Writings of Charles Lever," introduction by Andrew Lang, Boston, 1894, &c.; Gabriel Wells	180
No. 377—"Crowned Classics: The Immortals," Paris, 1905, the Proster Merimee copy; J. Arnold	195
No. 382—"The Works of George Meredith," New York, 1909-12, on Japanese vellum paper; A. Ambroise	252.50
No. 401—The spoon, knife, and fork carried by Napoleon during his campaigns. Bought on order	400
No. 403—Beurienne's "Memoirs of Napoleon," London, 1836, extra illustrated. Brentano	200
No. 414—Captain F. O. Brinkley's "Japan, London, and Tokyo," 1901. Gabriel Wells	550
No. 436—S. W. Bushell's "Oriental Ceramic Art," New York, 1897. Gabriel Wells	230
No. 447—"Chefs d'Oeuvre du Roman Contemporain," Paris, 1880. B. Edwards	305
No. 455—"The Writings of Theodore Roosevelt," Philadelphia, 1902-03. Gabriel Wells	150
No. 460—Complete set of first edition of the "Syntax Tours," by William Combe. Curtis Walters	120
No. 469—Fourteen of the original drawings in colors by Thomas Rowlandson for "The Miseries of Human Life." D. O. Brown	560
No. 470—Fifteen original drawings in colors by Thomas Rowlandson for "The Tours of Doctor Syntax." Brentano	580
No. 478—Sir Walter Scott's Novels, Poems and Life, Edinburgh, 1842, &c. Gabriel Wells	250
No. 482—"The Waverley Novels," Edinburgh, 1901. Mr. McDermott	160
No. 483—"Secret Court Memoirs," London. The Grolier Society. Gabriel Wells	140
No. 485—"Lettres de Madame de Sevigne," Paris, 1862-76. Gabriel Wells	190
No. 493—"The Works of Shakespeare," Edinburgh, 1901. Gabriel Wells	170
No. 499—"The Writings of F. Hopkinson Smith," New York, 1902-15. George D. Smith	175
No. 517—"The Roadster's Album," by C. B. Newhouse, London, 1845. Curtis Walters	180
No. 553—Sporting Novels of Robert S. Surtees, London, 1847-88. Gabriel Wells	250
No. 554—The same author's novels, all first editions. H. Malkan	295
No. 570—"The Complete Writings of W. M. Thackeray," London, 1878-79. J. M. McGuire	307
No. 575—"The Complete Works of Count Tolstoi," New York, no date. D. Q. Brown	207

The total for the afternoon session was $7,694 and for that of last evening $10,444.50.

John Steeple Davis, Artist.

John Steeple Davis, an artist and illustrator, died on Thursday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert E. Browne, 380 Third Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Davis was a native of Parkridge, England, and during the civil war served with the Ninth New York Volunteers, known as the Hawkins Zouaves. After the war Mr. Davis went to France, where he entered the art studios of Bonner & Jerome in Paris and also represented the United States Government as the representative of American artists at the Paris Exposition. Mr. Davis painted the portrait of Horace Greeley which hangs in the corridor of the Tribune Building. He was also the illustrator of "The Standard History of the United States" and of the "Story of the Greater Nations."

Obituary Notes.

LEWIS WILSON, for a quarter of a century in the employ of the American Steamship Company, died at his home, 68 Sunnyside Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, from pneumonia. He was 75 years old.

CHARLES G. BAUER, 70 years old, a retired auditor, died on Thursday at his home, 4,416 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving two sons and four daughters.

ERNEST EDWARD THEURER, who was connected with Montgomery, Ward & Co., died on Thursday at his home, 2,040 Seventy-seventh Street, Brooklyn, aged 31 years.

LEROY DICKERSON, confidential secretary in the law department of the Standard Oil Company in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 685 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, in his forty-first year. He was born in Newburg, N. Y.

CHARLES EDWIN TUTHILL, a civil war veteran and formerly for many years financial man for the Hyde & Behman circuit of theatres, died on Thursday at his home, 5,222 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 88 years. Mr. Tuthill had been in the employ of the theatrical firm for thirty years, and retired eight years ago. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Edward Edmonde, an actress, and Mrs. Arthur T. French.

TIMOTHY JOSEPH SULLIVAN, one of the oldest telegraph operators in this city and formerly head of a department for the Postal Telegraph Company, died on Thursday at his home, 356 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 74 years. Mr. Sullivan had lived in Brooklyn for fifty years, and at one time was active in Democratic politics in that borough. He was one of the organizers of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of St. Edward's Roman Catholic Church, and was a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

JOSEPH T. FAULKNER, 28 years old, employed by J. R. Wood & Sons, manufacturing jewelers in Brooklyn, died at his home, 54 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

LOFTIN LOVE, for twenty years cashier for the Germania Bank in Manhattan and prominent in Masonic circles, died on Thursday at his home, 337 Eighth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Love was a Past District Deputy Grand Master in the Masonic order, and a Past Master of St. Albans Lodge.

Mrs. ROGER S. WILLIAMS, for twenty-five years organist of St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Amityville, L. I., died at her home there on Thursday from pneumonia. She was 51 years old and was born in Woolwich, Kent, England.

WILLIAM McCLAREN, manager of the Gimbel Brothers Milwaukee store for many years, died at his home in Milwaukee on Thursday. Mr. McClaren has been associated with Gimbel Brothers & Co. for more than thirty years.

JAMES GUIRE, Commissioner of the Street Department of Long Branch, N. J., died at his home there yesterday in his forty-fifth year.

FRANKLIN WARD, a retired produce broker of this city and a member of the Produce Exchange, died at his home in Montclair yesterday.

CLAUDE BAILEY REEVES, a member of the Eighteenth Construction Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, was killed in action in France on Nov. 18, according to official word received by his parents yesterday at their home, 1,316 Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn. He enlisted at Camp Borden on July 18, his two brothers, Chesley and Oliver Reeves, having enlisted in the British navy. Before entering the Canadian army, Reeves was a mechanic, employed at Erie Basin. He was 22 years old.

Mrs. ANNA HARE, mother of William Hare of the New York Fire Department, was burned to death yesterday at her home, 84 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, when her clothes caught fire from a gas stove which she was lighting. The fire was put out by neighbors. Mrs. Hare was 79 years old.

DENIS BREEN, who was with the T. C. Lyman Brewing Company for thirty-five years, died yesterday at his home, 17 Taft Street, New Brighton, S. I., in his seventy-first year.

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WILLIAM G. WEART IS DEAD.

Noted Philadelphia Baseball Writer Victim of Pneumonia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—William G. Weart, Secretary and Treasurer of the Baseball Writers' Association of America, and one of the best-known baseball writers in the country, died today at his home in this city from typhoid pneumonia. Mr. Weart, who was 45 years old, had a personal acquaintance with almost every player and magnate in major league baseball and put in the greater part of his active life as a writer on this subject for Philadelphia newspapers.

He began to write sports for The Philadelphia Morning Times in 1896, and a few years later became sporting editor and baseball critic of The Philadelphia Press. Ten years ago he became a member of the staff of The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, with which he was connected at the time of his death.

With the conclusion of the last world's series Mr. Weart had covered his thirteenth world's baseball championship. He had also made many trips to Southern baseball training camps, and had served as an official baseball scorer. He accompanied Samuel W. Pennypacker, who was running for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1902, being assigned by The Philadelphia Press to accompany the candidate on his tour throughout the State. He was the Philadelphia correspondent of Sporting News for many years.

PROF. EUGENE AUBERT DEAD

Instructor in French in Normal College for Forty Years.

Eugene Aubert, Professor of French in Normal College, now Hunter College, for forty years, retiring several years ago, died yesterday in the French Hospital in his eighty-fifth year. He was appointed to Normal College in 1875, and shortly after, when only twelve students elected to study the French course, the Board of Education considered abandoning it. Professor Aubert built up this course until more than three-quarters of the students were taking it in recent years.

In 1870 he was one of the eight founders of the Societé Patriotique Alsacienne-Lorraine, of which he was at one time the corresponding secretary. He was a member of many French societies, and had been President of the old Athenée Française. M. Aubert was the author of two volumes of French poems and several musical compositions.

In recognition for his work in connection with a report he sent to the French Government on the methods of the New York Normal School in 1885, M. Aubert received the honors of the Académie Française. He was a Director of the St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum.

Dr. Leipziger Left Over $10,000.

The will of Dr. Henry Marcus Leipziger, founder of the city's free lecture system in the public schools, who died on Dec. 1, disposes of an estate of upward of $10,000. He gave $2,000 to his friend, Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum, whom he named as executor. His sister, Pauline Leipziger, with whom he lived, received about $4,800, and his brother, Nathaniel, got about $3,200.

LIEUT. JONES KILLED BY FRACTIOUS HORSE

New Yorker, ex-Secretary of U. S. Embassy in Petrograd, Met Sudden Death in Washington.

Lieutenant Arthur Mason Jones, former Chargé d'Affaires at Managua, Nicaragua, and former Secretary of the United States Embassy at Petrograd, was killed when he was thrown from a fractious horse in Washington on Thursday. Lieutenant Jones was born in this city thirty-two years ago, the son of Mrs. Cornelia Waldo Jones of 53 East Sixty-fourth Street and the late Arthur Mason Jones. He was graduated from Harvard in 1909, after which he studied international law at Oxford.

Returning to this country, he entered the diplomatic service of the United States, being appointed Chargé d'Affaires in Nicaragua, where he remained for nearly two years. Shortly before the war he was transferred as Secretary of the American Embassy at Petrograd, joining the American Ambulance Corps in France shortly after the European war commenced and the ambulance organization was formed. He was called back to this country by the death of a relative after three months' service as an ambulance driver, but enlisted in the United States Army last May, being promoted until he was made Second Lieutenant.

He was Vice President of the Town Taxi Company and the Black and White Taxicab Company, and with members of his family was the owner of extensive property in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

Lieutenant Jones was a member of the Tuxedo, the Union, Racquet and Tennis, Knickerbocker, Rockaway Hunt, and Harvard Clubs. He was unmarried.

JUDGE ROBERT JAY WALSH.

Ex-Secretary of State of Connecticut Dies in His 64th Year.

Special to The New York Times

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 7.—Robert Jay Walsh, former Secretary of State of Connecticut, ex-State Senator, and Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Greenwich, died today at his home, 68 Dearfield Drive, in his sixty-fourth year.

Judge Walsh was born at Lewisboro, N. Y., in 1854, and was graduated from the Normal School at New Britain, Conn., afterward studying law in an office in Greenwich. He was admitted to the bar in Fairfield County in 1880, and four years later was elected to the State Senate.

In 1885 Governor Harrison appointed him a member of a commission to revise the statutes of Connecticut. Judge Walsh was for many years Corporation Counsel of the town and borough of Greenwich, and was a Director and attorney of the Greenwich Trust, Loan and Deposit Company and other companies.

Judge Walsh is survived by his wife, two daughters and a brother, Judge John J. Walsh of South Norwalk.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GREENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. H. Greenberg of 2,105 Mohegan Av. announce the birth of a daughter, Syril Goldie, on Nov. 28, 1917.

Engaged.

ALLEN—HALLOCK.—Dr. and Mrs. Frank Kirkwood Hallock of Cromwell Hall, Cromwell, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to Mr. Parker Breese Allen, son of Mr. James Ferguson Allen of Meriden, Conn. Mr. Allen of the class of 1918, Yale University, left college in his junior year to enlist in the U. S. Army. He is now stationed at Fort Myer, Va.

Married.

BRISTOL—CLEMENTS.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 1, at 190 Prospect St., Nutley, N. J., by the Rev. Bishop Frank Milton Bristol of Chattanooga, Tenn., father of the bridegroom, Miss June Clements, daughter of Mrs. James W. Clements, to First Lieutenant Harlow Butterfield Bristol, Reserve Corps, United States infantry. The bride was given away by Clarence F. Chatfield, her brother-in-law, and was attended by Mrs. Clarence F. Chatfield as matron of honor. First Lieutenant Raymond W. Bristol of the Field Artillery, United States Reserve Corps, brother of the groom, acted as best man. The ushers were Dr. Leverett D. Bristol, brother of the groom, and Edward H. Schroeder, brother-in-law of the bride.

SPINNEY—BEHR.—On Friday, Dec. 7, 1917, at 4 o'clock, by the Rev. Percy Gordon, in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, Miss Estelle Barton Behr, sister of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell Adams, to Cadet Byron Hines Spinney, United States Aviation Corps.

WILLIAMS—WINSLOW.—Married, at St. Thomas, West Indies, Dec. 5, 1917, Margaret Winslow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, to Assistant Paymaster Richard Gordon Williams, United States Naval Reserve Force.

COHEN—DOBBIN.—Dec. 2, Estelle H. Dobbin to Isidor Cohen.

JOSEPHSON — GREENFIELD. — Dec. 2, Frances Greenfield to Benjamin F. Josephson.

STURMAN—SEAMON.—Dec. 2, Edith Seamon to Bernard Sturman.

Died.

ADRIAN.—At Pleasantville, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1917, Anna Koch, wife of Francis L. Adrian. Funeral services from Holy Innocents' Church, Pleasantville, N. Y., Saturday, 9:15 A. M. Interment All Souls' Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

AUBERT.—On Dec. 7, 1917, after a lingering illness, Professor Eugene Aubert, in his 85th year, connected with Normal College for forty years. Funeral services from St. Vincent de Paul's Church, 23d St., west of 6th Av., on Sunday, Dec. 9, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

BARRY.—Dr. Dennis W. Barry, formerly of Brooklyn, residing at San Pedro de Macovis, Dominican Republic, in his 56th year, at Skene Sanitarium, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1917. Funeral from the parlors of Thomas H. Mullen's Son, 223 6th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 10:30 A. M. Saturday, Dec. 8, 1917. Services at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 6th Av. and Carroll St., Brooklyn. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery. New Haven, Conn., and Dominican Republic papers please copy.

BERLIN.—Sarah Catharine Berlin, beloved wife of Henry Clay Berlin, at her home Friday, Dec. 7, at 7 A. M. Funeral services at 375 Park Av., Sunday, Dec. 9, at 2:30 o'clock.

BERRIEN.—Dec. 6, 1917, James Langdon, son of the late Katherine C. and James Langdon Berrien. Funeral private. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

BREEN.—Denis, 40 years a resident of St. Michael's parish, New York, husband of Elisabeth, father of Mrs. Mary F. Haggerty, Miss Katherine, Miss Helen, Miss Elisabeth, John J. and Denis F., Dec. 7, at his home, No. 17 Toft Av., New Brighton, Staten Island. Funeral from his late residence, 9:30 A. M., Monday, Dec. 10, thence to St. Michael's Church, West 34th St., near 9th Av. Requiem mass at 11 A. M.

BROWN.—Suddenly, Dec. 6, Annie R. Brown, widow of Captain T. S. P. Brown and mother of T. J. R. Brown and Mrs. William F. Donovan. Funeral services at the residence of Dr. William F. Donovan, 400 Convent Av., N. Y. City, Friday, 8:15 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Manasquan, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 8, at 1:30 P. M.

BUCHANAN.—On Friday, Dec. 7, 1917, Martha, at her residence, 674A Jefferson Av., age 73 years. Funeral services at Milton L. Reeves Chapel, 813 Sumner Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 8, at 1:30 P. M.

CAVANAUGH.—On Friday, Dec. 7, 1917, Mary E., beloved wife of John Cavanaugh. Funeral on Monday, Dec. 10, at 10 A. M., from the Paulist Fathers Church, 59th St. and Columbus Av.

CLARK.—Entered into rest in New York City on December 6, 1917, Flora Clark, daughter of the late Charles H. Brainard and Mary J. Brainard of Hartford, Conn. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Charles E. Clark, 48 East 67th St., on Saturday at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Hartford.

COLTON.—On Dec. 4, 1917, Mary Bliss, daughter of Demas and Harriet A. Johnson Colton. Funeral on Saturday at 2 P. M., at her home, 151 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery.

CUTTRELLE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1917, Frank W. Cuttrelle. Funeral services from his late residence, 2,038 5th Av., Saturday, 8th inst., 8 P. M.

CYPRESS.—Jennie, the beloved wife of Adolf Cypress, who after a brief illness passed away. Funeral from the late residence, 1,864 7th Av., Sunday, at 1 P. M.

DOD.—On Dec. 6, of pneumonia, James Potter, son of the late Rev. William A. Dod, D. D., and Catherine E. Dod of Princeton, N. J. Requiem at 10 o'clock and funeral services at 11 o'clock at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., between Madison and 5th Avs., Monday, Dec. 10.

DURAND.—At Millburn, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 6, 1917, Jane A. Durand, widow of Wickliffe B. Durand. Funeral private.

EAGAN.—On Dec. 9, John J., ex-Captain of the New York Fire Department. Funeral from his late residence, 154 East 49th St., Manhattan, on Monday, Dec. 12, at 9 A. M. Members of Veteran Fireman Association, 20 years' active service of the Fire Department of the City of New York, are requested to attend.
DANIEL BRADLEY, President.
GEO. C. REINHARDT, Secretary.

FROST.—Suddenly, Arthur Burdett Frost, Jr., in his 29th year. Interment Philadelphia.

GREER.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, 1917, Mary A. Greer, widow of John Greer, aged 83. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 406 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

GROSVENOR.—On Dec. 7, at her residence, 125 East 57th St., Maria Mercer, wife of Samuel Howe Grosvenor. Funeral service at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th St. and Madison Av., Monday, Dec. 10, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HALSEY.—At her home, 125 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 7, 1917, Bessie West, wife of George Everett Halsey. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARDGROVE.—At Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 6, David Hardgrove, aged 66 years. Funeral from Maxwell's Undertaking Establishment, Somerville, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 9, thence to St. John's Episcopal Church at 2 P. M.

HARLESS.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, 1917, William C. Harless, age 71 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 928 College Av., Sunday, 2:30 P. M. Interment Montgomery County, Virginia.

HAYES.—At Nutley, N. J., Dec. 6, 1917, Belle McConnell, wife of Alexander Hayes. Funeral private.

HORNBOSTEL.—Jennette S., on Dec. 5. Funeral on Saturday, Dec. 8, from 1,487 Vyse Av., Bronx, thence to Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., at 1 P. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

INGRAM.—On Dec. 7, Susan V. C. Ingram of Norfolk, Va., at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Edwin W. Lancaster. Funeral in Norfolk, Va.

JENNINGS.—On Friday, Dec. 7, 1917, Edward Jennings, formerly of 236 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn. Funeral private, from the residence of his stepdaughter, Mrs. John H. Judge, 27 West 94th St., New York City, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JONES.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 6, 1917, Lieutenant Arthur Mason Jones, son of Cornelia Waldo Jones and the late Arthur Mason Jones. Funeral private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

JONES.—At Fordham, New York City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1917, Dr. Israel C. Jones, Medical Superintendent, Home for Incurables. Services will be held at his late residence, (Cottage,) Home for Incurables, 182d St. and 3d Av., Saturday, Dec. 8, 1:30 P. M.

JONES.—Sons of the American Revolution, Empire State Society.—Compatriots are invited to attend the funeral services of our late compatriot, Israel C. Jones, M. D., Saturday, Dec. 8, at 1:30 P. M., at the Cottage on the grounds of the Hospital for Incurables, 3d Av. and 183d St.
LOUIS ANNIN AMES, President.
CHARLES A. DUBOIS, Secretary.

JONES.—It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of Brother Israel C. Jones. Masonic services will be held under the auspices of Guiding Star Lodge, No. 565, F. and A. M., at his late residence, on the grounds of the Home of Incurables, 183d St. and 3d Av., on Saturday at 2 P. M. Brethren are requested to assemble at 1:45 P. M.
WILLIAM T. LEAR, Master.
R. M. BACKUS, Secretary.

KENYON.—On Dec. 6, Francis Asbury Kenyon, husband of the late Sara M. Ryker and father of Margaret, Elizabeth, and Marie Lugar Kenyon, in his 71st year. Funeral at Home for Incurables, Monday, 10 A. M.

LEE.—Dec. 6, 1917, at his home, 642 East 23d St., Flatbush, Howard Covert, son of Nixon and Ethel Covert Lee. Funeral private.

LEONARD.—Dec. 6, at his residence, Owego, N. Y., Lewis Hermon Leonard, son of the late William Boardman and Louisa Dimon Bulkley. Services in St. Paul's Church, Owego, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 8, at 2:30 P. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Sunday, Dec. 9, at 10:30 A. M.

LLOYD.—Suddenly, at Ridgefield Park, N. J., Dec. 6, 1917, Victor Charles, beloved husband of Mary Philbrook Lloyd, age 52 years. Services, 170 Christie St., Sunday, 2 o'clock.

LOVE.—Dec. 6, 1917, Loftin Love, beloved husband of Florence Love, in his 66th year. Services Sunday, 1:30 P. M., at his late residence, 337 8th St., Brooklyn. Interment Mt. Olivet Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

McKENNAN.—John, at his late residence, 174 West 89th St., on Dec. 7. Notice of funeral later.

MATHEWS.—On Dec. 7, 1917, William Mathews at Manhasset, L. I., in his 83d year. Funeral services at his late residence, on Monday, Dec. 10, 1917, at 2:30 P. M.

MERWIN.—At his residence, 2 Hamilton Road, Glen Ridge, N. J., Dec. 7, 1917, Samuel Clark, son of the late Andrew M. and Jane Van Riper Merwin, aged 76 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOLLOY.—On Friday, Dec. 7, 1917, James Molloy. Funeral from his late residence, 164 4th St., Long Island City, Monday, Dec. 10, 9:30 A. M., to St. Mary's Church, where solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

OPPENHEIM.—Manuel, on Dec. 6, beloved husband of the late Bertha Oppenheim, father of Mrs. Jerome Rosenberg and Jesse Oppenheim and brother of Mrs. Isaac Boehm. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 9, at 10:30 A. M., from his late residence, 285 Central Park West.

PETER.—At Weehawken, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1917, Emil W., beloved husband of Rose C. Peter, (nee Sutton,) aged 44 years. Funeral services will be held on Saturday, Dec. 8, at 8 P. M., at his late home, 49 Hauxhurst Av., Weehawken. Relatives and friends, also Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the Valley of Jersey City; Pilgrim Commandery No. 16, K. T.; Cyrus Chapter No. 182, R. A. M.; Palisade Lodge No. 84, F. and A. M.; Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade of New York and vicinity, New Jersey State Brewers' Association, United States Brewers' Association, The Peter Brau Bowling Club, Union Hill Liedertafel, Union Hill Turn Verein, and Union Hill Schuetzen Corps are respectfully invited. Interment Sunday at 2 P. M.

POTTS.—On Friday, Dec. 7, Earl Clinton, husband of Anna Elizabeth Potts. Funeral service on Sunday, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M., at 150 West 13th St. Interment private.

RABINOWITZ.—Israel, suddenly, today. Funeral announced later.

REED.—On Friday, Dec. 7, 1917, William Claude Reed, in his 39th year, beloved husband of Cora Maude Reed, and member of Greenpoint Lodge No. 403, F. and A. M., and Columbian Commandery No. 11, Temple. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SACKETT.—On Friday, Dec. 7, 1917, at Addison, N. Y., Charles W. Sackett, husband of Ida E. Sackett and brother of Ruth V. and Sarah Sackett of Ithaca, N. Y., and of Henry W. Sackett of New York.

SANDFORD.—Ada A., in her 62d year, beloved wife of Mark E. Sandford of 100 East 75th St., New York City. Funeral service Sunday, at 1 P. M., at John Gray's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., New York City. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend. Denver papers please copy.

SCHAP.—Dec. 6, Etta Schap, widow of the late Abraham Schap, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. Quint, 314 West 100th St. Funeral private. Scranton (Penn.) papers please copy.

SMITH.—Sarah Agnes Smith, age 75, widow of Henry L. Smith of West Hartford, Conn., Thursday, Dec. 6. Funeral Sunday, 2 P. M., at New Hartford.

SYNGE.—Killed in action in France, on Nov. 28, Allen Francis, in the 20th year of his age, Second Lieutenant, Irish Guards, British Expeditionary Force, son of Francis Julian and Mary Auchmuty Synge, of 59 Cadogan Gardens, London, S. W., and grandson of the late R. Sands and Margaret Auchmuty Tucker of New York.

TALBERT.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, 1917, Benjamin G. Talbert, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral services from his late residence, 132 West 122d St., Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

THOMAS.—Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. Cecilia L. Thomas and sister of Mrs. Samuel M. Fischer. Funeral private.

UPJOHN.—F. L. Upjohn. Funeral service will be held at his residence, Huntington, L. I., on Sunday at 2 P. M. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station, 33d St., at 10 A. M.; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 10:03.

WALSH.—Suddenly, at Greenwich, Conn., Dec. 7, 1917, Robert Jay Walsh. Funeral services at his late residence, 68 Dearfield Drive, on Monday, Dec. 10, at 3:15 P. M.

ANDERSON.—Margaret, 110 East 96th St., Dec. 6. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

BALBACH.—Leopold, Roosevelt Hospital, Dec. 5, aged 71.

BRITT.—John J., 123 Edgecombe Av., Dec. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M., aged 39.

BUREY.—Peter, Dec. 5, aged 54. Funeral, 161 8th Av., today, 2 P. M.

COOKE.—Margaret, Dec. 5, aged 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EGGERS.—Fredericka, Dec. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FARRELLY.—Thomas, 166 Morningside Av., Dec. 5. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GEIGER.—Edwin A., 501 West 170th St., Dec. 6, aged 14. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

KEENAN.—Thomas, 327 East 39th St., Dec. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KERBY.—Michael F., 1,966 University Av., Bronx, Dec. 5. Funeral private.

RAUH.—Yetta, 56 Fort Washington Av., Dec. 5, aged 90.

ROBERTS.—George, 1,628 Glover St., Bronx, Dec. 6. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

RYAN.—Julia, 757 2d Av., Dec. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SATTERIE.—Mattie G., 347 Manhattan Av., Dec. 6, aged 60.

Brooklyn.

BAUER.—Charles G., 4,416 18th Av., Dec. 6, aged 70. Funeral today.

CLARK.—Annie F., 746A Union St., Dec. 6. Funeral Dec. 10, 9:30 A. M.

CONNORS.—Catherine, 355 Rutland Road, Dec. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CREAMER.—Catherine, 381 President St., Dec. 6, aged 69. Funeral private.

DAVIS.—John S., 380 3d St., Dec. 6, aged 73.

DIGNON.—Emilie E., Greenpoint Hospital, Dec. 6, aged 35.

DONOHUE.—Delia R., 140 North 11th St., Dec. 6, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DOYLE.—Mary C., 279 Clinton St., Dec. 5.

FAUGHNAN.—Clifford J., 710 57th St., Dec. 5, aged 12.

FAULKNER.—Joseph T., 54 New York Av., Dec. 6, aged 28.

GILLMAN.—Wilhelmina S., Dec. 6. Funeral 354 Marcy Av., tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

JOHNSON.—Hazel L., 1,152 49th St., Dec. 6, aged 18. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KELLY.—Josephine, Kings County Hospital, Dec. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KILCOYNE.—Sarah, 2,052A Pacific St., Dec. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—Amelia A., 218 Norwood Av., Dec. 6.

MURRAY.—Timothy J., 105 3d Place, Dec. 5, aged 44. Funeral Dec. 10.

SOLIMINI.—Angelo, 836 Kent Av., Dec. 5.

STEWART.—John, 166 St. John's Place, Dec. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—Margaret E., 82 Douglass St., Dec. 6, aged 63.

THEUERER.—Ernest, 2,040 77th St., Dec. 6, aged 31. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

TUTHILL.—Charles E., 5,222 13th Av., Dec. 6, aged 88. Funeral tomorrow.

WILSON.—Lewis, 68 Sunnyside Av., Dec. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WYNKOOP.—Hanna J., 1,787 Pacific St., Dec. 5, aged 63.

Jersey City and Newark.

CLARK.—Herbert P., 239 Danforth Av., Jersey City, Dec. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CONDIT.—Catherine A., 184 Fairview Av., Jersey City, Dec. 6.

EIDEMANN.—Robert W., 234 Summit Av., Jersey City, Dec. 6, aged 44.

FEICK.—Henry, 381 Lafayette St., Newark, Dec. 5, aged 60. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HOPWOOD.—Julietta, Newark, Dec. 6. Funeral today.

MEINERTH.—John H., 129 Washington St., Newark, Dec. 5, aged 65.

STEELE.—Carrie C., 121 Garrison Av., Jersey City, Dec. 5.

STEUP.—Gertrude, 266 Pearsall Av., Jersey City, Dec. 6.

THORPE.—Catherine, 73 Larch Av., Jersey City, Dec. 6.

VANDERPOOL.—George W., 93 Kearny Av., Jersey City, Dec. 5.

Long Island.

JOHANNS.—Ernest, Elmhurst, Dec. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TORABEN.—John, Corona, Dec. 6, aged 65.

TURNIER.—Andrew J., Corona, Dec. 6, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

TAYLOR.—In everloving remembrance of William Alexander Taylor, Dec. 8, 1905.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Movement on the Stock Exchange Ends with Many Recessions.

Most of the news yesterday was of a depressing nature and the stock market closed generally lower, though with a gain here and there to break the monotony. Several of the less active industrials moved upward, and the entire list enjoyed a partial rally from the low prices made in the early part of the session, but sentiment remains confused over the working out of the railroad problem and buying of securities is still in small volume. The Halifax disaster, while having no direct bearing upon the markets, tended to add to the depression. The news that the German and Austrian defensive had been resumed on the Italian front with further successes, following the report of a partial recovery by the Germans of the ground lost at Cambrai tended to offset hopes raised by the President's message that conditions might soon invite the consideration of peace terms. The brief period of activity which followed publication of the Commerce Board's special report to Congress has not been followed up and with the Stock Exchange authorities discouraging professional activities, the dealings yesterday were far out of proportion to the importance of the day's news.

It was reported from Washington yesterday that the first plan suggested by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the relief of the railroad congestion is less likely to be followed by action than the alternative proposal calling for direct Government control of the transportation system under the direction of the President. It had been assumed in financial circles that Congress would agree to the suspension of the anti-trust laws to allow the War Board to experiment with the greater freedom such action would give them in grouping the railroads to achieve the best results. Later advices make it appear that the Administration has no thought of losing time by trying out this less revolutionary scheme and is prepared to take over operation of all the railroads.

Looking only at the main object to be attained, which is speeding up of the transportation machinery, it appears that the most telling improvement can be gained by Government operation. If such a plan contains, as it should, proper provision for the safeguarding of investments in the railroads, security holders should be well pleased that the less drastic plan is not receiving serious consideration. A railroad administrator, given proper authority, could remedy in the shortest possible time the present difficulties of operation. With authority to name practical railroad men as his aids and to expend Federal moneys in the supplying of equipment and other improvements the protection of investors' rights would resolve itself into a matter of accounting. It is not strange that the discussion of such important changes has not been attended by spirited buying of railroad issues. Belief in the Administration's desire for fair treatment of the property interests which it is proposed to commandeer will wait upon definite indications of the policy which is mapped out for the railroad administrator, supposing that the President's plans call for the adoption of the alternate plan put forth by the commission.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Money in Better Demand and Discount Rates Are Quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The tone of the investment section of the stock market was good today despite decreased business, but speculative issues were easy through lack of support. Rubber stocks were affected by the lower price of the commodity, and Russian bonds were weak, but Spanish and Scandinavian bonds were firm to strong on the exchange position. Brazilians improved on the trade outlook and better exchange and shipping stocks received increased attention.

Money was in better demand and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes 59 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 20½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3½	Last	3¼
Low	3¼	Renewals	3½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@5½	Sixty days	5¾@6
Ninety days	5¼@5¾	Ninety days	5¾@6
Four months	5½@5¾	Four months	5¾@6
Five months	5¼@5¾	Five months	5¾@6
Six months	5¼@5¾	Six months	5¾@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ....3½@3¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ....3¾@3⅞
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ....4¼@5¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days 5
4 to 6 months ....5¼@5½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75 7/16	$4.75 7/16	$4.75 7/16	..
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.73½	5.73½	5.73½	+ .00⅛
Cables	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.71¼	+ .00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	12.85	13.00	+ .25
Cables	13.25	13.10	13.25	+ .25

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75 7/16	$4.76 7/16
5.1826	Paris	5.73½	5.71¼
	China—		
	Hongkong	71.50	71.75
	Peking	107.00	107.25
	Shanghai	100.00	100.25
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.10	Holland	44.00	44.50
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	34.50	34.75
	Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1823	Italy	8.28	8.27
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	52.00	52.25
	Yokohama	52.00	52.25
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50	Russia	13.00	13.25
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	35.25	35.75
	Copenhagen	32.00	32.50
	Christiania	32.50	33.00
19.295	Spain	23.98	24.08
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	26.66	26.76
42.44	Buenos Aires	46.59	46.69
5.1826	Switzerland	4.36	4.33

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70½	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $596,578,661; balance, $60,291,138; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,961,004; Federal Reserve credit balance, $39,468,637.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis⅛ 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, .9375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43d, up ¼d; in New York, 85⅞c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 66¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$2,883,697	$75,375,807
Ord. internal rev.	14,136,495	282,075,563
Income tax	1,243,304	33,705,555
Miscellaneous	3,552,812	93,337,661
Total receipts	$21,816,308	$484,494,588
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. rcpts.	102,856,187	1,449,425,640
Excess of total disb. over total rcpts.	342,875,258	1,042,775,468
Expenditures	124,172,493	1,933,920,229

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	325,640	995,172	582,183
Year to date	174,381,889	210,613,106	164,565,194

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans. Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	93¼	93¾	8.25
Argen. Gv. dis.	6	Dec. 15, '17	99¼	100	6.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	91	94	9.35
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98½	99½	7.00
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	94⅞	95⅛	7.50
Fr'ch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	94½	95	9.10
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	90	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	97	6.25
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	55	57	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	46	50	..
do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	109	112	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	98⅝	99¼	7.25
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	97½	98½	5.70
Company Issues.					
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	94	98½	8.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅝	100	4.50
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	96	97	6.90
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	97	99½	6.25
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99¼	99¾	5.50
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	96⅝	97¼	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	97	97¼	6.75
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	92½	93½	..
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93	93½	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	96	97¼	9.55
Canada. Nor.	6	Sep. 2, '18	97	98½	7.80
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	97	98	6.35
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99⅞	100¼	5.35

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Curt. A. & M.	6	Serial	90	96	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	96	96¾	6.20
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	96½	99½	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	90	91	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	98¾	99	6.60
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	98¾	99¼	6.4
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	97	97¾	7.25
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96½	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	96	99	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	96¾	97¼	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	98	98¾	7.35
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15, '18	99⅞	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	95	98	8.15
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	97	98¾	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	95	98	5.00
Mich. C. R.R.	5	May, 1918	93	99¼	6.10
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	88	93	11.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	100¼	4.50
N. Y. C. R.R.	5	Sep., 1919	96⅛	96⅝	6.85
N.Y., N.H.&H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	87½	89	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	95	96½	5.85
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	97	99	5.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	89	91½	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	95½	96¾	7.10
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15, '22	84	88	9.05
Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	96	97	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	97	98½	6.75
W. S. G. & E.	6	June, 1927	97	98	6.25
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	99	100	6.00

MAINE CENTRAL NEEDS AID.

Vice President Says Expenses for 1917 Will Far Exceed Revenues.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The estimated increase in operating expense of the Maine Central Railroad for 1917 will exceed the estimated increase in operating revenue, hoped to be obtained by advances in rates, by $1,157,298, according to George S. Hobbs, Traffic Vice President of the railroad, who testified at the freight and passenger hearing before Interstate Commerce Commissioner George W. Anderson today.

Mr. Hobbs said his company at present was only asking for increases in the class freight States, as increased passenger rates of one-fourth of a cent a mile had already been granted. He declared it was necessary for his road to get increased revenue if it was to continue to give reasonable and efficient service.

"It is inexpedient at present," he said, "to borrow money or sell securities, and the road must rely on its current revenue until the present conditions are improved."

CANNOT REDISCOUNT NOTES

Illegal When Executed by One Bank and Discounted by Another.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Federal Reserve Board has decided that a note executed by a member bank and discounted by another member bank to replace money drawn by customers to buy Liberty bonds is not eligible to rediscount by a Federal Reserve Bank. The decision turns entirely on the use for which the money was borrowed. The form of the note or the collateral employed to secure it are not regarded as material. The purpose in getting the money controls the whole transaction.

"Under Section 13 of the Federal Reserve act," says the decision, "the eligibility of a note for rediscount is determined by the use of the funds derived from the original negotiation of the note. The collateral security of the note may indicate its use, but the form of collateral is otherwise immaterial. In other words, a note might be secured by railroad stocks and bonds, but the proceeds might be used for an agricultural, industrial, or a commercial purpose, in which event the note would be eligible for rediscount, although it would not be if the proceeds were used to purchase or carry the railroad stocks and bonds."

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	57.52	56.99	57.35	—.41
25 industrials	68.51	67.55	68.14	—.49
50 stocks	63.01	62.27	62.74	—.45

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Dec. 7	63.01	62.27	62.74	— .45
Dec. 6	63.92	62.94	63.19	— .53
Dec. 5	63.86	61.69	63.72	+1.26
Dec. 4	63.85	62.33	62.46	—1.13
Dec. 3	64.10	63.42	63.59	— .52
Dec. 1	64.18	63.69	64.11	+ .09
Nov. 30	64.26	63.40	64.02	— .59

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Dec.	High.		Low.		Last.
1917	64.18	Dec. 1	61.69	Dec. 5	62.74
1916	99.26	Dec. 4	83.88	Dec. 21	88.22
1915	91.90	Dec. 7	88.58	Dec. 2	91.50
1914	63.21	Dec. 15	58.97	Dec. 24	60.20
1913	68.69	Dec. 26	65.10	Dec. 15	68.06
1912	82.04	Dec. 2	72.23	Dec. 16	78.20
1911	78.40	Dec. 20	75.06	Dec. 8	77.60

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	60.42	Nov. 8	62.74
†1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	98.70
Full Years.					
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Dec. 7	76.81	—.04	Nov. 29	Holiday	
Dec. 6	76.85	+.09	Nov. 28	77.38	—.06
Dec. 5	76.76	—.22	Nov. 27	77.44	..
Dec. 4	76.98	+.06	Nov. 26	77.44	+.13
Dec. 3	76.92	—.17	Nov. 24	77.31	+.16
Dec. 1	77.09	—.06	Nov. 23	77.15	+.02
Nov. 30	77.15	—.23	Nov. 22	77.13	+.07

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	88.48	Jan. 26	76.72	Nov. 17	76.81
†1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.97
Full Years.					
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.07
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Soliciting Deposits for Foreign Branches.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, whose Paris branch has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as an official United States depositary, has sent out letters to banks soliciting their accounts for its London and Paris offices. The company is offering to pay interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum on balances of 250 pounds sterling and upward in London and interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on balances in excess of 5,000 francs in Paris.

⁂

The Matter of Steel Prices.

Judging from some of the comment found in steel trade periodicals, manufacturers fear that the Federal Trade Commission will seek data on costs aimed toward the reduction of certain fixed prices on Jan. 1. At the same time intimations have been received from Washington in recent days that the Government authorities really favor increases of prices for a number of steel products in order to stimulate production. Steel men here apparently have not reached the worrying stage as yet, although they state that it might be better to leave the situation unchanged for several months at least. When the first prices were fixed announcement was made that they might be revised at the end of the year. Presumably the approach of the specified time has stirred up considerable conjecture about what may happen.

⁂

Bethlehem Steel Borrowing.

When Bethlehem Steel Class B shares sold off yesterday morning, the easiest explanation arrived at was that the reported application of Bethlehem officials for Government aid in securing working funds stood out as a bear argument. As a matter of fact, there would be nothing extraordinary about such an effort nor anything especially new. Shipbuilding companies with big Government orders have received heavy advances, and other concerns put to extraordinary expense by war business doubtless have received the same sort of aid. The money which Bethlehem or any other concern received from Government coffers to finance its undertakings for the Government would be repaid from the proceeds of the work done with the money. Profits would no more be affected by such an operation than if the funds were borrowed in the open market. On the contrary, the profit would be likely to be greater, inasmuch as current borrowers in the money market would probably pay a stiffer rate than the Government would charge for the same funds.

⁂

A Momentous Period.

Starting with the statement that these are history-making times, Goodbody & Co. say in an investment circular: "The world is turning over new leaves daily and hourly. While you are out to lunch another new republic may be born in Russia; Germany may make a record capture of guns and prisoners in Italy; Haig, Byng, and tanks may smash twenty or thirty miles of Hindenburg's line; Russia and Germany may stop fighting; Lansdowne may lift up his voice for a cowardly peace; Mr. Hoover and Mr. Garfield may fix the prices at which you can't get coal and sugar; Congress may declare war on another Central Power; the Interstate Commerce Commission may declare for Government operation of the railroads, or the Council of National Defense may put embargoes on everything and suspend the law of supply and demand. Anything is likely to happen at any time."

⁂

Education in Thrift.

Discussing the national thrift campaign that has just been launched with the sale of thrift and war savings stamps, a banker of international reputation pointed out yesterday that it was not sufficient to exhort the people of this country to save, but that the work to be effective should include a systematic and well-planned educational program designed to present to the public in concrete form how and why thrift should be practiced. He suggested that a primer be gotten up and people in all walks of life be informed as to the right and wrong ways of saving. "The American people," said the banker, "are children as far as thrift is concerned, and they must be dealt with like children. General exhortation will not be effective; they must be shown how they can save."

⁂

Additional Bank Reports.

In view of the extensive fiscal operations which will be undertaken by the Government during the period of the war, the Federal Reserve Board believes it desirable that those in charge of these operations, the banks themselves, and the public should be able to have a clear view at all times of the situation, and consequently it has decided to ask member banks in about 100 of the most important cities to furnish once a week a condensed statement showing deposits, loans, investments, cash, Government obligations owned, and loans on such securities. It is planned to have the member banks report these figures to their respective Federal Reserve Banks, which will telegraph a summary to the Reserve Board in Washington for publication with the board's weekly statement.

⁂

New Members in Reserve System.

Fifty-nine strong State-chartered institutions were admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System in the month of November. Their aggregate capital and surplus is $134,511,731 and their combined assets $1,190,986,947. The Reserve Board reports that "State institutions in all parts of the country are manifesting a patriotic and public-spirited disposition to co-operate in the strengthening of the banking resources of the nation."

⁂

Join Foreign Banking Corporation.

C. H. Easson, general manager of the Standard Bank of Canada, whose main office is in Toronto, and A. L. Ripley, the newly-elected President of the Merchants' National Bank of Boston, were elected yesterday Directors of the American Foreign Banking Corporation. The Standard Bank of Canada has become a stockholder in the corporation and will act as its agent and correspondent. The Standard has a paid-up capital of $3,333,242 and a surplus of $4,486,835, and it has about 130 agencies in Canada. The American Foreign Banking Corporation was organized under the recent amendment to the Federal Reserve act authorizing national banks to own stock in institutions established to engage in foreign banking transactions. The corporation's shareholders now number thirteen banks. Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, is Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Archibald Kains, formerly Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, is its President.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$3,376,500	$3,680,000	$5,296,500
Year to date	961,421,450	1,088,377,500	877,615,200

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Forest M. Towl, John Bahan, W. S. Robinson, Joseph A. Geiger, and J. S. Gardner were elected Directors at the annual meeting of the Cumberland Pipe Line Company.

The Ironton Solvay Coke Company announces that it will issue $400,000 additional capital stock, giving stockholders the right to subscribe at par to the amount of 25 per cent. of their present holdings.

Laurence H. Parkhurst, formerly manager of the bond department of the Old Colony Trust Company, has been elected a Vice President of the Electric Bond and Share Company.

Leland Lyon, controller of the Atlas Powder Company, has been elected Secretary-Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. B. Coy. Isaac Fogg was elected Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

The Stock Exchange membership of Emlen M. Drayton has been posted for transfer to W. Haywood Drayton 3d. Julien Stevens Ulman has been elected to membership of the Exchange. Joseph Walker, Jr., has been authorized to substitute for Clarence H. Young of Joseph Walker & Sons. Lorrin A. Herkins has been proposed to substitute for Edwin H. Muir of John Muir & Co.

The Dallas Power and Light Company has amended its charter, increasing capital stock from $150,000 to $2,000,000. The Dallas Railway Company, which is owned by the same interests as the Dallas Power and Light Company, has also filed an amendment to its charter, increasing its capital stock from $100,000 to $2,650,000.

Frederick E. Gunnison has been elected a Director of the Stutz Motor Car Company of America, Inc., to succeed Sherburne Prescott, who has resigned.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

The process of readjustment which has been under way for several months in domestic business steadily widens in its scope, and the changing conditions in foreign trade stand out more prominently as new regulations are put into effect. Some inconvenience and unsettlement is necessarily experienced from the added difficulties and restrictions imposed by the war, and with the doubts about future economic developments there is an ever-increasing disposition to operate conservatively and mainly for well-defined requirements. That the pressing Governmental needs are the predominant influence becomes clearer each week, and the shifting character of production and consumption is more sharply defined in the curtailment or elimination of outputs of nonessential articles, and in the more complete centreing of civilian demands in the staple necessities.

Mainly owing to the falling off at New York City, bank exchanges this week at the principal cities in the United States again show some contraction as compared with a year ago, the total amounting to $6,102,209,485, a decrease of 3.4 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

Trade in civilian supplies is still large, but there appears to be a concentration upon foods and wearing apparel to an extent not hitherto seen. Further quieting down of ordinary house building and of operations in furniture, automobile (pleasure cars,) and jewelry manufacturing, furs and other products, is balanced by increased buying of steel for munition, shipbuilding and allied lines. Agricultural implement men, too, are buying and selling freely enough for an ordinarily quiet period, while auto manufacturers are reported shifting a great deal of capacity to supplying Government needs for munitions.

ANNALIST RECOMMENDED.
"The Annalist is of particular value for the actual bid and asked quotations on inactive securities."—Redmond & Co., New York. The Annalist—10 cents weekly; $4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

100 Years of Commercial Banking
THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000
Resources, - $80,000,000
Charter Member N. Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank
United States Depository
149 Broadway
(Singer Bldg.)
Cor. Liberty St.
Branches
Greenwich and Warren Sts.
Bowery and Grand St.
Ninth Avenue and 14th St.
Broadway and 18th St.
2 West 33d Street
57th Street and Third Ave.
Broadway and 61st St.
86th St. and Lexington Ave.
Broadway and 104th St.
Lenox Avenue and 116th St.
125th St. and Lexington Ave.
Broadway and 144th St.
We Invite Your Account

How to Make Financial Advertising Pay
This booklet mailed on request
RUSSELL LAW
Financial Advertising in All Its Branches.
52 Broadway, New York. Tel. Broad 6742.

TO THE HOLDERS OF MERIDIAN LIGHT & RAILWAY COMPANY GENERAL LIEN SINKING FUND FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, AND TO ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the National City Bank of Mobile, (formerly known as City Bank and Trust Company,) Trustee, under and by virtue of the mortgage or deed of trust, dated the first day of June, 1910, executed and delivered by Meridian Light and Railway Company to City Bank and Trust Company, (now known as National City Bank of Mobile,) hereby resigns as such trustee, the same to take effect upon the due publication of this notice at least once in each week for four successive weeks in a newspaper published in the City of Meridian, State of Mississippi, and in a newspaper published in the City of New York, State of New York, pursuant to the requirements of Article X. of said mortgage.

Dated Nov. 6th, 1917.
National City Bank of Mobile,
By E. C. HUGHES, President.
Attest—J. R. ENNIS, Cashier.

NOTICE OF RESIGNATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF HATTIESBURG TRACTION COMPANY GENERAL LIEN SINKING FUND 6% GOLD BONDS, AND TO ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that National City Bank of Mobile, (formerly known as City Bank and Trust Company,) Trustee, under and by virtue of the mortgage or deed of trust dated the first day of July, 1912, executed and delivered by Hattiesburg Traction Company to City Bank and Trust Company, (now known as National City Bank of Mobile,) hereby resigns as such trustee, the same to take effect upon the due publication of this notice at least once in each week for four successive weeks in a newspaper published in the City of Hattiesburg, State of Mississippi, and in a newspaper published in the City of New York, State of New York, pursuant to the requirements of Article X. of said mortgage.

Dated November 6th, 1917.
National City Bank of Mobile,
By E. C. HUGHES, President.
Attest—J. R. ENNIS, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST AND REFUNDING 6 PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE KANOTEX REFINING COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER THE MORTGAGE OF THE KANOTEX REFINING COMPANY TO COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY AS TRUSTEE, DATED JANUARY 1, 1912:

THE KANOTEX REFINING COMPANY has exercised its right to redeem all of its bonds issued and now outstanding under the mortgage above referred to, on January 1, 1918, by the payment of 105 per cent. of their face value, together with accrued interest to said date.

Said bonds will be redeemed at the office of the Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York City, on and after January 1, 1918, after which date interest will cease and the coupons maturing upon such bonds subsequent to January 1, 1918, will become null and void.

THE KANOTEX REFINING COMPANY.
By ROBERT R. COX,
Treasurer.
New York, December 1, 1917.

INDIAN REFINING COMPANY.
TAKE NOTICE that INDIAN REFINING COMPANY intends to redeem its First Mortgage Bonds issued under Indenture dated March 27th, 1911, bearing the following numbers:

2459	2926	3163	3597
2528	2985	3214	3646
2549	3075	3261	3702
2553	3143	3397	3742
2632	3160	3498	3744

3796
3989.

That redemption will be January 1st, 1918, at the office of Bankers Trust Company, Successor Trustee under said Indenture, 16 Wall Street, New York City. Said bonds will be redeemed at the price of 102% of the principal and accrued interest to January 1st, 1918, upon presentation and surrender of said bonds, with all coupons not matured attached. Said bonds will cease to bear interest from and after January 1st, 1918, or to be secured by said Indenture.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1917.
INDIAN REFINING COMPANY, INC.,
by THEODORE L. POMEROY, Treasurer.

Lehigh Power Securities Corp.
71 Broadway, New York,
December 8, 1917.

To the holders of Lehigh Power Securities Corporation Ten-Year 6% Secured Gold Notes:

Definitive Notes are now ready for delivery and may be obtained in exchange for temporary Notes at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York. Definitive Notes are issued in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100 and will be delivered in such of these denominations as holders of temporary Notes may elect.

LEHIGH POWER SECURITIES CORP.

Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co. First Mortgage Twenty-five-Year 5 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated March 1st, 1912, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 31st day of December, 1917, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of Thirteen thousand, thirty-one dollars and forty-four cents, ($13,031.44.) The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE UNION SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY of Cincinnati, Ohio, Trustee.
By WM. L. THEDE, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1917.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. G. CRAWFORD, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 6, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
New York

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Foreign Exchange

LONDON PARIS

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.
New York, Dec. 7, 1917.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 75.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this company has this day been declared, payable Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, Dec. 17, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.
New York, Dec. 7, 1917.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 61.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) and an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this company have this day been declared, payable Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, Dec. 17, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

Hudson Trust Company
Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street,
New York City.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held Friday, December 7th, 1917, a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable December 31st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22d, 1917.

The Transfer Books will be closed at noon December 22d, 1917, and reopened December 31st, 1917, at 10 A. M.

RICHARD A. PURDY, Secretary.

Hudson Safe Deposit Company
Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street,
New York City.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held Friday, December 7th, 1917, a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable December 20th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1917.

The Transfer Books will be closed December 15th, 1917, at 3 P. M., and reopened December 20th, 1917, at 10 A. M.

RICHARD A. PURDY, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL CAR COMPANY, INC.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable January 1st, 1918, to the stockholders of record at the close of business December 20th, 1917. Books will not close.

A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the common stock of this Company has been declared payable January 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20th, 1917. Books will not close.

F. P. ASSMANN, Treasurer.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Phila., December 5th, 1917.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 17th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

GENERAL BAKING COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 24
New York, December 6th, 1917.

A dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid on January 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1917.

Geo. E. Fawcett,
Treasurer.

KOLB BAKERY COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 24
New York, December 6th, 1917.

A dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid on January 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1917.

W. E. Gamble,
Treasurer.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

A quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the Six Per Cent. Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 17, 1917.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, December 4, 1917.

The Colorado Power Company.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock, payable December 15, 1917, to stockholders of record November 30, 1917.

A. E. WIDLI, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF CONTINUATION OF FIRM NAME.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT

Whereas, the business of dealing in dolls, toys, and stationers' and druggists' sundries heretofore conducted at No. 29 Union Square, New York City, and elsewhere, by MAX ILLFELDER, LOUIS LEVY, and MOSES B. SCHMIDT, as copartners under the firm name and style of B. ILLFELDER & CO., is to be continued and is now continued by LOUIS LEVY and MOSES B. SCHMIDT, the undersigned; and

Whereas, said partnership has had business relations with foreign countries and has transacted business under said firm name within the State of New York for more than three years past; and

Whereas, the business heretofore conducted by said copartnership is to be conducted hereafter by the undersigned, Louis Levy and Moses B. Schmidt, under the name of B. Illfelder & Co.; and

Whereas, the copartnership heretofore existing between Max Illfelder, Louis Levy, and Moses B. Schmidt was dissolved on November 1, 1917;

Now, therefore, we, Louis Levy, residing at 272 West 90th Street, County of New York, and Moses B. Schmidt, residing at 556 McDonough Street, County of Kings, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, do hereby certify and declare that we are the persons dealing and intending to deal under said firm name of B. Illfelder & Co., and that our post office address and principal place of business at and from which said business is and will be conducted is 29 Union Square, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 14th day of November, 1917.

LOUIS LEVY, [L. S.]
M. B. SCHMIDT, [L. S.]

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

On this 14th day of November, 1917, before me personally came LOUIS LEVY and MOSES B. SCHMIDT, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

C. V. W. CORTELYOU,
Notary Public, Certified N. Y., No. 94.
[Seal.]

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Nervous, with Close Barely Steady at Net Loss of 4 to 24 Points.

The cotton market yesterday showed continued nervousness and was weak in the late trading, with the close barely steady at a net decline of 4 to 24 points. Brokers attributed the bulk of the selling to Wall Street and local interests. Trade interests were again said to be buyers, but the demand from that source was less active and seemed to be chiefly in the later months, which ruled relatively steady during the greater part of the day. There were features in the European situation which seemed to increase nervousness around the ring, while there was also renewed discussion of price-fixing possibilities, and naturally more or less uncertainty as to the showing of the Census report, which is to be published at the opening this morning.

These factors have been in evidence during the week and yesterday a smaller volume of business probably indicated that outstanding accounts had previously been pretty well evened up.

There was nothing in the news from the South to throw any fresh light on the spot situation or on the probable showing of today's ginning returns. The possibility that the Census figures of this morning will create fresh sentiment as to the showing of the official crop estimate next Tuesday has been fully realized around the ring, and had probably been largely responsible for recent liquidation. The only private ginning figures published have placed the total to Dec. 1 at 9,708,000 bales, compared with 10,352,031 last year and 9,703,612 two years ago. It would seem probable that the market is prepared for some such showing from the Census Bureau, and the talk around the ring has suggested that such a figure would be taken as favoring crop estimates of slightly over 11,000,000 bales.

The market opened firm at a decline of 8 points to an advance of 20 points, near months being relatively easy. January rallied several points right after the call, but met increased offerings, under which prices soon eased off. Another rally occurred during the middle of the day on the bullish average of Southern spot advices and the reports of larger spinners' takings for the week, then weakened under a renewal of liquidation, with the close at the low point of the day. Exports for the day were 6,676 bales, making 1,762,700 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
December	29.26	29.26	29.10	29.05@29.10	29.26
January	28.40	28.57	28.30	28.30@28.33	28.54
February	..	..	..	28.10 bid	28.29
March	28.15	28.26	28.03	28.06	28.22
April	..	..	..	27.77 bid	27.99
May	27.88	27.98	27.72	27.72@27.76	27.94
June	..	..	..	27.48 bid	27.69
July	27.65	27.68	27.41	27.41@27.47	27.62
August	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.10 bid	27.30
October	26.65	26.65	26.50	26.31 bid	26.45

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 29.95 cents for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 28¼c; New Orleans, 28.19c; Savannah, 29⅛c; Augusta, 28¾c; Memphis, 29½c, and Houston, 27.80c.

Following are yesterday's cotton statistics:

	Friday.	Last W'k.	Last Y'r.
Port receipts	29,295	38,707	36,036
Exports	6,676	34,380	25,491
Exports, season	1,762,700	1,723,536	2,608,606
Port stocks	1,271,052	1,176,582	1,569,688
Interior receipts	34,677	50,581	28,522
Interior shipm's	31,731	39,382	23,898
N. Y. arrivals	5,229	5,002	3,877
N. Y. stocks	143,646	123,861	142,510

The week-end statistics of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Brought into sight for the week, 500,484 bales, against 523,665 last year; for the season, 6,012,625, against 7,608,122 last year; visible supply of all kinds, 4,362,300, against 5,595,265 last year; visible American, 3,202,300, against 4,540,265 last year; increase in general visible, 131,083, against 202,610 last year; visible American increased 86,083, against 11,610 last year; spinners takings for the week, 414,401, against 414,675 last year, and for the season, 4,340,141, against 5,303,491 last season.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton dull; good middling, new contract, 5 points lower at 21.55d; middling, old contract, 6 points lower at 22.10d. Sales, 3,000; American, 1,000. Imports, 12,000 bales, all American. Futures opened steady, 2 to 5 points lower. Closed dull at a net decline of 18 to 22 points. January, 22.35d; February, 22.35d; March, 32.31d; April, 22.29d, and May 22.26d.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CAROLINA, CLINCHFIELD & OHIO—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
October gross	$379,330	$325,769	$53,561
Net	164,909	171,280	*6,371
Sur. after chg. and taxes	82,797	89,187	*6,390
10 mos. gross	3,550,717	2,618,917	931,800
Net	1,526,204	1,198,201	328,003
Sur. after chg. and taxes	764,875	414,481	350,394

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

October gross	2,794,326	2,574,170	220,156
Net after tax	839,015	1,079,834	*240,819
Sur. after chg.	314,329	566,819	*252,490
10 mos. gross	23,413,850	20,842,682	2,571,168
Net after tax	6,580,061	7,698,983	*1,118,922
Sur. after chg.	1,974,455	3,304,729	*1,330,274

*Decrease.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
October gross	385,750	358,238	292,372
Net	99,077	104,198	88,952
Def. after chg.	4,068	3,030	*271
4 mos. gross	1,586,045	1,401,830	1,229,529
Net	371,751	448,580	396,049
Def. after chg.	59,383	*53,654	*27,751

*Surplus.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for November—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	7,418,742	6,659,150	759,592

MINERAL RANGE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
October gross	112,163	103,337	92,298
Net	23,311	22,491	28,594
Sur. after chg.	11,664	8,779	15,206
4 mos. gross	401,812	388,860	363,062
Net	55,141	88,270	112,195
Sur. after chg.	8,119	34,925	69,378

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for November—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	1,731,828	1,699,343	32,485

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN EXPRESS report as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for August—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Tot. trans. rev.	3,141,583	2,843,047	*298,535
Tot. oper. revs.	3,460,395	3,080,438	*379,956
Net oper. revs.	119,200	391,450	272,250
Oper. income	71,415	344,744	273,323
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31:			
Tot. trans. rev.	24,228,041	20,292,840	*3,935,201
Tot. oper. revs.	26,817,953	22,368,943	*4,449,010
Net oper revs.	935,816	2,255,270	1,319,454
Oper. income	552,725	1,882,775	1,330,050

WEST PENN RAILWAYS CO. and subsidiaries for October—

October gross	648,730	555,786	*92,944
Net aft. taxes.	226,712	246,015	19,303
Sur. aft. chrgs.	70,479	72,963	2,484
Ten mos. gross	6,312,256	5,137,359	*1,174,896
Net aft. taxes.	2,530,604	2,446,855	*83,749
Sur. aft. chrgs.	907,175	744,169	*163,005

WEST PENN POWER CO. and subsidiary companies—

October gross	349,834	272,744	*77,090
Net aft. taxes.	98,876	118,524	19,648
Sur. aft. chrgs.	48,849	80,180	31,331
Bal. aft. pf. d.	32,807	68,513	35,706
Ten mos. gross	3,211,334	2,409,790	*801,544
Net aft. taxes.	1,049,873	1,089,303	39,430
Sur. aft. chrgs.	639,500	709,354	69,854
Bal. aft. pf. d.	513,938	616,021	102,083

*Increase.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4½	6.12	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.25	5.80
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.50	5.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	6.90	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.95	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	5.50
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	5.90	5.10
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.50	5.80
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	7.00	6.00
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.90	5.20
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.75	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	6.30	5.70
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	5.50	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.50	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.50	5.50
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.80	5.20
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	6.50	5.80
Union Tank Line	1918-'29	5	6.50	5.75

NEW BANK RULING.

Foreign Branches of National Banks May Lend Money on Realty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Federal Reserve Board has approved a decision by its counsel, M. C. Elliott, that foreign branches of a national bank may lend money on real estate under conditions conforming to similar loans by national banks in the United States. The law allows banks of over $1,000,000 capital and surplus to establish branches in foreign countries, or in dependencies and insular possessions of the United States.

It is assumed that the functions of these foreign branches are similar to those of the parent banks at home. The branch has no corporate entity, and obligations assumed by it are really carried by the principal bank. At the same time it is not a mere agency, and to all intents and purposes is a separate organization in conducting its business. This, according to an opinion of the Attorney General, is necessary to enable the bank to compete with other banks in the same locality. Under the Federal Reserve act the home bank is given authority to loan on unencumbered real estate situated within 100 miles of the bank.

National banks may not act as trustees of estates in States whose laws limit these functions to State institutions, despite authority of the Federal Reserve act, Attorney General Gregory held today in an opinion for the Federal Reserve Board. New York has a law virtually forbidding national banks to act as trustees.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96¾	97
2s, coupon, 1930	..	97½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1956	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¼
4s, coupon, 1925	104¼	105¼
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	97
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.
4½s	July, 1967	96½	97½	97⅛
4½s	June, 1965	96⅞	97⅝	97⅞
4½s	Mar., 1963	96⅞	97⅝	97⅝
4½s	Nov., 1957	96⅞	98	97⅞
4½s	May, 1957	96⅞	98	97⅞
4½s	Nov., 1917	97⅞	..	97⅞
4¼s	April, 1966	91	93	91½
4¼s	Mar., 1960-30	91	93	91
4¼s	Mar., 1964	91	92½	91½
4¼s	Mar., 1962	91	92½	91½
4¼s	Sept., 1960	91	92½	91½
4s	May, 1959	88	89	88
4s	Nov., 1958	88	90	89
4s	May, 1957	88	..	89
4s	Nov., 1956	86	..	88
4s	Nov., 1955	86	88	88
4s	Nov., 1936	90½	..	90½
4s	May, 1919	98½	99½	98½
4s	Nov., 1918	99	..	99¼
3½s	Nov., 1954	78	81	79
3½s	May, 1954	78	..	79
3½s	Nov., 1955	78	..	79

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.
4½s	1918-1923	4.80	4.50	4.65
4½s	1924-1931	4.80	4.50	4.75
4¼s	1921-1923	4.80	4.50	4.75
4¼s	April, 1920	4.80	4.50	4.75
4¼s	1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
3½s	1940-1953	4.80	4.50	4.80
3½s	1930-1939	4.80	4.50	4.80
3½s	1922-1929	4.80	4.50	4.80
3½s	1919-1921	4.80	4.50	4.80
3s	1940-1953	4.80	4.40	4.80
3s	1926-1930	4.80	4.40	4.80
3s	1918-1925	4.80	4.40	4.80

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡AetnaExplo.	8½	8¼	8⅜
700	‡Car Lt.& P.	2¼	2⅛	2¼
100	Carwen Steel	9	9	9
2,400	Chev. Motor.	63½	63	63½
155	‡Cit.Ser.,old.	209	206	209
700	Curtiss Aero.	30	29	29
2,200	‡Elec, Gun.	⅝	⅜	½
500	‡Hall Sig.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	Int'cont.Rub.	9¾	9	9¾
400	‡Int.LubeCh.	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
380	‡S. S. Kresge	72	70	72
110	Lake Tor.Bt.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3,000	Marco.ofAm.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
435	‡Pruden.Pict.	6½	6¼	6¼
200	SmithMot.Tr.	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	13	12½	12¾
800	TriangleFilm v. t. ctfs.	1	1	1
7,000	U. S. SS. Co.	5⅞	5⅛	5½
100	‡Unit.Motors	15¼	15¼	15¼
1,000	‡Wr.-M. Air.	7⅛	7	7⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
380	Ang.-Am. Oil rights	3⅛	*3	*3
32	Ohio Oil Co.	290	288	289
25	S.W. P. P.L.	103	103	103
25	Stand. O. Co. of N. Y.	249	248	248

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Bar. O. & G	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16
3,000	†‡B.-Wyo. O.	22	20	21
4,000	‡Cosden & Co	7	6¾	6¾
2,200	‡Crown Oil.	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,200	Cum. P. & R	1⅝	1½	1 9/16
1,200	‡E. O. & G., (a pros.)	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,500	‡Esm. O. Cp.	¼	3/16	3/16
1,800	‡Federal Oil.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
700	†Friar Oil.	¼	3/16	¼
700	‡Glen. Oil.	13½	12	12
1,400	‡Han.O. & R	5⅜	5 1/16	5⅜
500	‡Houston Oil.	23½	22½	23½
300	‡H. G. Creek O. & R.	4¼	4	4¼
800	‡Int. Pet'm.	11½	11¼	11½
7,100	Ken'a Oil, (a pros.)	5/16	5/16	5/16
750	‡Lost C. Oil.	5/16	¼	¼
2,500	‡Mer. O. Cp.	22	20½	21¼
500	Met. Pet'm.	⅞	13/16	⅞
7,000	†‡Mid. Oil.	111	106	106
200	‡Do pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
850	‡Midwest R.	110	107	109
500	‡N. Y.-Ok. O	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,000	†‡N. W. Oil.	62	59	60
2,000	†‡Okla. Oil.	5	4½	5
3,000	†‡Okla. O. pf	13	13	13
1,000	Ok. P. & R.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Osage-H. O.	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	‡Pan A. Pet.	40	40	40
460	‡Pa.-Ky. Oil.	5½	5½	5½
100	‡P.-O.O. & G	12¼	12¼	12¼
18,000	‡Red R. Oil & Gas.	1⅛	1	1⅛
5,000	‡Rice Oil.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,700	‡Seq. O. & R	11/16	11/16	11/16
1,000	‡Somerset O.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,700	‡Stanton Oil.	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16
1,000	‡Tux. S. Oil.	⅛	3/16	⅛
500	‡Un. W. Oil.	⅜	5/16	⅜
2,000	†‡United P.	24	24	24
600	‡Victoria Oil, new stock.	4¼	4	4¼

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	Acme C. H.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,650	Al.-Brit.Col. Metals	⅝	9/16	9/16
3,500	†‡Atlanta	8½	8	8½
3,000	Big L. Cop.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,000	†‡Booth	4	4	4
2,100	†Bos. & Mon.	49	48	49
1,000	‡Brad. C. M.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
800	Butte C.& Z., v. t. ctfs.	7⅛	7	7⅛
1,600	Butte Det.	5/16	¼	5/16
3,500	†‡Caledonia.	42	41	42
3,100	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅜	1¼	1 5/16
7,500	†Cashboy	4	3	3½
6,500	†‡Cerb.S.M.& M., (a pr.).	46	37	39
100	‡Coco R. M.	4½	4½	4½
1,500	Con.Ariz.Sm.	1 11/16	1 9/16	1⅝
500	Con. Cop. M.	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
100	‡Con.-H'st'd.	22	22	22
600	‡Copper Val.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Cress.Con.G.	5	5	5
8,200	‡Denbigh M.	2⅝	2⅜	2½
3,000	‡Emma Con.	7/16	⅜	
200	†‡Fort. Con.	40	40	40
3,775	‡Gibson Cop.	2⅜	2 5/16	2⅜
200	‡Gila Cop.	17¾	17⅝	17¾
1,200	†Goldf. Con.	13/32	⅜	13/32
2,000	†Goldf. Mer.	4	4	4
2,000	†‡Gt. Bend.	4	4	4
1,200	‡Gt.Ver.Ext.	1 9/16	1½	1 9/16
2,500	‡Green M.M.	11/16	⅝	11/16
1,750	Hecla Min.	4¾	4⅝	4¾
10,000	†‡Inter. Min.	14	9	14
700	‡Iron Blos.	11/16	11/16	11/16
2,500	‡Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	⅝	9/16	9/16
2,300	‡Jer.-Pres.C.	4	3¾	4
12,500	†‡Jim Butler	76	71	76
1,000	Jose.-Kenne., (a pros.)	¼	¼	¼
1,700	†Jumbo Ext.	15	14	15
5,700	†‡Kewanas.	5½	5	5
800	‡Kirk.Porph.	50	50	50
3,000	Magma Cop.	45½	42	43¾
2,500	†Marsh Min.	6½	6	6½
1,000	‡Monst. Chief	1/16	1/16	1/16
4,000	†‡Moth. Lode	29	29	29
5,000	†‡Nat. Leas.	7	7	7
2,000	†‡Nat.Z.& L.	31	31	31
5,000	†‡Nev. Ophir	21	20	21
280	‡New Cornel.	14½	14¼	14¼
1,500	Nipissing	8¼	8	8
15,000	‡Nixon Nev.	1¾	1 11/16	1¾
500	‡Ohio Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	†Portl'd Con.	34	33	34
3,000	†‡Provincial.	42	41	42
7,000	†Rex Con	14	12½	13
10,000	‡St.Nich.Zinc	9	8½	9
4,500	Sil.Kg.ofAriz.	7/16	7/16	⅜
300	Sil. Kg. Con. of Utah	2⅞	2¾	2¾
500	Std.Sil.-Lead	7/16	7/16	7/16
4,000	Stewart	5/16	¼	5/16
2,500	†Success	13	12	12½
2,700	Tono. Ext.	1 3/16	1	1⅛
2,000	†‡Troy-Ariz.	17	16	16
1,450	Unit. East'n.	3 11/16	3⅝	3⅝
900	Unity Gold.	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
2,000	†‡UticaMines	10	10	10
20,300	†W.End Con.	67	60	66
3,500	White Caps.	¾	11/16	11/16
12,500	†White Caps Ext.,(pros.)	12	5	8
1,300	†WilbertMin.	16	16	16

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	‡Beth.Stl.5s 2-yr. notes	97¼	97¼	97¼
15,000	‡Can.Govt.5s	95	94⅞	95
20,000	‡Gen. El. 6s notes	99	98⅞	99
30,000	‡Gen.El.6s 2-yr. nts., '19	99	99	99
$10,000	Gen. El.rts.	2⅛	1 15/16	2 1/16
6,000	‡Rus. Govt. new 5½s	45¾	45½	45¾
40,000	‡Rus. Govt. 6½s	56½	53½	56

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

⁂

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.	Th'rsday. Ask.
Air Reduction	65	70	65	70
Am.-B. Mfg.	4	6	4	6
Do pf.	20	40	20	40
Am. Tin & T.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Am. Writ. P.	2	3	2	3
B.-A. Tob. reg	15	15½	15	15½
Do coupon	16	17	16	17
Can. N. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Carbon Steel	80	85	80	85
Chalmers Mot.	2	5	2	5
Do pf.	..	50	..	50
Charcoal Iron	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
Char. Iron pf.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Chev. Motor.	63	65	63	66
Cities Serv. pf	73	74	73	74
Cramp Ship.	71	74	71	74
Curtiss A. pf.	50	75	50	75
East. S'ship.	11¾	12	11¾	12
Emerson Pho.	4¾	5½	4¾	5½
Everett H.	20½	21½	20½	21½
Free. Texas.	37	40	37	40
Hall Signal pf.	10	20	10	20
Havana Tob.	½	1½	½	1¼
Do pf.	2	5	2	3
Holly Sugar.	40	45	40	45
Holly S. pf.	98	100	98	100
Hupp. M. Car.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Inter. Motors.	12	14	12	14
Int. M. 2d pf.	18	23	18	23
I. Tr. Cp. pf.	55	75	55	75
Key. T. & R.	11	11¼	11	11¼
Do pf.	11½	13½	11½	13½
Kresge pf.	95	105	95	105
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	6	7	6	7
L. Val. C. S.	70	75	70	75
Lukens Steel.	35	44	35	44
Do 1st pf.	100	102	100	102

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.	Th'rsday. Ask.
Man. Transit.	7/16	9/16	7/16	9/16
Marlin Arms.	86	91	88	92
Maxim Mun.	⅞	1	⅞	1
N. Y. Trans.	17	19	17	19
N. Y. Ship.	31	34	31	35
N. A. P. & P.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Peer. T. & M.	12	14	12	14
Poca.-L. Coal.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3¼
Poole E. & M.	60	80	60	80
Stand. Mot.	9½	10	9½	10
St.L.,R.M.&P.	30	35	30	35
St. Jo. Lead.	15½	16½	16½	16⅝
Smith (A. O.)	..	30	..	30
Do pf.	88	90	88	90
U. S. L. & H.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
United Zinc S	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
World Film.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾

OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.	Th'rsday. Ask.
Allen Oil	⅝	11/16	⅝	11/16
Beth. O. & G.	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
Elk Basin P.	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
Pierce Oil.	9	9½	9	9½
Sapulpa Oil.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
Savoy Oil.	8½	10	8½	10
Sinclair Gulf.	15	16	15	16
Vac. G. & O.	1/16	3/16	1/16	3/16
Ventura Con.	5	5½	5	5½

MINING STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.	Th'rsday. Ask.
Alaska Stand.	5	10	5	10
Big Jim.	½	¾	½	¾
Butte R. Cop.	5¾	6	5¾	6
Canada Cop.	1 13/16	1 15/16	1 13/16	1 15/16
Cerre G. Min.	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Mogul Mining	35	38	35	38

BOND.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.	Th'rsday. Ask.
Pierce Oil 6s.	74	78	74	78

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	18	17
Atlantic Refining	820	840	825
Borne-Scrymser	430	460	430
Buckeye Pipe Line.	84	88	85
Chesebrough Mfg.	325	350	325
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	425	450	425
Crescent Pipe Line	32	35	32
Cumberland P. L.	125	135	125
Eureka Pipe Line	185	195	185
Galena Signal Oil	123	128	123
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	128	132	128
Illinois Pipe Line	185	195	185
Indiana Pipe Line.	80	85	80
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11¼	11¾	11¾
National Transit	12	13	12
N. Y. Transit	180	190	180
Northern Pipe L.	106	110	105
Ohio Oil	285	290	285
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	35	38	35
Prairie Oil & Gas.	405	415	410
Prairie Pipe Line.	237	242	237
Solar Refining	290	310	290
Southern Pipe L.	185	195	185
South. Penn. Oil.	260	270	265
S. W. Penn	105	110	105
Stand. Oil of Cal.	215	220	215
Stand. Oil of Ind.	590	610	600
Stand. Oil of Kan.	430	460	440
Stand. Oil of Ky.	315	325	320
Stand. Oil of Neb.	465	*500	475
Stand. Oil of N. J.	497	502	500
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	245	250	246
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	420	440	420
Swan & Finch	95	105	95
Union Tank	80	85	80
Vacuum Oil	325	335	325
Washington Oil	28	33	28

*Ex dividend.

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Aetna pf	46	49	48
American Brass	214	219	216
Atlas Powder	145	153	155
Do pf.	94	98	92
Babcock & Wilcox.	107	111	108
Bliss	325	400	375
Do pf.	75	83	75
Canadian Explos.	235	335	235
Do pf.	104	110	104
Can. Found's F.	140	150	..
Colt's Arms	60	63	67
Du Pont	237	241	235
Hercules	245	251	245
Do pf.	111	114	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond.	112	116	117
Scovill Mfg	445	475	420
Winchester Arms.	700	..	700

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
American Cigar	85	95	85
Do pf.	85	93	85
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf.	100	106	100
MacAndrews & F.	190	200	190
Do pf.	93	98	93
P. R.-Am. Tob.	165	185	165
Do scrip	120	130	120
R. J. Reynolds	224	250	224
Do pf.	100	103	100

TO SETTLE FRENCH CREDIT.

Bonbright & Co. Receive $5,000,000 for Payment Wednesday.

Bonbright & Co., Inc., announced yesterday that funds had been received from the French banks participating in the $15,000,000 French Export Acceptance Credit of Sept. 15, 1916, for the payment of the third and final $5,000,000 installment due next Wednesday.

Of the four similar credits arranged by Bonbright & Co., Inc., the repayment of three, aggregating $45,000,000, including the one about to mature, has now been completed by the French banks, leaving for them still to pay only the fourth credit for $15,000,000, which has not yet matured.

The $50,000,000 French Industrial Credit, also arranged by this banking house, has likewise not yet matured, but this credit is the obligation of different interests than the other credits.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

While the general market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange weakened somewhat further in the early dealings, with a number of prominent stocks touching new low quotations for the movement, a steadier tone developed after midday. The best prices for the day as a rule were then attained. The closing, however, was not at the best. Decided weakness developed for a time in some of the railroad shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. B. Sug.	74½	74½	74½
150	Am. Can.	34	32⅞	34
20	Am. C. & F.	65½	65½	65½
10	Am. H. & L.	12	12	12
10	Am. Linseed	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
450	Am. S. & R.	72½	72	72
60	Am. T. & T.	102½	102⅜	102⅞
290	Anac. Cop.	56½	55¼	56
370	Bald. Loco.	54⅝	53¼	53⅝
110	Balt. & Ohio	48	47½	47⅝
2,710	Beth. St'l B.	74⅞	72⅝	73⅝
50	B'klyn R. T.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
20	Butte & Sup.	17⅝	17	17
50	Can. Pacific.	133⅛	131⅝	133⅛
90	Cent.Leather	62¼	61⅝	62
10	Ches. & Ohio	46¼	46¼	46¼
290	C.,M.& St.P.	38⅛	37⅛	37⅝
680	Corn Prod.	29⅛	27¾	29⅛
690	Crucible St'l	52⅝	51¼	52
20	CubaCaneSu.	28	27⅞	28
130	Erie	15	14⅞	15
10	Gen. Elec.	123½	123½	123½
170	Gen. Motors.	87¾	85½	87¼
100	Inspir. Cop.	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝
460	Int. Mer. M.	21⅝	21	21⅛
1,470	Do pf.	92	90⅛	91⅝
20	Kenne. Cop.	31	30⅞	30⅞
10	Lack. Steel.	80	80	80
140	Mex. Petrol.	75	74	75
140	Midvale Steel	43¼	42⅝	43¼
220	Mo. Pacific.	23⅛	22½	23¼
10	Nat. E. & S.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
20	Nev. Con.	17½	17½	17½
170	N. Y. Cent.	69¼	67⅞	69¼
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
170	Pennsylvania	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
20	Pullman Co.	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
1,550	Reading	69⅛	67⅛	68⅝
270	Rep. I. & S.	75	74	75
150	So. Pacific.	81⅝	81	81
150	So. Railway.	24½	24¼	24½
180	Studebaker.	42	41⅞	42
90	Tob. Prod.	46¼	45	46¼
790	Union Pac.	111⅛	110⅝	111
50	U. S. Ind. A.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
50	U. S. Rubber	50¼	49⅝	50¼
14,410	U. S. Steel.	87⅛	86⅛	87
590	Utah Copper.	77⅞	76	76¾
150	Willys-Over.	19	18⅛	18½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$500	Liberty 3½s.	98.52	98.52	98.52
5,650	Do 4s.	97.24	97.18	97.24

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	Atlanta.	.09	.08½	.08½
300	Gold. Con.	.39	.39	.39
250	Iron Blos.	.60	.60	.60
900	Jim Butler	.75	.68	.75
1,000	Res. Eula.	.09½	.09½	.09½
1,400	West End.	.66	.62½	.66

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
30	Cities Service	207	206	206	210
175	Cities Service pf.	73⅛	72¾	72¾	73¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	16	18
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	75
Am. Gas & Electric	88	90
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	40	43
Am. Light & Traction	215	220
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	94	96
Am. Power & Light	45	50
Am. Power & Light pf.	74	78
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	59	63
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4¾	5½
Am. W. W. & E. partic	9	13
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	58	61
Carolina Power & Light	30	32
Carolina P. & L. pf.	90	95
Colorado Power	22	24
Colorado Power pf.	95	98
Columbus Electric pf.	78	82
Com. Power Ry. & Lt.	35	36
Com. Power, R. & L. pf	62	65
Conn. Power pf.	85	90
Consumers' Power pf.	89	92
Dayton Power & Lt. pf.	79½	81½
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric.	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	78	83
El Paso Electric	100	104
El Paso Electric pf.	89	93
Electric B. & S. pf.	94	96
Electric Properties	50	55
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	..	9
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	..	38
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	..
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	68
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Int. Mt. Ry. L. & P. pf	95½	98
Interstate Electric	36	42
Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric.	47	49
Miss. River Power	8	10
Miss. River Power pf.	33	36
Northern Ohio Electric.	27	32
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	68	72
North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power.	68	72
Northern States P. pf.	86	88
Northern Texas Electric	50	54
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	68	74
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Electric.	33	33½
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	81	82
Pine Bluff 7% pf.	96	98
Pub. Serv. Secur. pf.	73½	78½
Puget Sd. T., L. & P.	12	14½
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	47	52
Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf.	86	90
Republic Ry. & Light	20	22
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	52	55
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	62½	67¼
Southern Cal. Edison	80	82
South. Cal. Edison pf.	94	97
Standard Gas & Elec.	5	6
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	21	24
Tampa Electric	102½	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	3	4
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	12
Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	85	88
United Gas Improve.	80	89½
United Light & Rys.	28	29
United Lt. & Rys. pf.	59	62
Wash. L. W. L. & P. pf	81½	84
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	50	65
West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Western Power	9	11
Western Power pf.	41	45
Wisconsin Edison	35	40
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20.	97	98¼
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s.	62	65
Appa. Power 5s, 1932.	70	75
Carolina P. & L. 5s.	89	92
Central P. & L. 1st 6s.	95	98
Central Ill. Light 5s.	95	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956.	93	97½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	70	75
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944.	97	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963.	90	94
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942.	90	98
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922.	90	92½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	86	90
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s.	95	100
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s.	87½	93
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s.	99	100
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	75	80
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	85	95
Inter.-Met. R., L.& P.6s	97	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44.	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36.	85	90
L., G. & E.Co.1st 5s,'41	85	90
Mich. Light 5s, 1946.	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25.	95	99
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s.	99½	100
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	67	69
Miss V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51.	94	96
N. O. Lt. & P.1st 6s,'21	77	82
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926.	90	94
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941.	67	87½
Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939.	100½	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s.	89	93
P., G.& E. (Ariz.) 6s,'31	95	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	99	101
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s, 1919.	97	98¾
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19.	95⅞	96⅞
Std. Gas of N. J. 5s,'45	94	96
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39.	89	92
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92
U. S. R., R.& M.6s,'25.	111	113
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, 32.	80	87
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43.	93	98
Utah Securities 6s.	85½	86¼
Wash. L. W. L. & P. 6s	95	98
Western Power 1st 5s.	96	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46.	89	92
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924.	90	93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6	Alabama Co.	50	50	50
50	Con. Coal	98½	98½	98½
45	Con. Power.	100	99½	100
542	Cosden	6⅞	6¾	6¾
90	Do pf.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
25	Davison	24	24	24
600	Houston Oil.	23	22¾	23
35	Mt. Vernon.	15	15	15
15	M. & M. Bk.	27½	27½	27½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	B. C. 4s, '51.	90	90	90
35,000	Do 4s, '58.	90	90	90
2,000	B., S. P. & C. 4½s.	90	90	90
1,000	Con. Coal 6s.	100	100	100
3,000	Con.P.5s,nts.	90	90	90
1,000	Do 6s, nts.	96	96	96
27,000	Cos. 6s, B.	78	78	78
$3,000	Cos. O. & G. 6s, 1919.	93	93	93
1,000	M. & St. P. joint 5s.	94⅞	94⅛	94⅞
1,000	United Ry. income 4s.	54¼	54¼	54¼
3,000	W. B. A. 5s.	83	83	83

BOSTON.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
140	Alaska Gold.	2⅜	2¼	2¼
10	Anaconda	56	56	56
5	Cal. & Hec.	420	420	420
426	Cop. Range.	42	41¾	42
100	Davis-Daly	4½	4½	4½
10	Franklin	4½	4½	4½
10	Hedley Gold.	15½	15½	15½
25	Inspiration	41¾	41¾	41¾
50	Keweenaw	1¼	1¼	1¼
155	Lake	6	5½	5½
120	Michigan	2	1⅝	2
5	Mohawk	57½	57½	57½
100	New Idria.	13	13	13
21	New Riv. pf.	66½	66½	66½
125	Nipissing	8¼	8⅛	8¼
145	North Butte.	13½	13	13
100	Old Dom'n.	38½	38½	38½
20	Pond Creek.	18	18	18
30	Quincy	64½	64½	64½
185	Ray Con.	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
25	South Lake.	1½	1½	1½
20	St. M. Land.	53	53	53
10	Trinity	4	4	4
300	Tuolumne	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	U. S. Smelt.	44½	44½	44½
43	Do pf.	44⅜	43⅞	44¼
100	Utah Apex.	2¼	2¼	2¼
95	Utah Con.	11½	11¼	11¼
200	Utah Metal.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
20	Wolverine	34	34	34

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Boston & A.	126	125	126
165	Boston Elev.	31	30½	30⅝
5	Boston & L.	80	80	80
135	Boston & M.	21	21	21
145	Mass. Elec.	2	1½	1½
268	Do pf.	9¾	7	8
12	New Haven.	28½	28½	28½
22	West End.	37	36½	36½

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am.P. S'e pf	9	9	9
15	Am. Sugar.	97	96	96
56	Do pf.	107	107	107
678	Am. Tel.	104	102¼	103
72	Am. Wool. pf	89¾	89	89¼
250	Art Metal.	10¾	10¼	10½
10	A.,G. & W.I.	94	93⅝	94
265	Cuban Cem't	9½	9½	9½
10	Cum. Power.	41½	41	41
30	Edison Elec.	147	147	147
127	*Gen. Elec.	125	123	123⅝
29	Mass. Gas.	79	78	78
15	Do pf.	64½	64	64
19	N. E. Tel.	101	100⅛	100⅛
20	Pac. Mills.	130	130	130
303	Swift	122½	121	122
91	United Drug.	70	70	70
7	Do 2d pf.	75	75	75
160	United Fruit.	116½	115	116
117	United Shoe.	41½	40⅝	41¼
77	Do pf.	26	26	26
1,400	U. S. Steel.	87½	86⅝	86¾
595	Ventura Oil.	5	4¾	5

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s.	77½	77½	77½
4,000	C., B. & Q.4s	83¼	83¼	83¼
2,000	Mass. G. 4½s	82½	82½	82½
8,000	Punta Sugar.	80	80	80
$5,000	West. T. 5s.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
31,000	Liberty 3½s.	98.90	98.20	98.40
5,000	Do 4s.	97.40	97.12	97.12

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Booth Fish.	19½	19½	19½
50	City&Con.pf.	15	15	15
10	Chi. Pn.Tool	45	45	45
35	Chi.Title& T.	172	171	172
9	Dia. Match.	102	102	102
5	H.,S.& M.pf.	105	105	105
11	People's Gas.	38¼	38	38
2	Quaker Oats.	250	250	250
658	Sears-Roe	134½	133	134
574	Swift & Co.	122	121	121½
522	Union Carb.	50½	49	50¼
125	UnitedPaper-board pf	68	65	65
11	Wilson pf	94	93½	93½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Chi. Tel. 5s.	96½	96½	96½
6,000	C. Ed. 1st 5s.	93¼	93¼	93¼
4,000	Swift 1st 5s.	93½	93⅜	93⅜
$600	Lib. 3½s	98.40	98.40	98.40
1,900	Do 4s	97.28	97.24	97.26

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Gas.	90	90	90
20	Beth. St'l B.	74½	74½	74½
60	Elec. Stor.	49	49	49
275	L. Sup. Cor.	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
190	Lehigh Nav.	60	59½	60
80	Lehigh Val.	54⅛	53½	53½
10	Nev. Cons.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
644	Pennsylvania	45	44¼	44⅞
30	Phil. Co.	27	27	27
247	Do cum. pf.	30	30	30
217	Phil. Elec.	25	25	25
1,055	P.R.T.t.c.	27	26⅜	26½
30	Phila. Trac.	68½	68½	68½
335	Reading	69	67⅞	68½
1,225	Ton. Belm't.	3⅝	3 9/16	3⅝
35	Union Trac.	41⅞	41½	41⅞
142	Un. Gas Im.	66¼	66	66
3,555	U. S. Steel.	87½	86½	87
2	Westing. El.	37¾	37¾	37¾
10	W.Cramp&S.	68	68	68

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Con. Trac. N. J. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,100	City 4s, '46.	97⅞	97½	97⅞
4,000	L.V.Coal 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,700	Liberty 3½s.	98.52	98.20	98.20
4,650	Do 4s.	97.30	97.20	97.30
$1,000	Pa. tem. ctf. 4½s	91	91	91
1,000	Phila. Elec. 1st 5s.	95½	95½	95½
2,000	Reading 4s.	85	84	84
3,000	Spanish-Am. Iron 6s.	99¾	99¾	99¾

COMMENDS ROADS FOR WAR SERVICE

Giant Task Successfully Accomplished, Says Interstate Commerce Commission.

WANTS TO EXTEND PRIORITY

Annual Report Proposes Steps for Closer Co-operation with State Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The part which America's railroads have played in preparing the nation for war was related to Congress today in the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. While struggling under unusual commercial demands, and also forced suddenly to transport great numbers of troops and quantities of cantonment materials, the commission sets forth, the railroads accomplished the giant task successfully, but only by co-operation of the roads among themselves and with the Commerce Commission.

Looking ahead, the commission sees that it is necessary to develop to a greater extent the principle of priority for transportation of commodities essential to the conduct of the war, and predicts "broader action of this sort in the near future."

No hint is given of the commission's attitude toward the Eastern and Western railroads' pending application for increased freight rates to meet extraordinary expenses.

Mainly through new powers over car service, says the commission, it has been able to develop traffic co-operation between roads in the most economical use of freight cars. Attention is called to the Esch Car Service act of last May, which some Commissioners believe conveys adequate power to the commission virtually to assume management of the roads. This law gives authority "whenever the commission shall be of the opinion that necessity exists for immediate action * * * to suspend the operation of any or all rules, regulations, or practices then established with respect to car service for such time as may be determined by the commission, and also authority to make such just and reasonable directions with respect to car service during such time as in its opinion will best promote car service in the interest of the public and the commerce of the people."

Commenting on the need for better utilization of freight cars, the commission says:

"The co-operation of the shippers and carriers is worthy of especial note. The volume of business being offered to the carriers for transportation materially exceeds the assimilating ability of the transportation instrumentalities. Owing to the demand upon car and locomotive building plants for equipment for use abroad, both by our own forces and by our allies, and to the unprecedented difficulty of securing labor and material, it is impossible at the present time for these plants to do much more than replace the equipment worn out in the service in the United States. It is apparent that the solution of the car service problem until such time as additional equipment and facilities can be provided lies in securing the maximum use of those already existing."

Recommendations for legislation are submitted as follows:

"That appropriate provision be made for the punishment of any attempt, by intimidation, threats, inducements or otherwise, to influence the testimony of any witness before the commission or to deter him from testifying; and also for punishmenet of misbehavior, disorderly conduct or contumacy, in or about any proceeding before the commission.

"That without abdication of any Federal authority to control finally questions affecting interstate and foreign commerce, the commission be expressly authorized to co-operate with State commissions in efforts to reconcile upon a single record the conflicts between the State and the interstate rates.

"That the portion of Section 20 of the act which accords the commission right of access to the accounts, records, and memoranda kept by carriers be amended so as to accord right of access to the carriers' correspondence files also.

"That there should be appropriate and adequate legislation upon the subject of control over railway capitalization.

"That the use of steel cars in passenger train service be required, and that the use in passenger trains of wooden cars between or in front of steel cars be prohibited.

"That under the Panama Canal act the commission be empowered to permit, subject to further order of the commission, continued operation by a railway or under railway control of water lines or vessels where it will be in the interest of the people and of convenience to the public, even though such operation made reduce competition on the route by water.

"That legislation requiring standardization of railroad operating rules be enacted.

"That Congress consider the advisability of prohibiting by statute, under appropriate penalty, trespasses on the trains of interstate carriers and on the tracks of such carriers at places where there are two or more tracks or within the limits of incorporated towns, or at places where the carrier by appropriate sign or warning gives notice that trespassing on its tracks is prohibited, providing that nothing therein is to be considered as making lawful any trespass which would be unlawful under State laws; and further consider the advisability of conferring concurrent jurisdiction upon Federal and State courts for the enforcement of such statute."

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	18	19
B S Gas	7	9
Begole	50	75
Bohemia	80	90
Bingham	9⅝	9⅞
Boston Ely	65	70
Boston & M.	47	49
Butte & L.	13	15
Butte & D.	25	30
Bos & Ariz.	1	2
Calaveras	1	1⅛
Crown Res.	25	35
Con Ariz.	1⅛	1⅜
Cortes	10	20
Champ Cop.	4	5
Chief Cons.	1⅝	1⅞
Eagle & B.	2	2⅜
Earl Eagle.	15	20
Fortuna	4	6
Gold Lake.	1	3
Gila C S.	17½	17⅞
Houghton	60	80
Homa Oil	90	95
Humboldt	60	75
Iron Blos.	60	65
Iron Cap.	14½	15
Jerome V.	50	60
La Rose	30	40
Majestic	31	35
Mex Metals	27	30
Moj Tung	27	30
New Baltic	73	1¼
N U Bing	..	50
Nixon	1⅛	1¼
N Cornelia	13⅞	14
Nev Douglas	1¼	1⅜
Nat Z & L.	30	32
Oneco	25	33
Onondaga	20	30
Pioneer Con.	50	1
Ray Herc.	3	3½
Rilla	1	3
*SW Miami	90	1¼
†SW Miami	1	1½
U Verde Ex	33	34
Victoria	2	2¼
Yukon Gold	1⅝	2

*Part paid. †Full paid.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

According to a prominent Western commission house the total area planted to Winter wheat this Fall is 42,243,000 acres, an increase of 5.4 per cent. over that planted last Fall, while the condition is given at 83.3 per cent. or 7 points under the ten-year average. According to the Modern Miller, seeding is about finished in the far Southwest, and while rain has fallen in some sections of Oklahoma, Western Kansas, and parts of Texas additional moisture is necessary. Crop advices from Argentina were favorable, but it was said that numerous fires are occurring where the wheat is in stack.

RYE.—Market steady, No. 2 Western, $1.90, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The new move on the part of the Food Administration in its efforts toward bringing about a more liberal movement of corn from the farms will go into effect on Dec. 10. The new measure includes an embargo against all shipments of corn and oats from west of the Eastern Illinois line and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. The cash position in the West was irregular, with some markets higher, while others were lower, and there was little evidence of much hedging by country shippers.

Toward the close, selling became more general, and final quotations were weak with net losses of ⅜c to 1c. The local cash market was unsettled, with kiln dried yellow corn quoted at $2.05, cost and freight, New York, five days shipment; Argentine corn, $2.10 to $2.15, free on board, cars New York, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.24½	1.24	1.24	1.25	89¾
January	1.21⅝	1.20¼	1.21¼	1.21⅝	91⅞
May	1.19⅝	1.18½	1.19	1.19⅝	91½

OATS.

The embargo against shipments of oats to the East caused a general decline in all the Western markets, Chicago closing 2⅛@3⅛c net lower. It was the general impression that the new regulations will bring about an accumulation of supplies at Western terminals if the Eastern demand is to be cut off, and that lower prices will ensue. Longs sold quite heavily at times, and final quotations were at the lowest. The embargo had the reverse influence on the Eastern markets, where supplies are comparatively light. The local market was strong; standard quoted at 85½@86c; No. 2 white, 86c; No. 3 white, 85@85½c; No. 4 white, 84@84½c; fancy clipped white, 87½@88½c; ordinary clipped white, 86@87½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	75½	72⅞	72⅞	75¼	52½
May	72¼	70	70¼	72⅞	56½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was feverish early, but subsequently developed weakness and closed at the lowest. It seemed to be the prevailing impression that the effect of the recent Government purchases had been discounted and that the Government was against further advance. Cash prices were irregular and local shippers continued to complain of the inability to secure export license. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 31,000; estimated for Saturday, 21,000. Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 5,300 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	24.60	24.40	24.40	24.52	15.95
May	24.57	24.42	24.45	24.62	15.92
Ribs—					
January	25.42	25.10	25.10	25.42	13.80
May	25.42	25.12	25.12	25.45	14.10
Pork—					
January	47.25	47.00	47.00	47.45	25.85

COFFEE.

The coffee market met increased offerings yesterday and lost 14 to 18 points of its recent advance. Unless it was the reaction of 3-32 in the rate of Rio exchange on London, traders found little in the news which would tend to explain the easier tone of the market. It was noted, however, that the selling came chiefly through two or three of the more prominent brokers, and some thought it might possibly represent the liquidation of foreign long accounts. Liverpool was reported a moderate buyer on the decline, but there was not much support in evidence, and the close was at the lowest level. The local spot market was steady at 7⅝c for Rio 7s and 9⅝c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	7.06	7.03	7.00@7.03	7.15
January	..	..	7.09@7.10	7.25
February	..	..	7.18@7.19	7.35
March	7.33	7.27	7.27@7.29	7.45
April	..	..	7.36@7.37	7.52
May	7.54	7.45	7.44@7.46	7.60
June	..	..	7.52@7.53	7.68
July	7.62	7.60	7.59@7.60	7.76
August	..	..	7.67@7.68	7.84
September	7.80	7.75	7.74@7.75	7.92
October	..	..	7.81@7.82	7.99

COTTONSEED OIL.

A somewhat firmer tone prevailed in the market for cottonseed oil, and prices at the close were 5 to 9 points net higher. Total sales were 5,700 barrels. Firmness in the crude position and the fact that prices for refined oil here are below a parity with crude appear to be the principal sustaining factors. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	18.25	18.25
December	..	..	18.30@18.40	18.25
January	18.35	18.35	18.35@18.40	18.30
February	..	..	18.40	18.42
March	18.55	18.45	18.54@18.55	18.45
April	..	..	18.50@18.80	18.40
May	..	..	19.00	..

SUGAR.

Raw sugar continued quiet, with an unconfirmed rumor that new crop Cubas had sold at 4.90c, cost and freight basis, equal to 5.92c duty paid. It was understood in this instance the shipper was to assume any excess freight rate above 30c per hundred pounds. The freight interests have recently held conferences with Government officers in an endeavor to settle upon a rate, but no announcement has been made. Little change is noted in refined sugar, some temporary relief coming from export sugars now being distributed. Spot quotations remain entirely nominal at 6.70c for centrifugal, 5.82c for molasses, and 5.69c, cost and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,439 packages. Prices for the better grades of fresh creamery have recovered quickly and are about 1c higher than reported yesterday. Demand is fair and feeling steady at the advance. Medium qualities improving slowly. Ladles and packing stock quiet. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 48½@49c; extras, (92 score,) 47½@48c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43@47c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 39½@42½c; thirds, 38@39c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 50@50½c; extras, 49@49½c; firsts, 44@48½c; seconds, 41@43½c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 44½@45c; extras, 43½@44c; firsts, 42@43½c; seconds, 39½@41½c; thirds, 38@39c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 46@47c; good to prime, 42½@45½c; common to fair, 38@42c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 39½@40½c; lower grades, 35@38c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 30@32c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31½c.

EGGS.—3,455 cases. Market for fresh gathered unsettled and irregular. Some sales at sustained prices, others at more or less concessions on average prime and irregular qualities. Storage eggs are meeting a fair demand, and prices rule firmer, particularly on the higher grades, of which the proportion in the supply is comparatively small. Nearby white eggs dull and favoring the buyer. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 56@57c; extra firsts, 54@55c; firsts, 51½@53c; seconds, 46@51c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 35@36c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 33@34¼c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 31@33c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 20@30c; nearby whites, 38@41c. Nearby, white, and duck eggs.—State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 65@68c; whites, ordinary to good, 58@64c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 57@65c; whites, pullets, 50@55c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 54@60c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 58@62c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 54@57.

$4,000,000

The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company
CLEVELAND, OHIO

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Dated April 1, 1909
Due April 1, 1939

Approved by The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

Price 90 and accrued interest

Descriptive Circular on Request

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
Albany Boston Chicago

All of these bonds having been sold, this advertisement is published as a matter of record only

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK 1839

Financing Exports and Imports

The Foreign Department of the National Bank of Commerce in New York offers unexcelled facilities for financing shipments to and from all parts of the globe.

Our correspondents are the leading financial institutions of the commercial centres of the world. Our clients are thus assured of helpful local banking cooperation.

Consultation with our officers is invited.

National Bank of Commerce in New York
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over $45,000,000

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO HOLDERS OF
EMPIRE REFINING COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST TEN YEAR SINKING FUND SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Dated February 1st, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that proposals are invited to be made to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to the Sinking Fund provided for in the Indenture between the Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1917, of First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Ten Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Empire Refining Company, dated February 1st, 1917, and secured by said Indenture, at prices not to exceed 104 per cent. of the principal of such bonds flat without interest. On or before February 1, 1918, this Company will deposit with the Trustee sufficient funds to retire on that date, at a price not in excess of the principal amount thereof, plus a premium of four per cent. of said principal, bonds equal in aggregate face value to five per cent. of the total amount of bonds issued or certified by the Trustee at any time previous thereto (which will be, on said date, not less than $350,000 and not more than $500,000 principal amount of said bonds), and said fund is to be applied to the purchase or redemption of bonds of said issue at not to exceed the price above mentioned. All proposals should be securely sealed and marked "Proposals for sale of bonds to Sinking Fund under Indenture of Empire Refining Company, dated February 1st, 1917," must be for all or any part of the bonds offered and must be received by the Trustee at or prior to three o'clock P. M. on December 17th, 1917.

Advices as to bonds accepted will be mailed on or before December 19th, 1917, by the Trustee.

Coupons due February 1st, 1918, should be detached from the bonds and presented in the usual manner at the office or agency of the Company, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated, November 26th, 1917.

EMPIRE REFINING COMPANY.
By FRANK W. FRUEAUFF,
Vice-President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The
HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
of the
CITY OF NEW YORK
December 8th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Harriman National Bank will be held at its banking house, No. 527 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. O. H. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Citizens National Bank
OF NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 8, 1917.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association

New York, December 8th, 1917.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at its banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

YALE LEASING CORPORATION.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of Yale Leasing Corporation will be held at the office of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, December 11th, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, December 4th, 1917, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, December 12th, 1917.
M. N. BUCKNER, Secretary.
November 24th, 1917.

THE NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
ANNUAL MEETING
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The New York County National Bank will be held at the office of the bank, Nos. 77 and 79 Eighth Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
Dated New York, December 7, 1917.
LAWRENCE J. GRINNON,
Cashier.

BRYANT PARK BANK.
December 9, 1917.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the banking house, 220 West 42d Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918. Polls will be open from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M.
E. F. GIESE, Cashier.

The Chemical National Bank of New York
December 8th, 1917.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 8th Day of January, 1918, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.
EDWARD H. SMITH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COLORED Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children will be held at 140 East 62d St. Monday Morning, December 10th, 1917, at 11 o'clock.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss: This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the SUGAR FACTORIES CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 6th day of December, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.
Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this sixth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.
[Seal.] C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, December 5, 1917.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until two o'clock P. M., December 21, 1917, for constructing an Addition to and Making Alterations in the Deanwood School, No. 152, situated on Whittingham Place, Deanwood, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, plans and specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required of bidders to insure the return of the plans and specifications. Louis Brownlow, John G. D. Knight, W. Gwynn Gardiner, Commissioners, D. C.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WAH TAI CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thurs., Dec. 13, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of Imported Chinese and Japanese Goods, Wooden Ware, Furniture, Lacquer Ware, Musical Instruments, Pottery, Ornaments, Vases, Embroideries, Kimonas, &c. The above lot of merchandise has just been removed from the Custom House.
BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
FERGUSON & FERGUSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 41 Park Row, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, auctioneer, on Friday, December 21st, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 12 packages of precious stones. The stones will be on exhibition Thursday, December 20th, 1917.
Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.
Dated New York, December 4, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS PRICED.
Long list of securities not quoted elsewhere with prices bid and offered published in the Open Security Market of The Annalist every Monday. On all news stands; 10 cents, $4.00 a year by mail. The Annalist, published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

HYLAN ASSAILS B.R.T. FOR ITS FRIGID CARS

Mayor-Elect Seeks Warmth of Platform After Trying "Animal" Heat in Train.

TELLS OF BIG COAL SUPPLY

President Williams States That Company Has Only Small Amount—New Car Order Opposed.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan is unreservedly in favor of artificial as against animal heat in the cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. With the consent of the Public Service Commission the "animal heat" plan is being tested at present as a fuel saving proposition, necessary on account of the war. The Mayor-elect spoke from experience, for when he left his Brooklyn home yesterday morning the air pinched his features and he got inside of an elevated train operated by the B. R. T. In a few minutes Judge Hylan went to the platform. He had found that the interior of the car, unheated save by the bodies of the passengers, was extremely unpleasant.

Judge Hylan said later that in his opinion the only question involved in the B. R. T. case was the familiar experiment of trying to fool the people.

The Mayor-elect vigorously contested the assertion of President Williams of the B. R. T. that scarcity of coal was responsible for the lack of heat in the company's cars. He declared that the Public Service Commission could solve the problem easily by compelling the company to furnish a reasonable amount of heat for its cars.

"I have had it called to my attention that since this experiment was inaugurated, the number of deaths from pneumonia has taken a considerable jump," said Judge Hyland. "I also notice from the newspapers that the Health Commisssioner ascribes the increase to the overcrowding of cars in streets and subways and poor ventilation."

"Do you regard the excuse advanced by the B. R. T. that shortage of coal is responsible for the reduction in the amount of heat as justified?" the Mayor-elect was asked.

"It is hard for me to believe it necessary to freeze the public when coal such as the B. R. T. uses is plentiful and the price of it low. The plain fact of the whole situation as it appeals to me is that the B. R. T. is resorting to its old game of trying to fool the people."

Judge Hylan said that if his information was correct, the grade of coal used by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was siftings from culm heaps which formerly was thrown away, but at present was sold at a rate of from $4.50 to $4.75 a ton, and is plentiful and easily obtained at that figure. Judge Hylan said that apparently the B. R. T. has a large supply on hand at present and undoubtedly the company had contracted for enough to fill all future needs.

Tells of Mountain of Coal.

"I learn on excellent authority that at Third Avenue and Third Street the B. R. T. has a veritable mountain of such coal stored," the Mayor-elect said. "It is such a quantity that it is difficult to estimate the amount, but an experienced estimator supplies the information that from 35,000 to 55,000 tons is stored there and that coal is being delivered almost daily. If the company is acting in good faith and is anxious to give good service and furnish a reasonable amount of heat to the traveling public, it should provide at once an itemized list of all storage places for coal and a truthful estimate of the amount at each place, together with the names of the dealers with whom they have contracted for coal."

When Mayor-elect Hylan's statement on the coal question was brought to the attention of President Williams of the B. R. T. the latter said:

"It is pleasant to know that the fuel situation, over which the Government officials are so worried and because of which manufacturers and householders generally throughout the country are frightened, is such a simple one, and the shortage of coal is so easily remedied as the Mayor-elect seems to think. It may be that Mr. Hylan is right, and that all the Government officials at Washington, the railroads, the manufacturing interests of the country, and the coal dealers are wrong. I should be glad to believe so, but the situation does not seem to justify such optimism, and we are only doing our duty in common with other large consumers of coal in conserving fuel so far as possible, with the idea of avoiding waste, and with the further idea of having on hand sufficient coal, so that if further difficulties in the shape of cold and storm should retard the shipment of coal, we might still be able to run our power houses and operate our cars.

"It is true, as Judge Hylan says, that we use what is called buckwheat coal, and that we have a considerable supply of this on hand, but it is also true that we use a larger supply of bituminous coal, and it is the mixture of both which is essential to prduce the best results, and in some of our boilers we use bituminous coal almost exclusively. Of bituminous coal we are using approximately 1,000 tons per day, and we had on hand the day before yesterday only something over 6,000 tons. In other words, we are receiving just about sufficient in current deliveries for current consumption. The situation has been grave enough to compel us to enlist the services of the Public Service Commission and of the Fuel Administrator, and if these sources of help fail it is a pleasure to know that we can always appeal to Mayor-elect Hylan."

Judge Hylan retired from active duty on the bench yesterday. Before taking up his duties as Mayor, however, he will devote some time to clearing up probation cases which he has in hand. Relieved from his work on the bench, the Mayor-elect can now give more attention to the makeup of his slate of appointments to office. His place in the Kings County Court will be filled temporarily by County Judge John R. Vunk of Suffolk.

Rehearing on New Car Order.

In the rehearing on the order of the Public Service Commission directing the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to add 250 new cars to its surface equipment, counsel for the company argued yesterday that the order should be modified, because, to obey at this time, would consume materials and money needed by the Government, and possibly clog the wheels of commerce to the great disadvantage of the United States in the war. It was even intimated that, to obey the order, might be regarded as treasonable, because some of the great financiers and statesmen had agreed that non-essentials should not be ordered or transferred at this time.

Reference was made to the speech on Thursday of Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the United States Government's War Savings Committee, in which he advised the bankers to discourage the manufacture or carriage of non-essentials. In order to give the proper color to the argument the company's counsel asked that the fact that this country was now at war be entered in the minutes. The commission refused on the ground that the fact was fairly well known.

John L. Wells, special counsel for the company, wanted to submit as part of the proceedings the report of the Interstate Commerce Committee to Congress, suggesting that big corporations be asked to undertake no construction work. The commission also refused to permit this addition to the record.

"Do you mean to say that the furnishing of 250 additional cars in Brooklyn, which are vitally necessary for the public health and convenience in one of the most thickly populated districts in the world, would be construed by the Government as an act of treason?" Commissioner Whitney asked.

"I'd hardly make it as strong as that," Mr. Wells replied, "but it might be construed as lacking in patriotism for the commission to insist upon the fulfulment of an order that would tie up capital, labor, and material which the Government could put to better use."

"I shall refuse to permit this excuse to serve as a reason for further delay, or to admit it as evidence," was Mr. Whitney's rejoinder.

During the discussion Mr. Whitney asked Mr. Wells why he did not call Mr. Vanderlip as a witness, because an oral statement from him might carry greater weight than a quoted statement in the newspapers. Mr. Wells replied that Mr. Vanderlip might be asked to testify.

The hearing will be resumed on Monday.

ASK HIGHER EXPRESS RATES

Companies Appeal to Commerce Board, Reporting Heavy Losses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Heads of express companies today appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission to argue on behalf of their application for a 10 per cent. increase in rates to offset the rise in material and labor costs and the gradual reduction of earnings in recent months. An actual loss was recorded by the eight principal companies last July, according to figures presented.

The commission is expected to consider the express case in conjunction with the pending application of railroads for a 15 per cent. increase, and the question of express rates will be largely dependent on Government action to unify the railroads. If President Wilson should decide to take over operation of the roads, it is believed the action would also include express business.

Counsel for the companies said that during the seven months ended Aug. 1 the Adams, American, Southern and Wells Fargo companies earned net operating income of only $733,000 as compared with $4,756,000 the same period last year.

Kayser & Co. Increase Dividend.

Directors of Julius Kayser & Co. declared yesterday a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock and an extra disbursement of 1 per cent. The quarterly rate was ¼ of 1 per cent. higher than three months ago. The usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was ordered on the preferred stock. The common dividends will be paid Jan. 1 and the preferred Feb. 1. The statement for the year ended Aug. 31 showed net profits of $1,731,196, a gain of $273,539 over the preceding year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.07
Alta	.02	Mexican	.07
Andes	.08	Occidental	.60
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.07
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.09	Potosi	.05
Challenge Con.	.04	Savage	.03
Chollar	.03	Sierra Nevada	.14
Confidence	.04	Union Con.	.88
Con. Virginia	.14	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Mexican dollars	.64¾
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Merger	.03
Belmont	3.50	Great Bend	.03
Jim Butler	.73	Jumbo Exten.	.13
McNamara	.16	Kewanas	.04
Midway	.04	Silver Pick	.04
Mizpah	.04	Spearhead	.02
Monarch Pitts.	.04	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.04	Consolidated	.11
Rescue	.08	Morning Glory	.09
Tonopah Exten.	1.10	Red Top	.02
Tonopah Nevada	5.00	Union Amalg.	.04
West End	.65	White Caps	.93
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.08	Nevada Hills	.05
Booth	.03	Rochester	.36
Florence	.09	Round Mountain	.20
Goldfield Cons.	.37	United Eastern	3.70

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅞	5	Granite	41	44
Dr. J'pot.	3¼	3⅝	Isabella	..	10
Elkton	3⅜	4	McKinney	6	10
El Paso	15	25	Portland	114	120
Fanny R.	3	4	U. Gold M.	17	17¼
Golden C.	160	165	Vindicator	24½	35½
Gold Sov.	2¼	3			

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Car & Fy.	1	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 17
Do	1	Ex	Jan. 1	Dec. 17
Do pf	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 17
Certain-T. Prod. 1st and 2d pf	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
El Paso Electric	$2.50	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 7
Julius Kayser Co.	2	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Do	1	Ex	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Do 1st and 2d pf.	1¾	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Manati Sugar pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
St.L.Ry., M. & P. pf.	1¼	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
So. Utilities pf.	$1.75	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 10
Stutz Motor	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Stromberg Carb. Co.	75c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
West Phila. Ry.	$5.00	SA	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Willys-Over. pf.	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Yale & Towne	2½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 17

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Lead	6.25	6.50	6.25	6.50
Spelter	7.87½	8.12½	7.87½	8.12½
Antimony	15.00	15.50	15.00	15.50
Quicksilver	$115.00	..	$115.00	..
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No.2Xfdy.	..	34.25	..	33.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c. per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	293	5	0	292	0	0
Tin, futures	291	5	0	290	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Dec. 7, (via London,)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued Nov. 30, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion increased	4,717,000
Gold increased	294,000
Trasury notes increased	75,251,000
Notes of other banks decreased	3,265,000
Bills discounted increased	536,464,000
Advances increased	813,000
Investments increased	3,074,000
Other securities increased	61,685,000
Notes in circulation increased	245,581,000
Deposits increased	299,666,000
Other liabilities increased	135,492,000

Total gold holdings, 2,404,305,000 marks.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Forecast:
N. C. and S. C.—Rain Sat. Fair and colder Sun.
Ga. and Fla.—Rain and warmer Sat. Fair and colder Sun.
Ala.—Rain and colder Sat. Fair Sun.
Miss.—Clearing and cold Sat. Fair Sun.
Tenn.—Snow or rain Sat. Fair and cold Sun.
Ky.—Snow Sat. Fair Sun.
Ohio—Snow Sat. Cold Sun.
Ind.—Snow and colder Sat. Fair and cold Sun.
Mich.—Snow Sat. and Sun.
La.—Fair and colder Sat. and Sun.
Ark.—Fair and colder Sat. Fair Sun.
Okla.—Fair Sat. Fair and warmer Sun.
Texas—Fair and cold Sat. and Sun.
Ill.—Snow Sat. Fair Sun.
Mo.—Fair and colder Sat. Fair Sun.
Wis., Minn., Iowa, N. D., S. D., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

BUSINESS NOTES.

John M. Given, Inc., hosiery selling agents, will be located at 377 Broadway on and after Monday next.

The account of the Kohn-Furchgott Company, Jacksonville, Fla., is now being handled in this city by James T. Leonard & Co., Inc., resident buyers, 353 Fourth Avenue.

COMMODITIES PRICES

For the second week in succession there was a sharp reversal in the trend of commodities prices, as shown by Dun's list, but this time it was all in favor of the advances. Eighty of the 334 commodities listed showed change, and 31 of the revisions were downward. Last week there was the same number of declines in a total of 61 changes.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on 41 standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and for the corresponding week last year:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100lbs.	$15.75	*..	$13.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07⅝	.07½	.09¼
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.09¼	.09½	.10¼
Std. brown sheetings, yd.	.19½	.18½	.12
Printcloths, 38½-in., 61x60	.12	.12	.08⅛
Butter, creamery ext., lb.	.47	.48	.38½
Cheese, f.c., held, sp., lb.	.24½	.24½	.24¾
Eggs, Western 1sts, doz.	.48	.51	.43
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.16	.16	.08¼
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.10¾	.10¾	.07½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.13½	.13½	.10¼
Raisins, lb.	.08	.08	..
Flour, Spring patent, bbl.	10.65	10.65	9.20
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	10.00	10.00	8.60
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.25	2.25	1.87½
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bush.	2.04	1.99	1.08½
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.84¼	.79½	.60½
Hay, pr. tim., 100 lbs.	1.75	1.75	1.15
Hides, Chi., pack, No. 1, lb	.35	.35	.33
Hides, Chi., cows, nat., lb.	.33	.33	.32½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.46	.46	.57
Leather, union backs, lb.	.68	.68	.85
Iron, pig, No.2, Phil., ton.	34.25	34.25	28.50
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	47.50	47.50	55.00
Copper, Electro, N. Y., lb.	.23½	.23½	.35
Lead, New York, lb.	.06¼	.06¼	7.85
Tin, New York, lb.	.85	.78	.43¾
Petroleum, ref., gal. in bbl.	.13	.13	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.35	7.20	7.00
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	16.95	17.30	9.45
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	8.80	8.75	8.30
Lard, pr.st., Chi., 100 lbs	25.50	26.95	16.37½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	27.25	27.50	13.85
Mess pork, Chicago, bbl	50.50	49.00	29.20
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.08⅝	.08⅝	.05
Rubber, up-riv. Para, lb.	.54½	.56	.79
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	8.35	8.35	7.20
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.27	.26½	.16½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.24	.24	.20
Potatoes, bbl	4.25	4.00	4.50
Wool, aver., 100, Phila., lb	.754	.754	.379

*Nominal.

Twenty-one of the week's grand total of changes were shown in the foodstuffs list, ten of them being declines. There was again no change in flour here, but in the major provisions at Chicago higher prices were listed on live beef, live sheep, and mess pork. Live hogs, prime lard, and short ribs, on the other hand, all went down. In this city bacon advanced.

The dairy products showed fewer changes than for quite a while, and for the first time in several weeks there were no advances. The best butter declined, but the cheaper grades were unchanged. Cheese also was unchanged, but both fancy nearby and first Western eggs were cheaper. Both are still substantially above last year's comparative figures, however. In the vegetables the upturn in the price of potatoes was the feature, though choice pea beans and white turnips also went up. The only decline in this part of the list was shown by cabbage. Neither the fresh nor the dried fruits listed showed marked changes in either direction.

Fair Formosa tea was higher, and for the first time in several weeks there was a rise in No. 7 Rio coffee. At the same time, however, there was a drop in No. 4 Santos. New Orleans molasses was higher. In the spice list declines in Zanzibar cloves and nutmegs were the only changes. All the changes in the grains were upward, they being shown in corn, malt, oats, malting barley, and long rye straw.

The metal markets again got through the week with very little fluctuation, the only changes being advances in tin and antimony and a decline in pig aluminium. In the lumber list, declines in cypress and flat yellow pine were offset by rises in the prices asked for red gum, white ash, beach, birch, and basswood. More importation and slaughtering of domestic cattle were held responsible for the further declines shown by the hide market, where lower prices were quoted on No. 1 Texas, Colorado, No. 1 heavy cows, No. 1 buff, and No. 1 calfskin stock. Leather was again more or less nominally unchanged.

In the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils there were twenty-six changes, of which only eight were declines. Among the few features was the rise of Norwegian codliver oil to $125 a barrel. In the naval stores the only changes consisted of declines in resin and turpentine. The paints showed an advance in English vermilion and a drop in F. P. R. S. zinc. In the miscellaneous changes were a rise in hemp and declines in hops and Brazilian crude rubber.

Further active buying of burlaps, coupled with very bearish reports concerning future supplies, resulted in still higher prices being established on these goods. In the cottons a similar condition prevailed, in which both unfinished and colored goods were represented.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—Thirty-one new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $791,700, were chartered today. They include:

H. C. Leyden Co., Syracuse, dental supplies and equipment, $25,000; J. A. Norton, F. J. Starr, E. Leyden, Syracuse.

The Nuglo, Inc., Buffalo, polish for autos and furniture, $5,000; F. J. Zuidema, J. A. Wilson, E. H. Obenehler, Buffalo.

Greenfeld & Cohen, Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $30,000; I. L. Bronfin, L. D. Diamond, W. Baily, 1,531 55th St., Brooklyn.

Milfred Novelty Co., Manhattan, military specialties and novelties, $30,000; S. A. Solomon, A. B. Levis, M. A. Doody, 282 East 38th St.

Chicopee Holding Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; M. London, W. C. Dodge, J. Lynch, 2,725 8th Av.

Gus Grammas, Manhattan, candy and syrups, $5,000; R. Hampel, J. and B. Grammas, 41 East 28th St.

Algro Corp., Manhattan, commission merchants, $50,000; A. C. Gross, C. Hecht, J. B. Alston, 930 West End Av.

Hellman & Meister, Manhattan, women's and children's clothing, 260 shares preferred stock $100 each, 100 shares common stock no par value; active capital, $26,500; H. Meister, I. Reisenberger, M. L. Adams, 638 West 160th St.

Acme Steamship Corp., Manhattan, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $100,000; R. E. Miller, B. L. Stafford, L. B. Eppstein, 19 Cedar St.

Imperial Metal Mfg. Corp., Queens, make sprinkler bottle tops, $175,000; C. Bomeister, S. Messner, O. Sondheim, Long Island City.

Lerner & Co., Brooklyn, fur business, $5,000; A. L. Horne, S. and S. Lerner, 1,831 Park Place, Brooklyn.

United Photo Play Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; G. Kiely, F. X. Kandelfy, C. Schlushing, 2,333 Davidson Av.

Youngstown Bond Clothing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; G. Posner, S. Levine, C. B. Korn, 63 West 88th St.

Pittsburgh Bond Clothing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; C. B. Korn, F. I. Silk, C. Rogers, 68 Charlton St.

Steinmetz Electric Vehicle Development Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $25,000; J. Levy, I. B. Ripin, H. Marx, 115 Broadway.

Rochester Nash Co., Rochester, motor cars and internal combustion engines, $25,000; J. E. Clifford, L. M. Sanford, M. T. Dubel, Rochester.

Louisville Bond Clothing Co., Manhattan, [illegible]000; S. Levine, F. I. Silk, J. H. Whitaker, 2,729 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

Independent Filter Press Co., Manhattan, $25,000; J. E. Hagstrom, W. T. and G. F. Miller, 1,486 Lexington Av.

Sandberg & Hyams, Inc., Manhattan, ostrich plumes and novelties, $10,000; A. A. Hyams, D. and S. Sandberg, 665 West 160th St.

Nodell & Bailey, Inc., Manhattan, cartage and transportation, $50,000; H. M. and M. B. Bailey, H. Kassebaum, 570 Enfield St., Brooklyn.

Sanborne & Bartle, Inc., Plattsburg, optical goods, $15,000; F. B. Sanborn, C. A. Bartle, W. E. Pierce, Plattsburg.

Taplex Corp., Manhattan, pocket stoves, $30,000; W. Saenger, O. R. Seitz, E. H. Scheele, 74 West 34th St.

Pellegrino Coal Emptier Machine, Manhattan, $10,000; M. Pellegrino, C. Caggiano, N. Selvaggi, 320 Broadway.

CAPITAL INCREASES:

Rosebrugh Chemical Corp., Syracuse, $50,000 to $90,000.

Edward Heyman Son, Brooklyn, $20,000 to $96,000.

Schoeller & Richter, Manhattan, $10,000 to $15,000.

Continental Varnish Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $50,000.

Punxsutawney Throwing Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000.

Stork Knitting Mill, Brooklyn, $5,000 to $10,000.

A. S. Lacelles & Co., Manhattan, $150,000 to $182,500.

AUTHORIZATIONS:

Patent Vulcanite Roofing Co., Del., $1,000,000. Representative, E. H. Belcher, Albany.

Riverside Eastern Oil Co., Del., $2,000,000. Representative, H. S. Gould, 37 Wall St.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Republican Committee of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture, Union of Merchants' Industrialists and Agriculturists, Manhattan, to Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture Association Union of Merchants, Manufacturers and Growers, French-American Chamber of Commerce.

DISSOLUTIONS.

American Brassier Co., Manhattan.
Alliger Box and Lumber Co., North Tonawanda.
Quality Underwear Co., Manhattan.
Oxford Cloak Co., Manhattan.
Impervious Metal Corp., Manhattan.
The Fleischman Electrical Co., Dunkirk.
Alexa Pope Mfg. Co., Brooklyn.
Shapiro's Sporting Goods Co., Middletown.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 7.—Mataloid Co., Bayonne, chemicals, $5,000; Thomas Brady, Joseph E. Gerry, and James Benny, all of Bayonne.

New Jersey Joint Stock Co., Newark, household goods, $10,000; W. B. E. Roberts, Elizabeth, Riley Sally and M. L. Robertson, both of Newark.

Standard Sales Corp., Newark, real estate, $5,000; A. R. Small, Roy Voorhees and W. S. Sigler, all of Lakewood.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 7.—Charters filed:

Cross Port Motor Co., $1,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong, Clement M. Egner of Wilmington.

Amalgamated Corp., tools, $535,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, Clement M. Egner of Wilmington.

Safety Fragile Article Carriers Co., paper boxes, &c., $500,000; Henry S. Gilbert, John J. Phillan, New York; V. T. Casson, Philadelphia.

Kay Steamship Co., $500,000; A. M. Halloran, S. A. Williams, Ferris Giles of Wilmington.

New York Oil Corp., $95,000; A. W. Britten, Samuel B. Heward, T. H. Gunther, all of New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and lightweights; poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples, Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Forstmann & Hoffmann botany, all shades. Klar Bros., 38 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Juniors', misses', and ladies'; also children's, sizes 6 to 14; large city jobber ready to place orders. 29 West 30th, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber ready to place orders better grade Spring coats; phone for appointment. Farragut 9090.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at juniors', misses', and ladies' Spring coats. 153 West [illegible]th. 7th floor, Saturday morning.

COATING VELOURS Wanted.—American and U. S. W. Co.; any quantity. G. & R. Farr. 5298.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 134 West 26th, 6th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—100 pieces flesh eagle 684 quality, $1 yard. Stuyvesant 2770.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Three threads, flesh, 68 pick; cash. Paradise, 24 W. 30th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will buy for spot cash, jobs, any quantity serge, silk, or jersey dresses. Wiener, 53 West 36th. Greeley 3940.

DRESSES Wanted. — Satins, georgettes, crepe meteors, and serges; open for quantity for cash. Madison Square 6050.

JEANS Wanted.—Lonsdale; will buy fifty cases at a price for cash. College Blouse Co., 6 West 22d St.

KHAKI Wanted.—Large quantity of khaki drills. Refer reply H. W., care of The G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Open for large quantity of ¾ suitings and Mackinaw cloth. Call 4715 Spring.

SATEEN Wanted.—Open for quantity fine, light-weight ivory sateen. Gramercy 6518.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—Open for quantity all wool; submit samples. Y 363 Times Annex.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Am in the market for all shades. J. Heit & Sons, 59 Madison Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 544, 11,050 all shades, for cash. Far. 9872.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Sacrificing infants', intermediates', and children's at very low prices for sale purposes; our Spring line for jobbers ready. M. Schlamsky & Co., 117 Prince St.

COATS.—To close out, ladies', juniors', and children's. Neuman, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Closing out fur-trimmed, half-lined coats, $5.00-$8.75. Korostoff, 36 W. 20th.

DRESSES.—150 high class party frocks to close out at a price. Arnold Costume Co., 126 West 22d. Chelsea 1039.

KHAKI WOOLEN YARN for soldiers' durable socks. Mayflower, Mad. Square 9380.

MIDDIES.—Spring line of 3 in 1 middy blouses and new smocks ready. William Freedman, 514 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

RUBBERIZED PIECE GOODS of assorted raincoat materials to close out. Call Sukloff, 1,015 Myrtle Av., Williamsburg 1807, Brooklyn.

SERGE.—Have lot of 30 pieces Brightwood 4632 navy, will sell cheap; quick action required. Mr. Bobrick, Farr. 2369.

SERGE.—25 pieces navy Botany serge, 13190, at $2.12½. Please wire John Anisfield Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

SILKS.—Evening shades, chiffon, taffeta, to close out below market price. Madison Square 3867.

SUITS.—Spring suits of the better grade now ready for inspection. Belle Cloak and Suit Co., 159 West 25th.

VELOURS and Kerseys, American; also heavy-weight velour. Phone Farragut 3885.

VELOUR DU NORD, Saltz, quantity for sale at reasonable price. Farragut 2177.

WAISTS.—Closing out good line of waists, reasonable. 79 5th Av., Room 1404.

WOOLEN GLOVES, puttees, half hose; army standards; wholesale only. E. B. Sudbury & Co., Mfrs., 343 Broadway.

YARN.—Khaki and gray, prompt delivery, any quantity; samples submitted. Bond, 15 East 22d.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS and sub-manufacturers wanted with $18, $27, and $33 crepe de chine and georgette waists with own samples. Call at once. Will furnish own materials if necessary. Kayanee Waist Co., 20 W. 33d St., 7th floor.

CONTRACTORS on silk dresses bring samples. 22 West 19th, 6th floor.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN, (2,) experienced, to handle 50c and $1 men's neckwear; one for Middle West and one for Pennsylvania; a very good line for the right man to make connection from the first of the year; must be well recommended; commission basis; all communications strictly confidential. K 160 Times.

SALESMEN on silk underwear for Southern, Eastern, and Middle West territories; complete Spring line, popular priced; commission basis; excellent opportunity. Vantine, 115 West 29th St.

Situations Wanted.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE of New York house, visiting South and Southwestern cities, desires represent established house as side line. H 11 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..5¼@5½ p. c. for the best names
Thursday... " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

⁂

Skirt Makers Plan Ahead.

Comparatively little activity is reported in the local separate skirt trade from the manufacturers' standpoint, though at retail it seems that merchandise is moving fairly well. Quiet, however, is not unexpected at this time of the year in the wholesale end of the trade, it being more or less between seasons. Furthermore, manufacturers rather welcome the relaxation from the activity of the Fall season, in that it gives them opportunity to devote most of their time to the creation of new Spring lines. This work is said to be progressing well, and already quite a few early sample lines have been shown, which are said to be attracting wide attention and very general approval.

⁂

Coat and Suit Trade Quiet.

Though every few days another coat and suit manufacturer comes out with his early Spring lines, as yet there are said to have been very few orders actually placed. Buyers drop in and talk things over, and perhaps note down for future reference some style feature which appeals to them, but seldom do they actually commit themselves for any quantities at this time. A great deal of favorable comment has been heard on some of the new style features, such as the vest effect in suits, and the irregular or "tip-toe" cut of the bottom of suit coats. Merchandise seems to be moving fairly well at retail, and manufacturers expect buyers to become more active very shortly.

⁂

What the Wash Goods Sales Show.

With the bulk of the advance Spring business in wash goods already placed by retailers, wholesalers in this market are now able to give a pretty good idea of what's what for the new season. While staple goods generally have done better than novelties, it is admitted that the palm easily goes to dress ginghams in attractive patterns. Not only have these goods led all the rest in the "provinces," but printed imitations of them also have sold well in quarters where it is realized that there will not be enough of the real thing to go round. Possibly as a result of the present incoming vogue for silk foulards, quite a run is told of on foulard patterns printed on cotton grounds.

⁂

Silk Jersey Cloth for Spring.

Agents in this city representing manufacturers of silk jersey cloth report unusually good buying for the Spring trade from cutters generally. The popularity of this weave in the heavier grades this Fall and Winter has led to the belief that the 1918 season will see it equally in favor for afternoon dresses as well as for sports clothes. Many early Spring models in this material have already been shown with considerable success, and it is felt that silk jersey will replace woolens of the same weave to a large extent. It is both serviceable and smart looking, points out a member of the trade, and compares favorably in price with wool jerseys of the same weight.

⁂

Are Wondering What Will Happen.

There is more than a little speculation here as to just what the placing of hundreds of Latin-American firms on the American trade blacklist will do so far as releasing cotton goods meant for other markets is concerned. The opinion has been given that not a few of the colored cottons that have been under order for Latin-American consumption, and have been held here pending the completion of shipping arrangements, will be turned back on the domestic trade. That they are badly needed and can readily be taken up by buyers in this country there is no doubt, and it is generally said that an event of this kind would have no weakening effect on the market. The strength of the domestic market, so far as colored goods are concerned, is well indicated in trade opinion by the advances in staple ginghams and prints that have occurred in the present week. One of the leading producers of the latter goods put them up half a cent a yard only a few days back.

⁂

Gray Goods Buyers Mark Time.

Gray goods buyers continued to mark time in the local market yesterday, being somewhat encouraged in their attitude by the break in cotton. This put more or less of a check on buying, especially so far as long contracts were concerned. Prices were firmly maintained by first hands from all accounts, and while there were varying reports concerning the ability of buyers to pick up goods from second hands, the best evidence was that it was not as easy as is generally the case when a quiet spell follows a market that has risen rapidly. It is understood, however, that some printcloth business was done from second hands at prices averaging an eighth to a quarter of a cent under mill figures. Among the first-hand printcloth sales of the day were December, 38½-inch 64-60s at 12 cents, and January-March lots of the same goods at 11¾ cents. In the coarse goods prices were firm on the bases of 14½ cents for nearby 48-square, four-yard sheetings and 20 cents for similar lots of 40-inch 2.85s. Sales were none too numerous from all accounts. Printcloth prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	16¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	12c
39-inch, 72-76s	15¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	11¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	14c	38½-inch, 60-52s	10⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s	9¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	10⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s	12⅝c	27-inch, 61-60s	*8⅝c

*Asked.

⁂

Plain Underwear Best Seller.

While there are instances where manufacturers of underwear for women have not been doing the amount of business which they felt they should have, the general conditions in this city seem on the whole to be as good as last year, and in some cases even better. Fancy and very expensive underwear has apparently suffered a little in the general buying as compared with a year ago. This slight loss, however, seems to have been pretty well taken care of by an increase in demand for the simpler garments, less extravagant in price. Some very good values have been offered this Fall in these lines, and they are said to have been snapped up by the public, which was quick to appreciate the offerings. In the main, manufacturers feel the season has been a profitable one, and that the coming Winter months will be even better.

LARGER DRY GOODS SALES.

Road Sales Are Far Ahead of Those a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"The current wholesale distribution of dry goods for the week is ahead of the heavy volume of the corresponding period a year ago. The volume of road sales for both immediate and future delivery is considerably larger than in the same week of 1916. Customers have been into market in greater numbers. The market on domestic cotton continues strong. Collections are good."

Fine Cottons Are a Good "Buy."

While there has been a little better movement of fine-yarn cotton goods in this market in the last week or so, they are still said by men who know to be one of the best "buys" in sight at the moment. Not only have they failed so far to advance in proportion to the cost of the cotton and the yarns that go into them, but they are relatively quite a little cheaper than goods of ordinary printcloth yarn construction. For that matter, it is asserted, they do not show up any too favorably as to price with the so-called tobacco cloths. Just why the finer constructions have not done better, and when they will take a turn in that direction, are matters of more or less comment in the branches of the trade in which these goods play an important part.

Doing Away with the Unnecessary.

In line with its campaign to do away with the unnecessary during the continuance of the war, the December letter of the National Association of Credit Men brings up two points. One is that the making of promiscuous inquiries merely for the sake of revising credit files should be stopped, and that they should be made only when there are actual orders concerned or there is an open account that seems to need further investigation. The second suggestion, which has been brought up by members of the association, is that the sending of monthly statements to customers also should be dispensed with. The point is made that every buyer knows what he owes, and that, as a result, the monthly statement is commonly consigned to the waste basket.

Oil Workers' Strike Ended.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 7.—Settlement of the oil workers' strike affecting 8,000 men in Texas and Louisiana producing fields was agreed on by a committee of the workers and four representatives of the producing companies today. The agreement, it is said, permits the strikers to return to work without prejudice, the strikers agreeing on their part to create no trouble with men who did not join in the walkout. The question of wages and hours is to be taken up separately by the companies.

Ask Receiver for Bay State Road.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The appointment of a receiver for the Bay State Railway Company throughout Eastern Massachusetts was asked in a petition filed with the Federal District Court today by Archibald McNeil and Sons Company of Bridgeport, Conn. A hearing will be held next Wednesday. Counsel for the company said the move was a friendly one.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

MICHAEL E. NEENAN, mechanical engineer or 3,040 Kingsbridge Terrace, formerly of the Neenan Elevator Company of 90 West Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,573, and assets consisting of one share of stock of the Neenan Elevator Company and a counterclaim of $27,800 against Knight Brothers, who are creditors for $13,500 legal services from 1908 to 1914. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Neenan Elevator Company on March 9, 1917, and is still pending.

NUMAN BAROTZ, jobber at 545 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Leonard I. Dahlgren, $562; Samuel P. Harris, $91, and Capron & Co., $15. Liabilities are reported to be $2,500, and assets $500.

M. VOLINETZ.—Max and Becky Volinetz, doing business as M. Volinetz, dealers in poultry at 225 East Twenty-third Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,291 and no assets.

ROTHENBERG BROTHERS, grocers at 9 West 115th Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,043 and assets of $1,600, consisting of stock, $1,500, and fixtures, $100.

JOHN L. BRADSHAW.—Joseph P. Morrissey has been appointed receiver by Judge Manton for John L. Bradshaw, trading as Bradshaw & Haas, cloak manufacturers of 27 East Tenth Street.

MORRIS ORLARSKY.—At a meeting of creditors, held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy of 71 Broadway, of Morris Orlarsky, doing business as the Queen Skirt Company, at 132 West Twenty-second Street, Maurice Meyer was elected trustee under a bond of $5,000.

AUSTIN VICKERS.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Feb. 20 by Austin Vickers and Mary Vickers of 319 West Forty-seventh Street, formerly manufacturers of gowns.

BERNHARD GARFIELD, a salesman, 314 Ocean View Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $962 and assets of $150.

MICHAEL BERSHATSKY, 72 Siegel Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $25,825 and assets of $250.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 236 business failures during the week, against 270 the previous week, and 322, 373, 427, and 271 the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 58, New England 26, Southern 44, Western 70, Northwestern 18, and Far Western 20. Canada had 15, against 24 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 7.—William Hunter of Fulton, a gunmaker, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court today, with liabilities of $1,003,331 and assets of $215,636.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

American Trotter & Pacer, Inc.—Technical Press	$5,502.06
A. F. T. Corp. and Walter L. Diller—H. Guttag et al.	913.27
Acerino, Feliciano—William A. Thomas Co.	176.75
A. F. T. Corp—Hedwig Laboratories	207.81
Bay Building Co. and Louis Yavano—Empire Lighting Fixture Co.	461.50
Bates, Lillian E.—Union Trust Co. of N. Y.	4,730.51
Dietz, George C.—G. Lindenmeyer et al.	124.21
D'Alfonzo, Antonio — Naples Macaroni, Inc.	187.73
Duden, Harold H.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	110.11
Friedman, Samuel, and Max Miller—American Woolen Co. of N. Y.	574.84
Fraser, Catherine B.—John R. Thompson Co.	276.85
Gaines, William P.—W. S. Gordon et al.	161.45
Galatz, Morris—A. Cohen	123.12
Gordon, Austin J.—E. D. O'Kane	562.04
Herskovitz, Mano—H. B. Klein	192.16
Harris, Charles G., and Franklin L. Whitney, (Harris & Whitney)—Smith & Terry	2,472.00
Heckscher, August—L. Baylies, costs	127.83
Gunting, Herbert F. — Frantz Premier Distributing Co.	379.25
H. G. Vogel Co.—McHarg & Barton Co., costs	107.95
Hare, George F.—P. C. Wolff	167.40
Henry Birkenstock Studios—E. S. Popper et al	113.53
Johnson, Dickson, Inc.—Automobile Sundries Co.	266.95
Khalid, Mohamed—M. Abood et al	845.59
Lotzch, Louis S., and William O. Sevecke—I. R. Eastman	3,383.56
Logie, James, and David C. Isles, (James Logie & Co.)—Plass, Thayer Co.	14,030.40
Lewis, Maude, executrix—Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corp., Ltd., of London England, costs	103.95
Levy, Leopold—H. B. Kellner, costs	361.99
Langere, Raphael—Gold & Taylor Cut Stone Co.	550.58
La Castro, Frederick, and Carmelio Di Lapi—I. Riklaw	1,333.58
Mosco, Octavius E.—Encyclopedia Britannica Corp.	102.95
Mutual Profit Realty Co. of N. Y.—T. W. Hearn	1,034.20
Mayor, Virginius St. J.—M. Mayer or W. Mayo	101,330.64
Murphy, George F.—Alexander Hamilton Institute	119.31
Moore, Melville L.—M. Devaney	289.20
Moghabghab, Resheed—G. A. Ferris et al	615.50
Miller, Edward H.—State Bank	146.65
Nettles, Clarence S.—Phelps Stokes Estates, Inc.	129.01
Northern Waterproofing Co. — Hydrex Felt and Eng. Co.	354.36
New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.—W. D. Martin, costs	147.20
O'Dell, Horace P.—Ostby & Barton Co.	353.51
Paul, William and Annie K.—H. Frank	103.41
Provident Life and Trust Co. and Catherine S. Wood, executors, and Robert C. Banes and John M. Ward—S. L. Dewey, costs	409.09
Peterson, Thomas F.—Bogert Flour Co.	667.70
Prager, Israel, guardian—D. Garfinkel, costs	117.95
Plangemann, Bernard—I. Horowitz	1,133.89
Ruskin, Sarah—Managerial Corp., costs	109.09
Rosen, Max—I. Schwartz	132.57
Rosenzweig, Nathan—Rosenberg Neugass Co.	144.66
Rieders, Joseph—J. Deubel	140.81
Rost, Herman C., and John M. Dochnahl—S. Weinkrantz	245.65
Richmond Brick Co.—L. D. Lovell et al	14,984.07
Redmond, W. Rossiter—Tool Henry & Co.	8,248.90
Shawmut Realty Co.—L. P. Redfield	15,229.27
Sartori, Dominick—L. V. Spinapont	845.60
Smallwood, Edmund—F. S. Benson et al	122.56
Scapalito, Frank—W. Raskin	479.10
Sultzer, Ernest S.—W. J. Fleming	171.24
Shoer, Wm. A.—Finchley, Inc.	121.70
Southworth, Ellis B.—S. F. Kimball	6,529.68
Sussman, Matilda—F. Keith, costs	102.23
Smith Bros. Cont. Co.—Goodwin-Gallagher Sand and Gravel Corp.	628.36
Stark, J. H., indiv., (Art Engraving Printing Co.)—Central Trust Co. of N. Y	164.00
Swartz, Jack—Koble Fish Co.	386.71
Schwartz, Robert, Samuel Gilman, and Louis Steinberg—M. Stern et al	267.92
Tearle, Frederick C.—J. J. O'Connell	634.11
Van Allen, Andrew W.—H. M. Pope	516.96
Westbury Gardens Inn—Simon Strauss, Inc	426.02
Wylie, Robert, Jr.—S. B. Klee	222.41
Whitman, Bernard C.—A. M. Higgins	495.47
Wright, Samantha—People, &c.	200.00
White Way Pub. Co. — Tower Bros. Stationery Co	100.50
Washington Park Sports and Amusement Club—N. Y. Telephone Co	118.64

In Bronx County.

A. F. T. Corp. and Walter L. Diller—H. Guttag et al	$913.27
Cashopheco Transporters, Inc.—L. Hoagl	170.40
Same—E. M. Hoagl	380.40
Fort Masonry Co.—L. Naccarato	170.69
Fichthorn, Reuben E.—E. L. W. Johns	894.53
Goldstein, Murray J.—H. L. Hurwitz	485.72
Gebbitt, Charles S., and Sam Galeshnikow—S. Garelick	113.72
Moses Montefore Benevolent Soc'y—J. Schleifstein	39.72
Markowitz, Gussie—C. Zink	170.47
Miller, Sol—J. Mazzacapo, Pres	86.72
Piciuolo, Donato—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	351.68
Seel, Fritz—City of New York	540.48
Sullivan, Daniel P.—C. Graef	61.20
Viehl, Gustav—J. Herzog	645.72
Weinstein, Mary—W. C. Korn, as ex	37.20

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Special Const. and Cont. Co.—Weister Builders, Inc., May 18, 1917	$521.41
Stein, Abraham and Camilla—G. T. Givillian, Nov. 17, 1917	575.53
Blickman, Saul—S. Lynn, March 21, 1917	150.00
Prince, Sadie—M. Walser et al., Sept. 11, 1917	175.22
Mallett Cont. and Supply Co.—Prudden-Winslow Co., Sept. 17, 1917	219.88
Schonberg, David—Brookside Realty Co., May 24, 1917	319.07
Wiener, Robert—Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society, &c., May 16, 1917	208.23
Thurnauer, Otto—Bank for Savings, Jan. 12, 1917	541.20
Gordon Autotop Co.—S. Avram et al., Nov. 20, 1917	365.43
Taylor, Katherine—James McCreery & Co., June 27, 1914	114.49
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.—F. B. Cox, July 17, 1917, vacated	758,132.95
Providence Washington Ins. Co.—Wm. Morris & Co., Nov. 1, 1917	2,347.20
Day, Albert V. T.—J. Evans, April 28, 1916	357.85

In Bronx County.

Alheit, Charles, and Mary M. Alheit—I. Jaffe, Nov. 25, 1914	$296.90
Mallett Cont. and Supply Co.—Prudden-Winslow Co., April 7, 1917	219.88

CITY SELLS REVENUE BILLS.

Bid of 5.02 Per Cent. Gets Half of $10,000,000 Issue.

The City of New York sold yesterday $10,000,000 of its three-months' revenue bills at prices ranging from 4.50 to 5.02 per cent. One half of the issue, or $5,000,000, was awarded to Bernhard, Scholle & Co., who bid 5.02 per cent. Following are other successful bidders:

Brown Brothers, $1,000,000 at 4.50 per cent., Barr & Schmeltzer $200,000 at 4.90, Bankers Trust Company $100,000 at 4.756, $200,000 at 4.95, and $75,000 at 5.05; Hambleton & Co. $250,000 at 5, Equitable Trust Company $500,000 at 4.75, $500,000 at 4.875, $500,000 at 5, $25,000 at 5, and $8,000 at 5.05; Speyer & Co. $500,000 at 4.50, Lembcke von Bernuth & Co. $30,000 at 4.50, Farmers Loan and Trust Company $1,000,000 at 4.80, and Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons $112,000 at 5 per cent.

The bills mature on March 7, 1918.

Aircraft Board Complete.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Howard E. Coffin of Michigan was nominated today by President Wilson to be Chairman and Richard Howe of New York to be a member of the Government Aircraft Board. Other nominations made to cover appointments made during the recess of Congress included: Russell C. Leffingwell of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; William M. Ingraham of Portland, Me., Surveyer of Customs; Abraham Hogeland, Receiver of Public Moneys, Lewiston, Mon.; Augustus J. Schrorer, Receiver of Public Moneys, Minot, N. D.; Leroy E. Cummings, Receiver of Public Moneys, Pierre, S. D.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Friendlich, jewelry, novelties, fancy goods; 354 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces, jewelry; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; E. Fairbain, knit underwear, sweaters; 230 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Carney, dresses; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; G. Germain, women's gloves; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Portis Hat Co.; A. E. Portis, millinery, trimmings; Collingwood.
CHICAGO—United Mercantile Co.; E. S. Pierce, dry goods; 320 5th Av.; Flanders.
CHICAGO—Premium Leather Novelty Co.; M. H. Miller, leather goods; Imperial.
CHICAGO—A. H. Rosenberg; furn. goods; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; L. Charleroy, shoes; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Belfeld, Hirsch & Kline; A. Belfeld, cloaks, suits; Hargrave.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. Alexander, notions, laces, neckwear; 115 5th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—L. Stix & Co.; C. Stix, Mr. Hayman, ready-to-wear; 377 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Eggers, Sudhoff Co.; A. E. Eggers, dress goods; 1,170 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; B. H. Stoholz, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND — Otis Co.; D. C. Moore, draperies; Manhattan.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; C. L. Sanger, dry goods, carpets; 19 East 24th.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Keystone Rug Co.; W. P. Holoday, rugs; Grand.
EL PASO, Texas—Popular D. G. Co.; M. Meyer, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; Cumberland.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; J. Sommers, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, jobs women's cloaks, suits; 1 West 22d.
LOS ANGELES — Cooper, Coote & Casey D. G. Co.; A. R. Smith, domestics; 377 B'way.
LOWELL, Mass.—The York Shop; A. H. Bleich, coats, dresses, waists; R 1508, 40 West 32d.
MATTOON, Ill.—L. Katz & Son; L. Katz, clothing; Endicott.
NASHVILLE—Herman Bros. Lindauer & Co.; W. I. Forsheim, notions, hosiery; 43 Leonard.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; M. S. Mumma, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN—Gamble, Desmond Co.; M. H. Reynolds, upholstery goods; 470 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; J. Powers, linens; 230 5th Av.
READING—McCloud & Spannuth; H. F. McCloud, notions, hosiery, gloves; Grand.
READING—Kaufman Furniture Co.; E. L. Kaufman, furniture; Ansonia.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—E. Cohen; carpets; Continental.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Michaels, Stern & Co.; H. W. Stern, woolens; 220 5th Av.; Wallick.
SAN FRANCISCO—B. J. Hirsch Co.; B. J. Hirsch, jewelry, leather goods; 33 Union Square.
SPOKANE—Wentworth Clothing Co.; J. W. Wentworth, clothing, furn. goods; Herald Square.
ST. PAUL—Gulterman Bros.; E. S. Binswanger, hosiery, underwear; 1,133 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. Thornton, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Carlton D. G. Co.; O. R. Gibbons, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 362 B'way.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Waldorf Mfg. Co.; C. J. Bernard, piece goods; 200 B'way.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Ehrman Mfg. Co.; F. C. Reckert, shirts, overalls; Wallick.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. B. Moses & Sons; C. E. Pingree, linens; Breslin.
WILMINGTON, N. C. — Goodman Bros.; A. H. Goodman, misses', children's wear; Imperial.

FOR THE NEWEST IDEAS IN
JERSEY CLOTH
VISIT JERSEY HEADQUARTERS
RUDOLPH SCHREIBER
Standware Jersey Cloth
1140 Broadway at 26th St. N.Y.

Woolen Gloves—Puttees—Half Hose
Army standards. Wholesale only.
E. B. SUDBURY & CO., Mfrs.
343 Broadway.

U. S. CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO., INC.
414-416 WEST B'WAY, N. Y.
PHONE 9296. 9297 SPRING.

The Premier Carpet House of America
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
12 West 23d Street, New York.

Auctions.

SAMUEL T. FREEMAN & COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS,
1519-21 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

LIQUIDATION SALE.
VALUABLE POWER PLANT.
COLEMANVILLE, LANCASTER CO., PA.
(About 12 Miles Below Lancaster.)
Monday, December 17, 1917, at 12 o'clock M.
On the Premises.

The sale comprises 2 300 H. P. Tubular Boilers, Wheeler & Duplex Double and Single Action Pumps, 600 H. P. Corliss Engine, General Electric Rotary Converter, 425 K.W. Westinghouse Generator, 3 150 K.W. Westinghouse Transformers, 400 K.W. Warren Generator, 30 K.W. Westinghouse Generator, 28", 42" and 44" 3 ply belting, 4", 5" and 10" 2 ply belting, Electric Crane, Blacksmith's Tools, Wire, Scrap, Copper, Iron and Aluminum and other equipment. Catalogues mailed upon application to Samuel T. Freeman & Company, Auctioneers, 1519-1521 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

Auctions.

SAMUEL T. FREEMAN & COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS
1519-21 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
RECEIVERS' SALE

In the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey. In Equity.
In re Sampson et al. vs. Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co.

VALUABLE PLANT OF
THE NORFOLK & NEW BRUNSWICK HOSIERY CO.,
Water & Hamilton Streets, New Brunswick, N. J.
As a Going Concern.

Tuesday, December 18, 1917, at 2:30 P. M.
ON THE PREMISES, WILL BE SOLD

The trade name, good will, business, land, buildings, machinery, and plant of the above named Company.

The mill is in operation and fully equipped with modern machinery for the manufacture of underwear, sweaters and knit cloth; has a staff and force of about 300 employees, and a capacity of about 800 dozen per day.

The real estate comprises modern 5-story brick mill buildings, with drying houses, bleach house, and other smaller buildings; railroad fronting on both the New York Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Delaware & Raritan Canal, giving excellent railroad and water shipping facilities.

The equipment includes 21 sets of wool cards, 24 mules, with all preparatory machinery for making its own yarn, and both spring and latch needle knitting machines for making all weights of underwear, union suits, sweaters and knitted cloth; also scouring, [illegible] and bleaching plant, well equipped machine shop, and all other necessary machinery for a mill of this capacity.

By order of EDWARD E. GROSSCUP, Trenton, N. J.
EDMUND WRIGHT, 38 E. 25th St., New York, N. Y.
Receivers.

Bilder & Bilder, Esqs., Attys. for Receivers,
790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Illustrated and descriptive catalogue mailed upon application to
SAMUEL T. FREEMAN & COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS,
1519-21 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

POST OFFICE TO OWN MAIL TRUCKS HERE

Government Will Supersede Private Contractors After Jan. 1.

BUYS 150 AUTOMOBILES

New Service Expected to Increase Efficiency and Do Away with Reckless Chauffeurs.

After Jan. 1 the Government will own and operate the trucks carrying United States mails in the postal district of New York City, Postmaster Thomas G. Patten announced yesterday. The district includes the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens. While the Government will not supersede private contractors in transporting mails until after the New Year, it was stated at the Post Office yesterday that Government trucks would begin Dec. 15 to help carry Christmas mail.

According to C. P. Stearns, the Post Office Department's Special Agent for Motor Vehicle Service, who is here from Washington to supervise the installation of the Government trucks, the plan is going to result not only in economy and greater efficiency, but also a correction of the abuses by mail truck drivers of privileges accorded them by traffic police.

"We saved about $500,000 last year in six of the cities where the Government operates its own mail trucks," said Mr. Stearns. "We expect, of course, to make a saving in New York, how much is problematical. The amount to be saved, however, will be unimportant in comparison with the increased efficiency of service. Also drivers under supervision of the department will be forced to comply with police regulations for traffic or be punished. All things considered, I should say the mail service here will gain about 50 per cent. in efficiency."

Already the plan is in operation in Buffalo, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, and Philadelphia. Post Office officials say it has worked splendidly in those cities, and it is probable that the scheme will be finally adopted for every large city.

For use here, the Post Office Department has purchased about 150 motor trucks of three-quarter, one and one-half, and three-ton capacity. For their operation about 200 expert chauffeurs will be required, and men applying for the place will be employed at once providing they are found satisfactory.

A Post Office garage on Thirty-seventh Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, is being prepared and will be ready for occupancy by the middle of this month. It has about 75,000 feet of floor space. In addition to the chauffeurs, a force of dispatchers, mechanics, clerks, &c., will be employed under the direction of a superintendent. About 250 men in all will constitute the new department. All applications for work in the motor vehicle department should be made at Room 418, the Pennsylvania Station Post Office.

Mr. Stearns was asked yesterday what provision the postal authorities had made in regard to remedying the complaints which have been heard on all sides regarding the manner in which the truck drivers used the crowded streets of the city for careless driving.

"Of course," he replied, "under any system which required that mails be transported quickly through the traffic of a city like New York there are bound to be complaints. We believe under our supervision the danger to traffic and pedestrians can be minimized. That is what we learned in Chicago. Except in a few cases where the injured persons were at fault about half the time, we found the Government trucks were operated with a remarkably low percentage of accidents. Government mail drivers must learn these rules before they go on the road.

"In the first place, they are warned to pay strict heed to the commands of a policeman, even if by doing so they make the mails late. They are required to report the matter to the Superintendent and he will take it up with the Police department. The drivers are required to observe these 'musts': 'Adjust skid chains according to weather and road conditions'; 'Obey all traffic and speed rules, the schedules do not require excessive speed'; 'Keep your car under control at all times'; 'Always keep to the right side of the street'; 'Slow down when approaching schools and hospitals'; 'Come to a full stop at every street car crossing'; 'Look out for every person or vehicle in front of you.'

"Here are some of the 'Don'ts': 'Don't exceed speed limits'; 'don't enter into disputes with policemen, teamsters, or others whom you meet while on duty'; 'Don't take your eyes off the road or street'; 'Don't turn a corner at over five miles an hour'; 'Don't run close to children, keep as far away from them as you can'; 'Don't pass a street car without looking to see that no person steps out in front of you'; 'Don't drive too close to a vehicle preceding you, allow yourself ample distance for a stop without warning'; 'Don't stop in a right-of-way'; 'Don't be a road hog, give others a chance to pass'; 'Don't rush in to get advantage.'

"These rules will show that no driver under our department has a right to put the lives of pedestrians or other motorists in jeopardy. If he violates them and we learn of it he will be discharged."

The motto of the Government service for transporting the mails, according to Mr. Stearns, is going to be hereafter in New York, "Safe and Sane." About eighty-five trucks will be used in transporting the mails and the rest in the collection delivery.

"DEAD MAN" TESTIFIES.

Bahr Convinces Court He Is Alive and Has Administrator Removed.

Charles W. Bahr of 2,521 Eighth Avenue was removed yesterday as administrator of the estate of his brother, Edward W. Bahr of 703 Ninth Avenue, because the latter testified he was not dead or missing from his friends or relatives for a period of time sufficient to be declared legally dead.

The supposed dead man told Surrogate Cohalan that three years ago he saw his brother, Charles, who started administration proceedings for his estate. He first learned that he was supposed to be dead when an insurance company, against which claim had been made by his brother for payment of his policies, summoned him to court as a witness to deny that he was dead.

BANK CUTS RED TAPE ON SAVINGS STAMPS

Appoints an Agent So That Sales May Begin in Public Schools at Once.

THRIFT CLUBS ORGANIZED

Children Expected to Take a Million Dollars Worth of Stamps in First Two Weeks.

Inasmuch as New York schools are thoroughly organized for the war savings drive, steps were taken yesterday to put thrift stamps on sale among pupils without further delay. Henry R. M. Cook, auditor of the Board of Education, who was to take charge of the school campaign, has been unable to begin for lack of authority from Washington. Yesterday, however, the War Savings Committee decided to cut red tape and accepted the offer of Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company, to make Mr. Cook an official of that company, in order that he might proceed with the sale of stamps in the schools. Mr. Cook was made an agent of the Bankers Trust Company at a salary of $1 a year. The Bankers Trust Company will now be come the official selling agent for stamps in the public schools.

The company will furnish the money to buy the stamps from the Government and transmit them to the Board of Education for sale to the children. Mr. Cook, in turn, will make the principal of each school his agent and put into his hands a supply sufficient to meet the demand in his school. According to estimates that have been made the school children of New York will probably buy $1,000,000 worth of stamps within two weeks. Every school has organized thrift clubs and is prepared to absorb the stamps as soon as they are put on sale, probably on Monday.

Mr. Prosser, in announcing the appointment of Mr. Cook as an agent of the Bankers Trust Company, said:

"The Bankers Trust Company, in common with every other bank in the city, is glad to do everything possible to help make this great thrift campaign successful. I feel that there is no greater service that can be performed for the country today and for future generations than to help to turn children to thrift and saving."

Mr. Prosser also said that the Bankers Trust Company would dispense with the annual Christmas party held each year for the employes and divert the money customarily spent on this entertainment to the purchase of war savings stamps for the employes.

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, has had a bulletin on "Giving Through Saving" distributed among the schools of the State. The bulletin explains the war savings plan and reproduces extracts from addresses delivered on the subject by Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the National War Savings Campaign.

HELD IN SMUGGLING CASE.

Fashion Writer Accused of Selling Gowns Declared as Her Own.

Edith L. Rosenbaum, a fashion writer and designer of gowns, was held in $5,000 bail by Judge A. N. Hand of the Federal District Court yesterday to answer an indictment charging her with smuggling. The defendant arrived here from Paris on June 15. In her baggage were five gowns which she said were for her personal use, and as she declared that her home was in Paris, her luggage was passed. It is charged in the indictment that she made a false statement, because she lives in this city and because she intended to sell the gowns here, and that she finally did sell them to Leon Jobin, a woman's tailor of 136 Madison Avenue.

Prosecutor Joseph A. Burdeau asked that heavy bail be fixed because he understood that Miss Rosenbaum intended shortly to return to France. Defendant's counsel declared that his client would appear whenever she was wanted. He said that her parents lived at Crawford Road, Woodmere, L. I. The duty which it was said the Government was entitled to collect on the gowns amounted to $369.67.

A forfeiture suit is pending against Miss Rosenbaum for $3,000 worth of wearing apparel which was seized by customs officials at her apartment in the Hotel Stratford.

SCULPTURE STIRS PROTEST.

Women Demand Rearrangement of Exhibition at the Ritz.

Following continued protests of patronesses of the "Allies of Sculpture," the exhibition of sculpture which is being held at the Ritz-Carlton, that certain figures be entirely withdrawn, or at least be removed to a place of lesser prominence in the room, it was said yesterday that the committee in charge of the affair would probably meet to discuss taking some action in the matter.

At the private opening of the exhibition in the roof garden of the hotel a number of prominent women took exception to several figures which were occupying the place of honor, and gathered in groups to discuss this rather startling departure in new art. Chief among them were three statues by Elie Nadelman, which were modeled in plaster and colored. Mr. Nadelman has often exhibited his work here, and many have come to accept it as original and new—caricature in sculpture. It is much admired by many members of the committee, several of whom have said that no change would be made in the exhibition, which will continue until Christmas.

MARSHALL BARS PETITIONS.

Communications for Senate Must Be Sent to Senators.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Vice President Marshall announced today that from now on no petitions or communications addressed to him would be presented to the Senate. He said persons desiring to have such matters called to the attention of the Senate would have to send them to Senators. The Vice President has been annoyed lately by a growing daily flood of communications, but his action resulted directly from the numerous petitions and letters sent to him urging the expulsion of Senator La Follette because of his St. Paul speech.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.
US<Louis Tinck (2).

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—At 10 A. M., In Room 323, P. O. Building, Brooklyn.
Admiralty.
Frederick Bouchard<Tijuca, (on trial.)
Edward M Timmins<same, (on trial.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Appellate Division—First Department.
DECISIONS.

In the matter of the City of New York, re. Blondell Av., &c.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, assessment canceled and set aside, and the matter referred to the Commissioner of Assessments. Opinion by Page, J. Settle order on notice.

Michael Saracena, respt., v. Gretchen Preisler et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Nellie Murphy, respt., v. Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Co., applt. William Murphy v. same.—Judgments and orders reversed, with costs and complaints dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Orders filed.

The Denver Tramway Co., pltf., v. Bankers Trust Co., deft.—Submission dismissed. Opinion by Page, J. Settle order on notice.

Henry E. Fox Const. Co., applt., v. Dailey's Towing Line, Inc., respt.—Determination appealed from and judgment reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs in all courts to the applt. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Adams-Flanigan Co., applt., v. Aniello Bazelice, impld., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Shearn and Page, JJ. (Clarke, P. J., and Page, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Charles Haldane, respt., v. New York State Nat. Bank of Albany, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and demurrer overruled, with leave to plain. to withdraw demurrer upon payment of costs in this court, and $10 costs of motion at Special Term. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Paolo Castiglione, applt., v. Austro-Americana Steamship Co., Ltd., respt.—Determination appealed from and judgment and order reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs in all courts to applt. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Hannevig & Johnson, Inc., respt., v. Bertrem W. Lougheed et al., applts.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Philip Nicosia, re. John J. Dillon, as Commr., &c.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Albert A. Moers, applt., v. "Jane" Pell, &c., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Sidney Norman et al., applts., v. Federal Mining and Smelting Co. et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Terence McKegney, applt., v. Ill. Surety Co., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to applt. Opinion by Scott and Laughlin, JJ. Order filed.

Walter J. Naylor, respt., v. Variety, Inc., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

The City of New York, applt., v. Ill. Surety Co., respt.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed for plaint. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Samuel A. Harkavy, applt., v. Michael Ginsburg, respt.—Determination appealed from and judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs in all courts to the applts. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Alfred Doucet, respt., v. Mass. Bonding and Insurance Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, and the complaint dismissed. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Goldie Goldstein et al., as admrs., &c., respts., v. Union Railway Co. of N. Y., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Smith, J., (Laughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting from dismissal of complaint and voting for reversal and a new trial.) Order filed.

Bradstreet's Collection Bureau, applt., v. Nagler's Brass Works, respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Robert B. Kegorreis, respt., v. Edward S. Van Zile, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Roland J. S. Marsh et al., applts., v. Irving Woodworth et al., as trustees, &c., impld., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Hans Karpeles, an inft., &c., applt., v. Marie C. Heine, et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Smith and Page, JJ. (Page and Shearn, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Mentor Etnyre et al., respts., v. McQuade Stevedoring Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to applt. Order filed.

Susie V. Hollender, as admr. &c., applt., v. Frederick H. Wallace, as admr., &c., respt.—Judgment modified, with costs to respondent. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Max Rechnitzer, deceased. Decree reversed, with costs and a decree directed to be entered. Opinion by Page. J. Settle order on notice.

Clifford C. Moore, as substituted trustee, &c., applt., v. Leon J. Garcey, et al., indiv., &c., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Clara Gabriel, applt., v. Wells & Newton Co. of N. Y., respt.—Order reversed, with costs and motion granted, on the ground of the inadequacy of the verdict. Order filed.

William Slaviz, as admr. &c., respt., v. Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to applt. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

The City of New York, respt., v. National Surety Co., et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Maria B. Fallotta, as admx., &c., respt. v. Sixty Wall Street, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott and Page, JJ., dissenting on the ground that the motion to dismiss the complaint at the close of plaintiff's case for the reason that it did not state a cause of action, should have been granted.) Order filed.

Irene Zatulove, respt., v. The Long Island Railroad Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Max Rosenkranz, indy., &c., respt., v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Bertha R. Custon, respt., v. Louis Robison, et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to applts., unless plaintiffs stipulate to reduce the verdict; in which event the judgment as so modified and the order appealed from are affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Page, J. Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., respt., v. Tony Deliss, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Eagle Paper Box Co., applt., v. Gatti-McQuade Co., respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Robert Holmes, indv., &c., et al., applts., v. Hugh N. Camp, Jr., indv., &c., et al., impld., respts.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, defendant's motion denied, plaintiff's motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of said costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Re Albert G. Wood as general guardian, &c., et al., re Roland D. Jones, deceased.—Decree modified as stated in opinion. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Amelia J. Phillips, respt., v. the City of New York, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Frank I. Phillips v. Same.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

George Jacobson, as admr., applt., v. Interborough Rapid Transit Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Dorothy A. Mason, applt., v. John I. D. Bristol et al., as exrs., defts.; Frank G. Butler, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Wells & Newton Co., applt., v. Lorence Realty Co., Inc., impld., &c., respt.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed for plaintiff as stated in opinion. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM, Part II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM, Part II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Giegerich, J.—Dornberger<McGowan—Wilbur Larremore. Albany Sav Bk<Fleischman—Algernon S Norton. Malchow<Graff—Harry Herkowitz. Kelly<Fitzpatrick—Robert J. Hare Powell.

SUPREME COURT — Gavegan, J.—Mutual Life Ins Co<Ft George Realty Co—Gilbert H Montague. Re Clinch (Bluhdorn)—Safford A Crummey.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Julia A Bogart<Ellen Bogart—Herbert J Goodwin.

SUPREME COURT — Gavegan, J.—Morris Goldberg<Meyer Kasafsky—Morris Goldberg.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT, Finch, J.—Greeley<E C Holding Co, Inc (2)—Louis O Van Doren.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Joseph Hall<Edward Effinger et al—Isidore Silver.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department DECISIONS.

O. Bamberger and Ferdinand Loeb, pltfs., v. M. and L. Trace, defts.—Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs.

J. W. Crooks et al., rspts., v. The Aeolian Co., applt.—Motion to resettle order granted. Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

G. C. Dobbs, applt., v. R. D. Powell et al., rspts.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

A. L. Dunn and ano., rspts. v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., applt.—Motion denied on condition that applt. perfect the appeal, place the case on the January calendar, and be ready when reached, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

M. M. Gugel and ano., applts., v. E. S. Hiscox and ano., rspts., D. E. H. Atchison as exerx., &c., applt.—Motion granted.

In re petition of R. L. Chapman to prove the last will and testament of M. E. Chapman, decd.—Motion for reargument denied.

In re application, &c., for removal of Town Clerk on complaint of J. C. Kennahan against T. O'Connell as Town Clerk of the Town of North Hempstead, &c. Acts 1-2.—Motion to amend granted, with leave to respt. within 10 days to answer the amended petition, and motion to dismiss the charges specified in the original petition denied.

In re application of E. P. Yaseill for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

A. P. Jones, respt., v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., applt—Motion denied on condition that appellant perfect the appeal, place the case on the January calendar, and be ready when reached, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

Peo., &c., respt., v. W. H. Hale, applt.—Motion denied.

People, &c., ex rel. M. P. Gleason, respt., v. Lawson Purdy et al., as Com., &c., applts.—Motion denied, without costs.

J. A. Scott and ano., respts., v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., applt.—Motion denied on condition, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

M. Shea, as admx., &c., applt., v. C. N. Y., respt., and ano., deft.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

Springfield Natl. Bank, respt., v. E. N. Breitung et al., applts., and others, defts.—Motion denied, without costs.

G. Swift and ano., respt., v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., applt.—Motion denied on condition that appellant perfect the appeal, place the case on the January calendar, and be ready when reached, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

U. S. Drainage and Irrigation Co., Inc., applt., v. Degnon Realty and Terminal Impv. Co., and ano., respt., and another, deft.—Motion denied.

M. T. Worthington, pltf., v. P. B. Worthington, deft.—Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs.

Same v. same.—Motion denied on condition that applt. perfect the appeal, place the case on the January calendar, and be ready when reached; otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

W. Allison, rspt., v. the Willoughby Realty Co. and the Van Brunt Realty Corp., applts, and others, defts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

W. C. Baker, applt., v. N. Y. M. Ry. and ano., rspts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. Baumann, rspt. and applt., v. C. N. Y., applt.-rspt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Settle order before Blackmar, J.

B. M. Berke, as admx., &c., of E. C. Berke, decd., rspt., v. Staten Island Midland R. R., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

C. T. Brown et al., rspts., v. T. H. Millspaugh, indiv. and as exr., &c., of H. C. Higginson, decd., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. P. Carney, applt., v. Penn Realty Co., rspt.—Appellant having irregularly submitted his papers after the June Term, the court will hear him, with defendant's counsel, on Dec. 14 at 10 A. M.

A. Chrosciel, as admx., &c., of J. Chrosciel, decd., rspt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

C. N. Y., applt., v. Jamaica Water Supply Co., rspt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for peremptory writ of mandamus granted, with $50 costs.

C. P. De Lacy, an infant, by John J. De Lacy, his guardian ad litem, rspt., v. the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. R. Donahue, rspt., v. J. S. Donahue, applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

H. Duryea, Jr., an infant, by H. Duryea, Sr., his guardian ad litem, respt., v. Murray Hill Garage Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

S. Ehrenworth, respt., v. G. F. Stuhner & Co., Inc., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with cost to the applt. and complaint dismissed.

M. G. Goldstein, &c., applt., v. Marks and Rawolle, respt.—Juudgment reversed and new trial granted. Cost to abide the event.

J. Hague, applt., v. C. B. Shanks, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Same v. same.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

A. P. Heinze, as admr., &c., applt., v. W. A. Fullerton, as admr., &c., respt.—Interlocutory juudgment affirmed, with costs, and final judgment ordered for deft., with costs.

E. Horton, respt., v. The Hayes Co., et al., applts. (Acts 1 and 2.)—Order modified and as so modified affirmed, without costs. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

E. J. Huott et al., respts., v. M. W. Wood, applt.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, without costs.

In re application of C. N. Y. relative to acquiring title, &c., for the opening and extending of 55th Street from 16th Avenue to 19th Avenue, &c.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to confirm assessment granted, with $10 costs.

In re application for letters of administration, &c., of H. Rudolph, Jr., dec'd.; In re probate, &c., of last will and testament of H. Rudolph, Jr., dec'd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester County reversed and proceedings remitted to said court, with costs and disbursements of the appeal.

In re petition of Hyman and Henry Sonn to compel M. E. Castellano to render and have judicially settled her account as admx. de bonis non of Philip Monaghan, dec'd.—Order of the Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs.

H. A. Klatt, respt., v. E. Klatt, applt.—Judgment affirmed, without costs. Settle order before Mills, J.

C. Lauffer, respt., v. T. J. Downes, applt.—Judgment and order affimed, with costs.

R. Liebman, pltf., v. S. Strota, deft.—Judgment directed in favor of the plaintiff in conformity with her demand therefor contained in the eighteenth subdivision of the submission, without costs to either party.

V. Marcello, respt., v. C. Deloca, J. Stupelli, and C. Bast, applts.—Judgment modified and, as so modified, affirmed, without cost to either party.

L. E. McConnell, respt., v. J. Binkov and I. Botter, applts.—Order reversed and motion granted, with $10 costs and disbursements.

W. Modzelewski, as admr., &c., respt., v. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co., applt.—Judgment and order, reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

S. A. Moore et al., applt., v. G. M. Henderson, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

H. Tanzer, respt., v. C. I. & Brooklyn R. R., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. Passetti, applt., v. C. B. Shanks, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

A. Perlman, applt., v. B. Perlman, rspt.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

L. Porter, applt., v. W. J. Fay, respt.—Order as resettled modified, and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

The People, &c., respt., v. M. T. Barker and S. G. Lochary, applts.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

The People, &c., respt., v. J. J. Dempsey, applt.—Judgment of conviction reversed and indictment dismissed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Lalance and Grossjean Mfg. Co., applt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

The People, &c., respt., v. L. Lauritano, applt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

The People, etc., rspts., v. People's Trust Co., applt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

The People, etc., rspt., v. M. Simone, applt.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion per curiam.

The People, etc., rspts., v. E. Wigren, applt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

The People, etc., ex rel E. C. Moore, Jr., applt., v. R. H. Neville et al., assessors et el. of City of Yonkers, respts. Taxes of 1916. Order reversed, without costs, findings modified and as so modified affirmed and judgment directed accordingly.

The People, etc., ex rel J. R. Wilson, applt., v. W. McAdoo, etc., et al., rspts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

W. E. Trent, rspt., v. N. H. Treutt, applt., and T. F. Bonneau, deft.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

H. Uffmann, applt., v. W. Meyle, rspt.—Order setting aside verdict and granting new trial affirmed, with costs.

A. P. Vosburgh, rspt., v. E. G. Vosburgh, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Webster Mfg. Co., applt., v. Richmond Light and Railroad Co., rspt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

E. D. Williams, as admx., &c., of E. A. Williams, decd., rspt., v. A. A. Bauman, applt.—Order modified, and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

Decision by the Presiding Justice.—On application to appeal from Appellate Term.

H. De Hoff, applt., v. A. Aspegren and ano., rspts.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

H. Engel, rspt., v. Mutual Garment Co., applts.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

A. Gonick, applt., v. S. Goldfarb, rspt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

H. Perlman, rspt., v. Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., applt.—Application denied, without costs.

HONEST PEOPLE.

Lost articles of value may be found by a reader of The New York Times. An advertisement in the lost column of The Times will inform Times readers of your whereabouts. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

LIVE STOCK NEEDED, HOUSTON REPORTS

Secretary Declares Production of Animals and Staple Crops Must Be Stimulated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—With record crops grown this year the nation's farm and live stock production must be stimulated to a still higher efficiency during the coming twelve months if domestic demands and the needs of the Allies are to be adequately met, Secretary Houston says in his annual report to Congress today.

"That the farmers of the nation have generously responded to the appeals for increased production, and that much has already been done to insure a large supply of food and feedstuffs," says the report, "justifies no let-down in their activities or in those of all agricultural agencies. I cannot emphasize too strongly the urgent necessity of doing everything possible to bring about a still further increase in the production of all essential commodities, particularly of the staple crops and live-stock."

Confidence in the ability of the farmers to meet the emergency caused by America's entrance into the war is reiterated by the Secretary. Their willing co-operation since April has been prolific of encouraging crop increases, he says, and there is no doubt but that they have a complete and ready comprehension of the demands to be supplied as the war proceeds.

While the precise figures for meat, poultry, dairy products, and vegetable oils are not yet available, the Secretary estimates that the quantity of these commodities is greater than for 1915 and 1916.

An increase of a billion bushels over the five-year pre-war average was effected in this year's crop of staples. Unrevised estimates contained in the report are as follows: 3,191,000,000 bushels of corn, 659,797,000 of wheat, 1,580,000,000 of oats, 201,659,000 of barley, 56,000,000 of rye, 16,813,000 of buckwheat, 33,256,000 of rice, 73,380,000 of kafir, 439,686,000 of Irish potatoes, 84,727,000 of sweet potatoes, 15,957,000 of commercial beans, 42,606,000 of peaches, 11,419,000 of pears, 177,733,000 of apples, and 7,621,000 of sugar beets.

"The number of milch cows and other cattle," the report adds, "has shown an increase during the last four or five years, the estimate for the former for the present year being 23,906,000, as against 22,768,000 a year ago, and 20,497,000 in 1913, before the European war began, while that for the cattle is 43,291,000, as against 40,849,000 a year ago, and 36,030,000 in 1913. Unfortunately the number of sheep continues to decline; the estimate for 1917 is only 46,059,000, as against 48,483,000 a year ago and 51,482,000 in 1913. It is estimated that the number of hogs, which during recent years has shown an upward tendency, decreased over 4,000,000, or from 67,543,000 to 62,747,000.

"In considering the whole meat situation it should be kept in mind that there is a close relationship between the production of live stock and the supply of feedstuffs, and that for more than a year past there has been a relative shortage of grains and of forage. The large production of these necessaries during the present crop season should conduce to more satisfactory conditions for the producers of live stock, and should, other things being equal, tend to bring about an increase.

"But with the destruction of live stock in Europe and the great demands from there for meat and fats, with consequent greatly increased exports from this country, it is clear that the supply will not be adequate for the domestic needs and for those of the nations with which we are associated in the war."

Material development of native agricultural resources, the report says, is expected to follow complete organization of the department's extension service. Equipped with an appropriation of $4,348,400, the service will soon be able to place one demonstration agent in nearly every agricultural county in the country, and a woman in each large city to give advice regarding the production, conservation, and utilization of food products. Agents numbering 5,000 are now performing extension work among the nation's farmers and in the urban communities.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 230; Archibald K. Mackay et al against Adolph Cohn et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. B. Winthrop.

GOLD ST, 91; Henry De F. Weekes, executor, against George F. Donnelly et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Weekes Bros.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,578 to 1,582; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Young Women's Hebrew Association, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

WILLETT ST, 54 and 56; City Real Estate Co. against Kotzen Realty Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. B. Winthrop.

6TH AV, n e corner of 34th St, 178.8x150x irregular; National City Co. against Utility Realty Co. et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Shearman & Sterling.

57TH ST, 156 and 158 East; Lawrence Rukeyser against Edward C. Burns et al, action to foreclose lien; attorney, M. Marks.

66TH ST, 245 West; Benedict Reis against Harold Nelson et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, I. Cohn.

107TH ST, 84 East; Charles F. Roessle et al against Louis Dublin et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. A. Steinmuller.

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, w s, 100 ft n of 194th St, 25x67.1; Joseph Hall against Edward Effinger et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

LOT 153, Block 3,261, Section 12, on tax map, City of New York against Frank Preston et al., action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 7, Block 6, 24th Ward; same against Joseph Haag; action, same; attorney, same.

LOT 240, map of Adee Park, 24th Ward; same against Warwick Realty & Const. Co., action, same; attorney, same.

LOT 83, Block 3,063, Section 11, on tax map; same against Walter C. Reid et al., action same; attorney, same.

LOT 4½, Block 6 Ward 24; same against Alice Minrath et al., action, same; attorney, same.

LOT 25, Block 3,024, Section 11, on tax map; same against Edith H. Porter et al., action same; attorney, same.

LOT 19, Block 2,898, Section 11, on tax map; same against Michael Shean et al., action, same; attorney, same.

3D AV, w s, 209.5 ft n of 174th St, 54.4x115; City Real Estate Co. against Security Bank of New York et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

3D AV, w s, 155.1 ft n of 174th St, 54.4x115; City Real Estate Co. against Security Bank of New York et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

3D AV, w s, 263.9 ft n of 174th St, 53.4x115; William P. Willis, as exeer, against Security Bank of New York et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

3D AV, w s, 155.1 ft n of 174th St, 54.4x116.8; City Real Estate Co. against Security Bank of New York et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

DUANE ST, 14; Max Fishberg against Elizabeth Divver and Patrick Divver estate, owners; John Birnbaum and John Senate, contractors $90

9TH ST, 6 West; Henry J. Devlin against August Zinsser, Jr., owner; James Roddy, contractor $81.70

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

142D ST, 474 West; Eugene Gluckmann against Christine Dammann et al.; Nov. 26, 1917 ....$52.95

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

LOTS 30 and 31, Block B, map of Lester Park; Serial Building Loan and Savings Institution, loans Helen M. Johnson to erect building $3,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

12th St, 361 to 371 West, for a four-story garage, 119.10x89.10; Duval Co., Pier 39 North River, owner; G. M. McCabe, 96 Fifth Av., architect; cost, $100,000.

34th St, 371 West, for a one-story store, &c., 40x18; J. and M. Stokes and E. Walters, 122 West 77th St., owners; E. Lehmann, 40 Cedar St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Randall's Island, centre, opposite East 123d St. to a two-story hospital; city, owner; D. Barber, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $14,000.

23d St, 138 to 142 East; to a three-story stables and storage; Ess Eff Realty Co., 1,790 Broadway, owner; J. A. Hamilton, 32 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

124th St, 144 West, to a five-story tenement; W. H. Mehlich, owner; A. Mugler, 1,905 Davidson Av, the Bronx, architect; cost, $9,000.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Part of the famous old Colonnade Row, built more than eighty years ago, on Lafayette Street near Astor Place, figured in an interesting transaction yesterday.

Ferdinand T. Hopkins, Jr., bought from Louis J. de Milhau the old-style dwelling at 428 Lafayette Street, on a plot 27 by 137, which has been occupied by the de Milhau family for many years. William H. Whiting & Co. negotiated the sale.

About a year ago the same brokers sold to Mr. Hopkins the adjoining building at 430 Lafayette Street, which he has extensively remodeled, occupying the first floor for his own business. The four upper stories have been converted into modern bachelor and studio apartments, all of which were rented before the completion of the improvements. The building just acquired will probably be similarly remodeled.

Increases Holdings on West 14th St.

The Frances Steel Company, representing R. Smith & Co., women's wear dealers, has increased its holdings on West Fourteenth Street by the purchase of No. 60 from the Rhinelander Real Estate Company.

The property consists of a five-story building on a lot 25x103.3, subject to a mortgage of $62,000. The adjoining property (58) was recently repurchased by the same concern from the Fidelitas Realty Company.

Foreclose Heinze Home.

The residence of Otto C. Heinze, at 14 East Seventy-second Street, held in 1911 at $350,000, was sold at foreclosure yesterday for $120,000. The property was taken over by the United States Trust Company, the plaintiff, as the result of an action instituted against the Martindale Realty Company.

The judgment that brought about the sale amounted to $126,160 and additional liens aggregated $15,746.

Buyer of Adjoining House.

Edmund L. Baylies is the buyer of the adjoining property at 16 East Seventy-second Street, reported sold several weeks ago for Robert W. Tailer, by William B. May & Co.

The house is four stories in height and covers a plot 27 by 102.2. It will be modernized by the purchaser and probably offered for resale.

Compete for Leasehold.

Eighty-eight bids were recorded yesterday at the stand of Henry Brady before the Astor leasehold at 151 West Sixteenth Street was knocked down to Hortense S. Worms for $3,625. It is a five-story tenement, 27 by 92, about 129 feet east of Seventh Avenue, and was offered to satisfy liens aggregating $8,604, besides $1,030 in unpaid taxes and interest.

Tenement Deals.

Horace S. Ely & Co. sold to an investing client for Mrs. Catharine B. Davis of Philadelphia, Penn., 236 West 121st Street, a five-story and basement tenement house, on a lot 18 by 100.11, located between Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues.

Freidus & Co. sold for Maurice Cohen 526 West 152d Street, a six-story new law tenement house, on a plot 40 by 100, to a client.

The Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company sold through M. Stern and David Wetzler 1,612 Second Avenue, a four-story tenement, with store, on a lot 25.5 by 100, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets.

An investor has purchased from the Land Estates, Inc., affiliated with the New York Title and Mortgage Company, 62 West Ninety-third Street, a five-story tenement, on a plot 37.6 by 100.5, located 137.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue. The selling interests took the property over in foreclosure proceedings on Oct. 24.

Private Dwelling Sale.

William H. Archibald sold for a client for investment 355 West Twenty-fourth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 21.6 by 98.9.

Bronx Sales.

N. E. Vail & Co. purchased from Mary Q. Speer a lot 25 by 100 on the north side of 239th Street, 75 feet east of Matilda Avenue.

C. L. Lozea purchased from Rose Greenbaum 1,581 Washington Avenue, a two and one-half story dwelling, on a lot 25 by 140, adjoining the northwest corner of Mindover Avenue.

Harry Adelman bought from Ray Shogan the six-story tenement, 1,451 Boston Road, on a plot 26.5 by 130.

Francis B. Robert sold for Alvan Olsen 991 Union Avenue, a new-law, five-story tenement, on plot 45.7 by 165, to a client of Samuel Bitterman for investment.

Queens Borough Sales.

F. Gesche sold to F. Hoschen of Richmond Hill the dwelling and plot, 80 by 100 feet, on the southwest corner of Walton Street and Jeffery Avenue, Morris Park.

The Island Holding Company sold to H. O'Brien of Brooklyn the dwelling on the south corner of Onderdonk and Greene Avenues, Ridgewood.

The Jamaica Hillcrest Company sold to B. Sprague the property, 40 by 100 feet, on the south side of Wyckoff Place, 160 feet west of Hilldale Avenue, Jamaica.

Westchester County.

H. M. Dicott of Clifford B. Harmon Company has sold for F. L. Egger his new Dutch Colonial house at Pelhamwood to H. R. Woodrow of the New York Edison Company, who intends to occupy the house before Christmas.

Long Island.

C. H. Schultheis, Inc., has purchased fourteen acres on the North Hempstead Turnpike at Manhasset, from August T. Millang. The property will be used in connection with fifty-two acres owned by the purchaser, adjoining the Elderfield Reservation, in a development in acreage plots. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., Inc., were the brokers in the sale.

Daniel M. Gerard has sold the Rockwell house on Sammis Avenue, Huntington, L. I., to Mrs. Edna Brush and Miss Jeanette Conklin.

Brick Plant Sold to Chemical Factory.

The Factory Exchange sold for the First National Bank of Bangor, Penn., to the Block Chemical Works of Newark, N. J., the Berkeley Brick Company plant located on the Lackawanna Railroad at Berkeley Heights, N. J.

The principal building is 36 by 308 of brick, steel, and concrete construction with a very large stack which can be seen for miles distant. It has a private railroad siding, over five acres of land, and has been held for $25,000.

New Jersey.

John W. Depue has sold at Belleville, N. J., the one-family house at 150 Union Avenue, to Malcom Dickerson of Newark, and on Van Houten Place, one of the houses built by Daniel Mellis to A. V. Terhune of Newark. Both properties have been held at $6,500.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., leased the store and basement at 31 and 33 East Tenth Street to the Harris Paper Company; also the east store and basement at 34 to 38 West Twenty-seventh Street to the New American Button Works, the tenant being represented by Samuel Geller.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. leased for James Anderson Hawes and Fred T. Barry the ground floor of 50 West Fifty-fifth Street, for a term of years, to Ferdinando N. Belisario, antiques and works of art.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased to L. A. & Jack Brous 22,000 square feet in the Einstein-Wolff Building, Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, for a long term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $80,000.

$847,885 for Queens Buildings.

Queens building operations for the month of November, with a total estimated cost of $847,885, equaled almost the record for the same month of last year. There were filed 270 applications for new buildings at an estimated cost of $722,885 and 213 applications for alterations and additions to cost $125,000.

The applications indicate considerable building activity extended generally throughout the borough. There were no applications for large factories or tenements to swell the total. In the Long Island City section there have been started several high-class tenements.

In the Corona and Elmhurst section there is activity in the erection of two-family houses and single detached dwellings. In the Woodhaven and South Jamaica sections the builders are erecting single frame dwellings. In the Rockaways nearly 100 bungalows are being erected adjacent to the ocean front.

Auctioneers Hold Election.

The Real Estate Auctioneers' Association elected James L. Wells, President; William F. Redmund, Vice President and Treasurer; Hugh D. Smyth, Secretary, and Joseph P. Day, Chairman; Samuel Goldsticker, Bryan L. Kennelly, Executive Committee.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Taxpayers Alliance has been called for Wednesday evening, Dec. 12, at 4,214 Third Avenue.

Plans were filed yesterday for a four-story garage to be erected at 361 to 371 West Twelfth Street by the Duval Company. George M. McCabe, the architect, places the cost at $100,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

72d St, 14 East, s s, 241 ft e of 5th Av, 27x102.2, five-story dwelling; United States Trust Co. against Martindale Real Estate Co., et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $126,100.55; taxes, &c., $15,746.70; to the plaintiff for $120,000.

By Henry Brady.

16th St, 151 West, n s, 128.8 ft e of 7th Av, 27x92, five-story tenement, leasehold; Joseph Bohm et al. against Charles Alt et al.; Katz & S., attorneys; due, $8,604.40; taxes, &c., $1,032.65; to Hortense S. Worms for $3,625.

By James L. Wells Company.

Avenue D, 134, e s, 79.6 ft n of 9th St, 25.6x105x irregular; five-story tenement and stores; L. M. Pollock against Rachel Shenfeld; W. G. Alger, attorney; due, $21,252.05; taxes, &c., $300; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

WM. J. McPHILLIAMY & CO., Auctioneers
WILL SELL AT
PARTITION SALE
TUESDAY, DEC. 11, 1917
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, IN THE
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
189 Montague St.
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES:
No. 1—586-596 GRAND STREET, Five 3-Story Brick Buildings
No. 2—45 BROADWAY, 4-Story Brick Building
No. 3—440-442 WYTHE AVENUE, 2½-Story Frame Building
No. 4—438 WYTHE AVENUE, 3-Story & Bas. Frame Dwelling
No. 5—871 DRIGGS AVENUE, 3-Story Brick Flathouse
No. 6—STEWART AV., Bet. Montrose Av. & Randolph St., Vacant 200x200
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
COOMBS & WILSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 200 Broadway, Brooklyn.
JOHN T. BLADEN, Attorney in Person, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn.
GEORGE W. McKENZIE, Attorney, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
GEORGE H. PERRY, Guardian ad litem, 845 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn.
MICHAEL FURST, Referee, 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

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318 WEST 78TH STREET.
Remodelled Private Residence.
Large rooms, four baths, hardwood floors, electric light; newly decorated.
BEST ARRANGED HOUSE IN BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK ON WEST SIDE.
Inquire on premises. Not for rent.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35
Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

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For Rent at Kew Gardens
Beautiful house, twelve large, newly decorated rooms; hot-water heat, electricity and gas; large garage; half acre of ground, with garden, trees, flowers and shrubs. One of the most attractive homes in all suburban New York; 15 minutes from New York. Rent $2,000. Immediate possession. Coal supply in the bins. B. J. Beardsley, owner, 1 Main St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Main 7363.

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HIGHLAND COURT
600 WEST 192ND STREET
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ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—5 ROOMS.
REDUCED RENTS.

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390 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Two, three rooms and bath, kitchenette, facing park. Five rooms, suitable for doctor. Rents $35 to $60.
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MANHATTAN—East Side.
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AT 84TH STREET.
Apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, third floor; south and west exposure. Unfurnished, $3,600. Apply Superintendent, or telephone Lenox 9778.

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only 19 minutes from Grand Central Station via Queensboro Subway.
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Have Parked Street Fronts and Large Parks in rear of Buildings, which gives a maximum of sunlight and a beautiful outlook from every window.
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ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the ocean front. Offers unusual attractions during the Autumn and Winter Seasons. Luxurious lobbies, spacious verandas, restful sun parlors and superb music. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation. Christmas and New Year's holidays bookings now being made. New York representative, Suite 801, Longacre Bldg., Broadway, 42nd st. Telephone Bryant 7835.
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Particularly attractive over the Holidays. Notable New Years Eve Celebration. Reservations may now be arranged.
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The Laurel House
First-class American Plan Hotel with many attractive features, including the recently installed Hydrotherapy Baths for men and women.
Branch Chandler Bros. and Company, Brokers.
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A. J. Murphy, Manager.
C. V. Murphy, Assistant Manager.
Lakewood, N. J. Tel. 430 Lakewood.

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LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY
A modern hotel in an Autumn and Winter Resort where out-of-door sports are possible the entire year.
BRANCH OFFICE OF GEO. A. HUHN & SONS, STOCK BROKERS.
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FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES Lakewood, N. J. Now open; private baths; running water in rooms. Booklet. I. Woehr.

Hotel Lenox, Lakewood, N. J.—Centrally located; modern throughout; courteous service; none better. Daniel Seligmann.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR MINERAL BATHS
World Renowned for Treatment of
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And all Nervous and Blood Diseases
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Remodeled and Refurnished Throughout
Golf, Tennis and Motoring.
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Golf, Polo, Tennis, Riding, Climate.
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Champagne
BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
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Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions
Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.
AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,483, e s, 25 ft n of 133d St, 25x100; Henry Offermann to Emma, his wife, 539 9th St, Brooklyn, mtg $18,000, May 23....$1

BEDFORD ST, 86, e s, 48.9 ft n of Barrow St, 25x68.5; Angelo Musanti to Elvira Lehrer, 882 Beck St, Bronx, all liens, Dec. 6; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Elvira Lehrer to Angelo Musanti, 86 Bedford St, correction deed, all liens, Dec. 6; attorney, same....$1

BROADWAY, n s, 213 ft w of Terrace View Av, 25x100; Doro Realty Co. to Dorothy McCullagh, 294 Magnolia Av, Jersey City; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Dorothy McCullagh to Edward E. Ashley, 439 St. Nicholas Av, Dec. 6; attorney, same....$100

COLUMBUS AV, 27, e s, 75.5 ft n of 60th St, 25x100; Austin J. Gordon to Lillian L. Quinn and Mary F. Rice, 150 West 104th St, all liens, Nov. 28; attorneys, Knox & Dooling, 27 Cedar St....$1

MACDOUGAL ST, 95 w s, 74 ft n of Bleecker St, 25.6x75; Angelo Musanti to Elvira Lehrer, 882 Beck St, Bronx, all liens; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Elvira Lehrer to Angelo Musanti, 86 Bedford St, correction deed, all liens, Dec. 6; attorney, same.

3D AV, 1,660, s w corner 93d St, 25.4x69, foreclosure, Dec. 5, 1917; Joseph P. Morrissey, referee, to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av, Dec. 6; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall St....$27,000

19TH ST, 353 East, n s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 20x92; Joseph E. Newburger to Jennie Levy, 351 East 19th St, et al., quitclaim, Dec. 7; attorney, Samuel Wasserman, 51 Chambers St....$1

23D ST, 402 West, s s, 90 ft e of 10th Av, 22x98.9; Eliphalet L. Davis to Emile S. Dreux, 135 Hamilton Place, and Clara L. Archibald, 433 West 23d St, mtg $15,000, all liens, Sept. 27; attorney, W. F. Peacock, 115 Broadway....$1

24TH ST, 355 West, n s, 171 ft e of 9th Av, 20.6x98.9; Julia S. Wallberg to Henry W. Archibald, 433 West 19th St, mtg $10,000, Nov. 26; attorney, W. F. Peacock, 115 Broadway....$1

32D ST, s s, 83.8 ft w of 4th Av, runs s 110.7x w 88 to centre line old middle road and again w 18.4x n 107.5 to street x e 68.4 to beginning; Hasco Building Co. to Land Map Realty Corpn., 150 Broadway, mtg $352,000, Dec. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Land Map Realty Corpn. to Hasco Bldg. Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av, mtg $364,000, Dec. 6....$1

79TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 16x102.2; Sophie Stein to William H. Richter, 99 49th St, Corona, Borough of Queens, mtg $24,500, all liens, Dec. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way...$100

79TH ST, 79 East, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 16x102.2; William H. Richter to Milton Newitter, 35 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $24,500, all liens, Dec. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

112TH ST, 124 and 126 East, s s, 205 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure Nov. 30, 1917; James A. Lynch, referee, to Ida R. Eastman, 54 East 73d St, Dec. 7; attorneys, Wolf & K., 203 Broadway....$20,000

160TH ST, 424 West, s s, 165.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., executor, &c., for M. Louise Knapp, to Samuel Kronsky, 170 West 74th St, mtg $5,000, all liens, Dec. 4; attorney, Morton Stein, 63 Wall St....$6,250

Bronx.

BRISTOW ST, w s, 75 ft n of Jennings St, 25x87.2; Babette Kohn to Stanza Realty Co., Inc., 368 East 149th St, Dec. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

HOE AV, s w corner of Aldus St, 42x111; Delta Holding Corporation to Monasche Yamm, 519 West 134th St, mtg $45,000, Dec. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

HOE AV, s w corner of Aldus St, 42x111; also Southern Boulevard, e s, 50 ft s of Aldus St, 42x105; Lydia B. Fremont to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, Dec. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

HOME ST, n s, 85.6 ft e of Hoe Av, runs n 90.6x e 15x n 5x e 75x s 94.2x w 90.7; D. H. Jackson Co. to M. Winifred Bixby, 546 West 147th St, mtg $74,250, Dec. 6; attorney, S. S. Bernstein, 309 Broadway....$1

LOT 62, map 62 lots of Bronx Mortgage Co.; Maclay Av. Realty Co. to Julius B. Skelheimer, 76 East 90th St, Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

LOTS 266 to 270, map of Hunts Point Estate; Abraham Cohn to Jacob L. Sayler, 502 West 139th St, Dec. 6; attorney, M. G. Holstein, 165 Broadway....$100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,581, w s, 25x150; Rose Greenebaum to Chiawno Lozea, 1,581 Washington Av, mtg $8,200, Dec. 6; attorney, B. Levy, 299 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Wexler to same, Dec. 6; attorney, same....$1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 50 ft w of Purdy St, 50x95; Joseph Connolly et al to Julia A. Gaskin, 1,360 Herschell St, Dec. 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

134TH ST, 609, w s, 16.8x100; Nathaniel Phillips, referee, to William J. Riker, 15 East 55th St, and another, Dec. 7; attorney, G. W. Ellis, 149th St....$3,500

134TH ST, n s, 93.10 ft e of Alexander Av, 18.10x100; Union Trust Co., as executor, to John F. Pendergast, Jr., 533 East 134th St, Dec. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,200

239TH ST, n w s, 75 ft s e of Matilda Av, 25x100; Mary Q. Speer, widow, to N. E. Vail & Co., Inc., 22 West 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $2,500, Dec. 5; attorney, M. J. Moriarity, 22 West 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y....$1

SAME PROPERTY; N. E. Vail & Co., Inc., to Mary Q. Speer, 8 South Bleecker St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $2,400, Dec. 5; attorney, same....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

HOUSTON ST, s w corner of Mangin St, 20x75; also property in Queens and Brooklyn, chattels, machinery, storage houses, right, privileges, &c.; deed of trust and supplemental mortgage to secure mortgage made by the Frank Brewery, $450,000, gold bonds, recorded in Queens Dec. 5, 1898, due Jan. 1, 1919, and by this extended to Jan. 1, 1927; Enterprise Brewery to the Equitable Trust Co. of New York, as trustee, for bondholders; attorneys, Murtha & Hanson, 55 Liberty St....$150,000

WASHINGTON PL, 17-19, n s, 25 ft e of Greene St, 33.4x100; 12th St, 36-38 East, s s, 232.2 ft w of Broadway, 50x103.3, 1-3 part, all title, Dec. 7; Christopher M. Greer to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond....$10,000

8TH AV, s e corner of 53d St, 22x80, Dec. 7; Maria L. Meincke to Jacob Ruppert, 1,639 3d Av, 1 year, prior mtg, $45,000; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St...$1,500

32D ST, 44-50 East, s s, 83.8 ft w of 4th Av, runs s 110.2x w 48 to e s old middle road and again w 18.4x n 107.3 to street x e 66.4 to beginning, Dec. 6; Land Map Realty Corp. to Gouverneur Mortgage Corp., 149 Broadway, due June 6, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$12,000

79TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 16x102.2, Dec. 8; William H. Richter to Sophie Stein, 112 East 74th St, due Dec. 8, 1922; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.$24,500

Bronx.

BRISTOW ST, 1,379, w s, 25x87.2; Stanza Realty Co., Inc., to Marie Bauernfield, 2,348 University Av, Dec. 5, due Jan. 1, 1921; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,500

HOE AV, s w corner Aldus St, 42x111; Monasche Yamm to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, prior mtg, $40,000, Dec. 5, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$5,000

SAME PROPERTY, same to Jacob Schlamp, 102 Ridgefield Av., Ridgefield Park, N. J., prior mtg, $45,.00, Dec. 3, 2 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney....$2,000

KOSSUTH AV, n s, 75 ft e of Matilda St, 25x100; Mary L. Speer to Susan M. Bain, 423 East 160th St, Dec. 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$2,500

LOTS 30 and 31, Block B, map of Lester Park; Helen M. Johnson to Serial Building and Loan and Savings Institution, 195 Broadway, Dec. 4, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$3,500

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 50 ft w of Purdy St, 50x95; Julia A. Gaskin to J. Connelly, 2,149 Westchester Av, and another, Dec. 6, due July 15, 1918; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1,500

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, being Lot 45 and part of Lots 17, 18, and B, map of Washingtonville, runs s 130x w 72.7x n 19x w 100 to Fulton St x n 66.3x e — to beginning; also White Plains Road, n w s, being Lots 195 and 196, map of Penfield property, 45x—x38x—x—; also Lot 44, map of Washingtonville; John Stahl to Louis Feinberg, 530 West 112th St, Dec. 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. William Eggert, 4,700 White Plains Road....$1,500

134TH ST, n s, 93.10 ft e of Alexander Av, 18.10x100; John F. Pendergast, Jr., to Union Trust Co., executor, Dec. 5, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,000

188TH ST, s s, 168 ft w of Valentine Av, runs s 93.4 x w 68.2 x w 27.3 to e s of Concourse x n 91.7 x e 0.6 x e 87.5; John M. Ireland to Caroline M. Haffen, 2,505 Creston Av, prior mtg $23,000, Dec. 6, 1 year; attorney, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av..$25,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

FRONT ST, 41, s e corner of Coenties Slip, 25.3x50, all; Adrian Tuttle, individually and as trustee, to Edmund L. Baylies, 10 East 32d St, 21 years from May 1, 1917, 4 renewals of 21 years each; attorneys, Carter, L. & M., 54 Wall St....$2,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 181st St, 2d floor; Herman G. Grosse and Joseph Wolf to Chu Foke, 30½ Pell St, 6 4-12 years from March 1, 1918, option 3 years' renewal at $3,000; attorneys, Olcott, B., McM. & E., 170 Broadway....$2,700

14TH ST, 452 West, front part of lot and building, 25x60; Conron Brothers Co. to Simon Frank, 566 9th Av, 6 years from Nov. 30, 1923; attorneys, Yankauer & D., 261 Broadway....$3,600

Bronx.

MORRIS PARK AV, 813, store, &c.; Charles Gillis to Benjamin Ginsburg, 813 Morris Park Av, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1917; attorney, F. E. Gillis, 815 Morris Park Av...$420

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

89TH, (near West End Av.)—Beautifully decorated 14-room house, 3 baths, electricity, heat; $350 monthly. Phone Schuyler 6433.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Brooklyn.

KINKO DUPLEX HOUSE,
620A 3d St., Brooklyn; 6 rooms and bath.

One of these attractive duplex apartments, 6 rooms and bath; separate entrance; practically a private house; gas and electric light; hot-water heat and hot-water supply; janitor service; rent $70. Kings and Westchester Land Co., (or janitor,) 354 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

If you are looking for a small country home, with 2 full acres of fine farm land, located not far from railroad town and beautiful lake, complete for $1,325, on easy terms, call or write at once to B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

Montclair.—For sale, 9-room house, all conveniences, forty-five minutes from New York, fifteen from Newark; two railroads; ten minutes to station. Y 313 Times Annex.

Florida.

For Sale—Daytona, Fla., on Ridgewood Av., cottage 4 years old, seven rooms and bath, all improvements, furnished; garage; bargain. 325 St. Ronan St., New Haven, Conn.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

SOUTH ST., through to Water St.—Plot of over 3,600 square feet with good buildings, in paper section; will sacrifice; principals only. WARREN & SKILLIN, 174 Fulton St.

Lessees.—Owner retiring will lease for long term apartment house showing large profits. E. W. Browning, 110 West 40th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY SITES.
We are ready to build on plots of all dimensions near Brooklyn, E. D. Terminal, in from 90 to 120 days, to sell or rent. Apply Paul S. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures, near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Irwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Have $40,000 equity in beautiful apartment on West 118th St.; will exchange for free and clear suburban residence or farm. I. L. Wood, 47 West 34th St., Room 737.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, $12,000, fertile stock and truck farm, 250 acres, Orange County; abundant water; 1 mile from R. R. station and creamery. Owner 290 Liberty St., Newburg, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LIGHT OFFICES IN BANK BUILDING.
N. E. CORNER 3D AV. AND 57TH ST.
N. E. COR. LEXINGTON AV. & 125TH ST.
Size to suit; central locations; buildings fully equipped. Call premises, or F. E. Sturgis, 14 Wall St. Phone 8575 Rector.

MARKET CORNER.
Second Av., 1,715, corner 89th St., desirable store; has 3 large show windows, butcher's icebox, and wall fixtures; good stand; reasonable rent. Inquire premises.

Newly furnished private offices; every facility, $16.50 and $40.50 monthly; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 monthly. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Fifth Av. business desires to share street floor space near 42d St., with interior decorators or allied trade, during war retraction period. K 161 Times.

Lofts 75x75 and 75x43, freight and passenger elevator; excellent location. Apply premises, 30 Park Place, or your broker.

2,000 sq. ft. office space for rent, $70 per month. Angle Manufacturing Co., 244 West 23d St. Chelsea 2737.

43D, 11 EAST.—Parlor floor, with extension; studios, apartments; private bath; electricity.

Sub-rent, Times Building, beautiful 4th floor suite; will divide. Apply Room 406.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

GARAGE WANTED.
Responsible client wants to rent old buildings or lots for commercial garage in good location Manhattan; principals only. Particulars to
WARREN & SKILLIN, 174 Fulton St.

WANTED, LARGE STORE OR BUILDING, SUITABLE FOR AUTOMOBILES, (TO HOLD 100 CARS,) ON OR NEAR BROADWAY, FROM 42D TO 63D ST.; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, MAIL ONLY. B. B., ROOM 301, 1,493 BROADWAY.

Offices wanted in financial district, suite of 2 or 3, furnished or unfurnished; will rent furnished or assume lease and buy furniture. Dower, Room 407, 123 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

34TH, 64 EAST.—Exclusive tastily furnished two rooms, bath; $115. Murray Hill 9281. Merritt.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, two well-furnished, large rooms and bath.

60TH ST., 16 EAST.—Exclusive, well appointed two-room apartment; telephone, elevator, maid; meal service. Apartment 16. Redmond.

81ST, 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Seven sunny rooms, elegantly furnished. $225 monthly.

94TH, 138 EAST. — Corner apartment, 6 rooms; sunny corner; daintily furnished; elevator; telephone; $100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1430.

EXCEPTIONAL apartment in exclusive neighborhood, large living room, morning room, kitchenette and bedroom. Telephone Plaza 2200.

LEXINGTON AV., 124.—Two rooms, bath; one or two gentlemen; central; reasonable. Vreeland.

MADISON AV., 69, (The Graceton.)—Nicely furnished apartments, two rooms and bath; modern conveniences; maid service.

PARK AV., 446, (Just Off 57th.) — Small apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, can be leased for one year or longer at $1,000 per year. Apply premises or Plaza 6143.

PARK AV.—Handsomely furnished, 9 rooms, 3 baths; bargain. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

UNION SQUARE, 36.—Two large rooms; bath; kitchenette; $60. See Superintendent.

Furnished—West Side.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets, refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

37TH ST., 11½ WEST.—Drawing room, boudoir, bedroom, maid's room kitchenette and bath, beautifully furnished; $250. Telephone Greeley 3805.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80-$100; service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Newly decorated ground floor suite; private bath; suitable doctor.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, and kitchen; handsomely furnished. Dwyer.

51ST ST., (Near 5th Av.)—Comfortable suite 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; refined surroundings; references. Circle 2883.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

51ST, 28 WEST.—Completely furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette, 2d floor. See housekeeper.

55TH ST., (1,730 Broadway.)—Attractive two rooms, bath, elevator, telephone, hall service.

57TH, 200 WEST. — Four-room housekeeping apartment, $175-$250. Call afternoons. Apartment 4-I.

58TH ST., 103 WEST.—Sublet at sacrifice my modern 5-room apartment; city, steam unlimited; would divide. Martin, 104 West 58th.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional 2-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet. Columbus 2598.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Three elegantly furnished rooms, suitable for physician, 1st floor; also upper rooms, single, or en suite.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Broadway.)—Six rooms, two baths; corner; completely furnished; piano. Vollum.

81ST.—Seven rooms, two baths, all light; high-class house; open fireplaces; $275 month. Phone 2218 Schuyler.

97TH, (762 West End Av.)—Exceptionally large room and kitchen; thoroughly furnished.

98TH ST., 254 WEST.—Apartment to rent; 8 rooms and bath; silver, linen, piano, large Victrola; elegantly furnished; private family leaving city; exchange references. E. S., Apt. 9.

101ST, 205 WEST, THE JOSEPH HOTEL.
3 doors from B'way. Phone 9575 River.
High-class, nicely, completely furnished 6 large, airy rooms and bath; $130.
Electricity and maid service included.
All night telephone, elevator.

112TH, 535 WEST, Hotel Royal, (Near Broadway.)—One, two, and three rooms, with private baths; references required.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Seven-room apartment, 3-room front; Steinway piano, Victrola; most attractively furnished; $150. Apt. 21.

145TH, 356 WEST, (Apt. 3W.)—Ideal corner apartment, 7 rooms; share with or lease to adults; references exchanged.

APARTMENTS Beautifully Furnished.
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
With or without kitchens.
Attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway express station.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT, handsomely furnished, 7 rooms and bath; 1 block from 103d subway; west of Broadway. Phone Academy 1227.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $65-$75 monthly; 3 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $85 monthly; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines. 5th Av. bus, Park, and Drive; references absolutely essential.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

BACHELOR APARTMENT. — Corner suite; electricity; subway; $50 month. Phone Riverside 4923.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, 2 or 3 rooms; elevator service. Apt. 4C, 1,372 Columbus.

BELOW 59TH.—Seven rooms, three baths, very handsomely furnished. Particulars Columbus 3974.

BROADWAY, near 94th St.—Attractive 6-room apartment; every room light; $125 monthly. Address 2,469 Broadway. Phone 9498 Riverside.

CAREFULLY SELECTED list, better class; large, small; $90-$150; elevators; suites. Robert A. Martin, Times Bldg. 3233 Bryant.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Sublet, handsomely furnished, 6 rooms, bath; grand piano; immediate possession. Coyle, telephone 7300 Riverside.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS—HOTEL SAN REMO, 74th to 75th St., Central Park W.,
Directly facing Central Park.
Insures maximum of sunlight and air.
Complete hotel service. Transiently or by year.
Restaurant. Service Table d'Hote & a la Carte.
Convenient to "L," subway, & surface lines.
Telephone Columbus 6700.

HAVE GREAT DEMAND for furnished apartments; list yours with us. Remco, Broadway and 98th St.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent, very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

PARTY suddenly obliged to leave city will sublet at a sacrifice 5-room suite, southern and eastern exposures, in an apartment hotel offering full service. K 177 Times.

RENT to desirable tenant, appreciating luxurious furnishings, modern 9 rooms, 3 baths, cream ivory woodwork, paneled walls, all outside, facing Central Park, in the 80s. Seen by appointment. Schuyler 2136.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th St.)—Handsomely furnished, 9 rooms, 3 baths, Grand piano, victrola; immediate possession. Coyle, 6570 Morningside.

214 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, corner apartment; immediate possession. Particulars telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (cor. 119th St.)—7 rooms, completely furnished; 2 baths and extra lavatory; high class. Manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—10 and 11 light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

SEE apartment house information, Page 25 in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

WEST END AV. and 82d St.—Elegant furnished apartment to sublet; four choice rooms and bath, with added servants' quarters; service if desired. Phone Schuyler 3514.

WEST END, (90s.)—Six rooms, two baths, beautifully furnished. Appointment, Columbus 3974.

Brooklyn.

9TH ST., 566.—Two large rooms, bath, private family, well-furnished, including new player piano, telephone; 100 feet from Prospect Park; handy to both subways.

Unfurnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 469, (near 32d St.)—A two-room and bath apartment, $40; new, modern; maid service included. Albert H. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone 1100 Murray Hill.

27TH, 142 EAST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartments; uniform day, night service; every modern convenience; large two to five rooms, bath; only $35 to $60.

28 EAST 28TH ST.
Two rooms, bath, with maid service.

56TH, 109-111 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; near Park Av.; all improvements; elevator and maid service; $60-$80.

85TH, 4 EAST.—Six large light rooms; single apartment; all improvements; $50.

93D, 67 EAST.—Seven rooms; private house; latest improvements; moderate.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH, 12 WEST.—Unfurnished apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths; unusually attractive; private house.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; $20 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

25TH, 254 WEST.—Artistically decorated, magnificent, light, elevator apartments; telephones; uniform day, night service; large 4 to 6 rooms, bath; only $40 to $60.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building, duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

65TH ST., 136 WEST, (THE SHROPSHIRE.)—One bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath. All light, parquet floors, every improvement. Rent $45 a month. REFERENCES AND LEASE REQUIRED. Tel. Columbus 5324.

74TH, 132 EAST.—Attractive 2-room suite; all improvements; maid service; high class.

41 WEST 82D ST.
Sublet, 6 rooms, 2 baths.
New fireproof building.
Southern exposure.
Apply on premises.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Five unusually large rooms, elevator, furnished or unfurnished; reasonable rent.

110TH, 225 WEST—DAWSON ARMS.
High-class elevator apartment, 6 rooms, facing Central Park; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

111TH, 518 WEST—TRINITY COURT.
High-class elevator apartment, 7 rooms; parquet flooring throughout; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

141ST, 221 WEST, (7th Av.)—Six rooms, elevator apartments, $42 up.

157TH ST., 602 WEST.—Sublet 8 rooms, 2 baths, new elevator apartments; $80, reduced from $100; concessions; near subway.

157TH ST., 602 WEST.—Half block from station, beautiful 6 rooms, high-class elevator; $75; will sacrifice $60; concessions.

164TH ST., 601 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—5 rooms, bath, sublet; modern elevator apartment. Apply Superintendent.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Two light and airy rooms, with bath, including maid service. Ask for Mrs. Edwards.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, (Opposite Grant's Tomb.)—Five-room front apartment to sublet, 5th floor; unobstructed view of Hudson River; $65. Apply to Superintendent.

SEE apartment house information, Page 25 in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

SUBLET.—Corner apartment; 6 sunny outside rooms; Central Park and 69th St.; rent $100. Columbus 3390. Apt. 43.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

TWO rooms, bath, kitchenette, for young married couple, by month, between 50th and 100th Sts., west, around $50. Mrs. Forth Pepperday, New Rochelle.

Housekeeping; large living room, large bedroom, kitchen, bath; not over $100; furnished or unfurnished; central location. G 176 Times.

HAVE EXCEPTIONAL tenant, 2-4 rooms, modern elevator, below 104th; $100-$125. Immediate. Martin Agency, 3233 Bryant.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, furnished; 2 or 3 rooms and bath; vicinity Washington Square; state particulars. H 82 Times.

One or 2 room, bath, apartment wanted between 11th-46th, furnished preferred; no lease; state rent. V 50 Times.

Three or four rooms, with kitchen, until April or May; couple, no children; modern building; around $90. B 319 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room; all improvements; gentlemen; references; private residence.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Medium sized steam heated room; electric light.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium-sized rooms; private house; steam heat; references required.

24TH, 125 EAST.—Large sitting room and bedroom, suitable two; steam heat, electricity, telephone, elevator; reasonable. Lukens.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 7 EAST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath; telephone; clean house.

43D, 11 EAST.—Bachelor apartments, two rooms, bath; single rooms, $3.50, $7.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite with bath; residence art collector; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Two large rooms, connecting bath, private floor; single; French family.

57TH, 221 EAST.—Elegant sunny front hall-room; private family; reference. Wiggin.

80TH, 111 EAST.—Heated rooms, furnished or unfurnished; high-class tenants only.

ATTRACTIVE front suite in cozy, comfortable apartment, below Union Square; every modern convenience; reasonable; gentleman only; finest references. K 108 Times.

ATTRACTIVE room; suite; private; accommodations par excellence; visitors in city. Columbus 6776.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LENOX AV., 240.—Very attractive large, comfortably furnished rooms; private bath. Harlem 7779.

MADISON AV., 1,331, (between 93d and 94th.)—Excellent accommodations; business women; in high-class neighborhood; every convenience; references. Russell.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive room with bath or running water; musical studios rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 69.—The Graceton; nicely furnished single room; hot and cold water; steam heat.

MADISON AV., 268, (39th.)—Large room, private bath, telephone, gas, electricity, $9-$10.

Murray Hill.—Very desirable, large, handsomely furnished front room; high-class apartment house; private bath and entrance. Madison Square 2251.

PARK AV., 70, (Near 38th.)—Large, handsome room, private bath; elevator; $12.

West Side.

9TH ST., 26 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, also small rooms; gentlemen; telephone; reference.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—Rooms; suite with bath. Tea room. Chelsea 2234.

40TH ST., 24 WEST, (5 East.)—Handsomely furnished double and single rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone; $4, $6, $12; select location.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Large and hall rooms, in attractive, quiet home; room and bath.

48TH, 62 WEST.—Back parlor; large and small rooms; front basement; furnished.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; bath connecting; electricity; references.

51ST, 318 WEST.—Quarters in exclusive apartment; sleeping room, with kitchenette and drawing room privileges; $8.25 weekly; gentlemen preferred. Columbus 3817, Apt. 6A.

56TH, 207 WEST.—Large front parlor, connecting bedroom; modern, elevator apartment; superior service; moderate terms. Quinby, Apt. 6E.

56TH, 203 WEST.—Desirable single room, well heated; conveniences; telephone; private apartment. Quinby, Apt. 6.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large rooms; suitable two people; all conveniences; elevator; 5th floor.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Living room, bedroom, bath; southern exposure; 3, 4 gentlemen; maid; private entrance. Columbus 8218. Carter.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Refined residence; newly renovated rooms; modern conveniences; references. 8826 Columbus.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Just newly furnished and decorated; large and small rooms; private baths; electricity; exceptional accommodations.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large front room, bay windows, kitchenette; smaller room; maid service.

70TH, 10 WEST. — Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. 10 West 70th St. Telephone Columbus 9939.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Delightful rooms; running water, electricity; elevator apartment; near subway. Simpson.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; all improvements; must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen, business couple.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Studio, two beautifully furnished rooms, bath; also two large single rooms, with private bath; exceptional house; gentlemen.

71ST, 30 WEST.— Handsomely furnished double room; private bath; steam, electricity; other rooms.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Studio; single room; running water; electricity; breakfast; references; gentlemen preferred.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor; two, three bachelors; private bath; refined surroundings.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms, beautifully appointed; private bath; reference.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Debernyz. Columbus 3588.

72D, 22 WEST. — Exceptionally beautiful, warm, sunny room, private bath; electric lights.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 163 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room; southern exposure; private house; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; also one small; references.

73D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice sunny room, private bath; near subway express.

73D, 118 WEST.—Desirable room, single or entire suite, adjoining bath; small rooms.

74TH, 33 WEST.—ONE LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; RUNNING WATER, STEAM HEAT; LUXURIOUS PRIVATE HOUSE; BREAKFAST OPTIONAL.

111 WEST 74TH ST.
Large room; running water; southern exposure.

75TH ST., West End Av.—Northeast corner; suite with bath; large sunny rooms with or without baths; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, private bath; also medium-sized; parlor for guests' use.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny room, dressing room; small room; select house; reasonable.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; twin beds; front corner; single rooms.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, all conveniences.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large room, with bath; piano, electricity; all conveniences.

76TH ST., 244 WEST. — Large, splendidly furnished rooms; electricity, running water; suitable couple or two gentlemen.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; references; $4.50 weekly.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, warm double and single rooms, adjoining bath; references.

77TH, 170 WEST.—Newly rebuilt parlor floor, partly furnished, suitable for studio; improvements; $90.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms, connecting bath; single, en suite.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated rooms; gentlemen, couples; $6, $7; adjoining bath.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, desirable room, private bath; electricity; gentleman or business woman.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large front parlor, twin beds, private bath, single, steam, electricity.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny rooms, first and second floor.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private bath, steam heat, electricity; $8 and $12.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large beautiful room, private bath; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; also room with private bath; all conveniences.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Exceptional room, facing Park; southern exposure; porch; private bath; steam heat; service; modern home. Schuyler 7352.

81ST, 133 WEST.—Large furnished room, private bath; well heated; near "L."

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; southern exposure; reasonable rate; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

82D, 24 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suite, studio; private bath; electricity; refined house.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor suite or back parlor, with bath; other rooms, $4 up; clean; private house.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Exceptionally well heated, attractive room; electricity; near bathroom; private residence.

84TH, 3 WEST.—Attractive front room; southern exposure; other rooms; electricity; reasonable.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive room; large closet; private apartment; $4; references. Ochs.

84TH, 110 WEST.—Homelike, warm room, next bath; electricity; refined surroundings. Glentworth.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large and small, with running water, electric light, all conveniences; also double parlor.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, well heated rooms; electricity; running water; references.

85TH, 126 WEST.—Attractive suite, large front room, fireplaces, electricity; exclusive residence; gentleman.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; electricity, telephone, running water; near subway.

85TH, 203 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite. Ross.

86TH, 176 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small; one short block from subway and "L." Inquire Janitor.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful room, twin beds, bath, electricity; hall room.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant, large room, second floor; private bath; near Drive; references.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Fourth floor front room; newly decorated; running water; references. Smith.

86TH, 200 WEST. — Desirable front suite; high-class elevator apartment; $65 monthly.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished suite; single room; elevator; business people. King.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Newly renovated residence, exceptional second floor, private bath; large single, good-sized back room; southern exposure; also 303 West 78th.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Fine large room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH ST., 307 WEST.—Elegant suite, with bath; also other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Elegant suite with bath; also other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor; piano; also large front room; steam, electricity.

92D, 40 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large, small; running water; private house; telephone.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences; board optional; reasonable.

94TH, 80 WEST.—All conveniences; private family; gentlemen; call Sunday morning. E Hahn.

95TH ST., 310 WEST, Apartment 62.—Large, cheery, well-furnished room; hot, cold running water, modern elevator apartment; near subway; small French family; privacy.

95TH, 251 WEST, (Broadway.) — Apartment 5 north; large, sunny front room; private family.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

96TH, 166 WEST.—Suite, three sunny front rooms; steam; newly furnished, decorated; attractive single, between express subway station and 9th Av.; elevator; references. Lester.

97TH, (762 West End Av.)—Beautiful large front room; running water, electricity; kitchenette if desired.

99TH, 244 WEST.—Nicely furnished, cozy room; running water; no other roomers. Strouse.

101ST, 309 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Sunny front suite; every convenience; desirable; business people; breakfast; home, not a furnished room. Apt. 3. Phone River. 5040.

103D, 131 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; one, two gentlemen, married couple. Groos.

105TH, 147 WEST.—Sunny rooms, select apartment; $3.50 to $6. Phone 3260 Acad.

106TH ST., WEST.—Nicely furnished room, electricity; $4 per week; gentleman. Acad. 1936.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room; running water; adjoining bath; 7th floor.

111TH, 543 WEST, (Rockfall Apartment.)—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; superior table; gentleman, couple; only those desiring best accommodation. Phone Cathedral 8947.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; business people. Apartment 9.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Large, small, private; board optional; moderate. Apartment 6 East.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished double room; gentlemen only. Johnston.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive large room, wash room; private family; gentleman; $6.50. Apartment 22.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Attractive room; business lady; running water; private family. Johnston.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Front room, prettily furnished, large closet; near Columbia. Bosworth.

120TH, 364 WEST.—New bachelor home; excellent improvements; $4-$7; references.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Large, light, single room, next bath, attractively furnished; large closet; $5.50. Miss Quinn, Apt. 6A.

121ST, 420 WEST.—Large and small rooms, all outside, facing college. Apply Superintendent.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms; modern apartment; $5-$6. McCague.

122D, 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractive outside; near Columbia; kitchen privileges. Gray.

123D, 110 WEST.—Large first, second floor; ample steam heat, hot water, electricity.

123D, 439 WEST.—Small room, attractively furnished; elevator, electricity. Apt. 16.

123D, 360 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, $4-$6; business people; convenient location.

129TH, 143 WEST.—Large front room; running water; telephone; all conveniences; gentlemen.

140TH, 61 Hamilton Place.—Sunny single room, all conveniences; near subway. Apartment 21.

141ST, (3,456 Broadway.)—Comfortable front room; redecorated; modern conveniences. Rock Clyffe, Apt. 17.

143D, 501 WEST.—Two front bedrooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure. Apartment 27.

143D, 527 WEST.—Rooms suitable for two; also single rooms; modern. Apt. 2.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front single; $7; men only; convenient location. 4-B.

150TH, 408 WEST—Light, single room, steam heated, comfortably furnished, $3 weekly; elevator, telephone; references. Apt. 73.

156TH, 611 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; business lady, gentleman; references. Apartment 34.

162D, 539 WEST.—Very large, sunny rooms for business people; conveniences. Bennett.

169TH, 600 WEST, (B'way.)—Elegant parlor bedroom, bath, modern apartment; subway. Audubon 8180.

BROADWAY, 3,100, (corner 123d St.)—Attractive, light room, suitable for one or two; running water, shower, elevator; reasonable; small adult family; no other roomers. Apt. 65.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Splendid front parlor; pleasant connecting bedrooms; all conveniences. Apartment 26.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Large and small rooms; reasonable rent. Superintendent.

COSEY FRONT ROOMS, modern, 96th subway; breakfast, dinner; private house. Riverside 1924.

IDEAL HOME FOR BACHELORS; WEST END AV.
PHONE 2451 ACADEMY.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90, (Apartment 5J.)—Well appointed, attractive room or suite; exclusive home.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th St.)—Large and medium sized rooms; newly decorated; electricity; private baths; reasonable. Schuyler 2029.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910, (162d; Apartment 7F.)—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson; new elevator apartment; private family; gentleman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910, (162d.) Apartment 7F.)—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson; new elevator apartment; private family; gentleman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 524, (Apartment 26.)—Nicely furnished rooms; fine view. Call Friday, Saturday, or Sunday.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 644, (Apt. 1A.)—Furnished room; highest references. Apply to Manager.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 73, (near 79th St.)—Attractive rooms; electricity, steam; bachelor. Telephone Schuyler 2109.

SON ENLISTED.—Rent room, moderate size; sunshine; renovated; immaculate. Ross. Audobon 3415.

WEST END AV., 758, (corner 97th.)—Extra large front room, comfortably furnished; suitable for two gentlemen; in modern apartment. Butters.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th St.)—Furnished sitting room, bedroom, and bath; private entrance. Apartment 1 East.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Large, comfortably furnished, connecting rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 822, (100th.)—Handsome large corner room; running water, electricity; private bath.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Sunny single room, adjoining bath; steam, electricity; reasonable.

Brooklyn.

A NICE ROOM, electricity; business man preferred; private family, exclusive neighborhood, walking distance of subway. Tel. 333 Prospect.

PARK PLACE, 223, (Subway.)—Large room, hot water, heat, large closet, conveniences; also back parlor, parquet floor. Prospect 9513.

Long Island.

ONE or two pleasant rooms, Elmhurst, L. I., convenient to 42d St. subway; gentlemen preferred; references. F. G., 396 Times.

Westchester County.

LARGE ROOM, southern exposure, with, without bath; suitable for couple; rent reasonable; also one room for two gentlemen, with board. Phone White Plains 2175.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

ROOM, furnished, and kitchenette, or use of kitchen, for married business people; references; apartment preferred; $30-$35 per month. R. S., 110 Times.

Wanted by three adults two rooms and bath in apartment on west side where meals are served. Answer, "L. E. J.," G 404 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double room; two flights up; private bath; home table; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Exceptional parlor, suitable two; also large, small rooms; delicious cooking.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up.

LEXINGTON AV., 658.—Large, warm, well-furnished rooms; good board.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms, steam, electric light; unexcelled board; telephone. H 30 Times.

11-13 West 51st St.
Single rooms, with board; table guests accommodated.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, sunny double room, front; refined, homelike; moderate; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large rooms, with board; also single room; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; parlor dining, excellent table.

58TH ST., 41, 43, 45 WEST.—Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, warm room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant double room; bath adjoining; excellent meals; price reasonable.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well heated double, single rooms; private bath; fine table.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Lovely room, private bath, hot water; also two connecting rooms; table guests accommodated.

75TH, 234 WEST, ("The Hurlburt.")—Second floor suite; private bath; steam heat.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select accommodation; steam, electricity; modern furnished double room; private bath; best home table; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, well heated room; bath adjoining; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, private bath; references; table guests accommodated.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; phone.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable, large room, private bath, with board.

83D, 25 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; southern exposure; steam, electricity; home surroundings; family or few adults; excellent cooking; references; table guests accommodated. Schuyler 8227.

85TH, 130 WEST. — Large, small rooms; southern exposure; home cooking; table guests accommodated.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive double front room, splendid location; excellent table; homelike.

86TH, 114 WEST. — Very attractive small rooms; southern exposure; running water.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, bath; electricity; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

87TH, 57 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; heat, electricity, telephone; excellent table; convenient; Jewish house.

87TH, 251 WEST.—Pleasant room with refined family; married couple or two young men preferred. Apt. 56.

92D, 48 WEST.—Rooms; board optional; references; moderate rates. Telephone River 9844.

93D, 21 WEST.—Front rooms; park, "L"; business people desired; excellent cuisine.

96TH ST., 62 WEST.—Rooms; steam heat, electricity; private bath; Vienna cooking; Jewish house.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—One, two exceptional, large, front rooms; 8 windows facing south; private baths; owner's home; references.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Large room with bath; private residence; exclusive and elegant.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-B'way.)—Luxurious; private residence offers large suite; 2 rooms, bath; really exceptional table; every convenience; beautifully furnished; moderate terms.

115TH ST., (Corner Manhattan Av., Near 8th Av.) — The Columbia; steam-heated rooms; good board; $8 up. Cathedral 6279.

119TH, 369 WEST, (Morningside Av.)—Spacious, warm, sunny room, board, bath adjoining, phone.

152D, 592 WEST.—Private family; large, desirable room, adjoining bath; suitable two.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (North Corner 104th St., Palatial Mansion.) — Attractive room in private Jewish family; 6 windows facing Riverside Drive; bath, telephone; elevator service; table highest standard. Mrs. Ida Marks.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 110th.—Attractive room for couple appreciating high-class surroundings with best of home cooking. Telephone Morningside 6600, Apt. 3-N.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large rooms, adjoining bath, $10-$12; two, $20. Payne.

ST. FRANCIS COURT,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 135TH ST.
Two rooms, en suite or single, facing Hudson, southern exposure; board. Apt. 31.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.,
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large, newly furnished rooms, private bath; also suite; references; table guests; near all transportation.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New Jersey.

PARKVIEW, 526 Broad St., Bloomfield, N. J.—Board for aged gentlemen and ladies; nurses' care; $50 per month.

Pennsylvania.

REFINED HOME, latest modern equipment; best of food; mild, dry climate; booklet; also cottages for rent. Address Box 88, Towanda, Pa.

Georgia.

Board in the South; private house; nice rooms; good fare; no consumptives taken; rates $10, $12.50, $15 per week. Mrs. W. H. BLALOCK, Boston, Ga.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AMESBURY Limousine; specially built Amesbury limousine body, excellent condition; will fit Cadillac chassis; for sale at sacrifice. S 288 Times Downtown.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost new $5,600. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 Little Six Touring; perfect condition; exceptional appearance; run 5,500 miles; $775; can be seen 10-12 Sunday, 311 Willis Av., Bronx. Simmons.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK runabout, model 1915 C 24; perfect condition, $400; owner going to war. Y 342 Times Annex.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE.
Very handsome body; exceptional condition, both in appearance and mechanically; shoe equipment excellent; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration any time; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 17 limousine, beautifully appointed, run 8,000 miles; many extras, cost $4,000; will sell very cheap; pleased to show auto on appointment. Mrs. V. T. Higgins, Room 826, Knickerbocker Hotel.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 Landaulet, like new; Stevens Limousine. Boyle, 132 West 56th. Circle 4187.

CADILLAC, 1917, Limousine; also Coupe and Touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 8 limousine, like new; your car traded in. Phone 1391 Main.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE; PERFECT CONDITION; $550. 305 WEST 59TH.

CASE 1917 seven - passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916 five-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CHANDLER.—Owner wants to sell model 17, four-passenger chummy roadster, $700 to quick buyer; perfect condition; many extras; can be seen Saturday morning, 9 to 12. Sutphen, 345 West 40th.

CHANDLER limousine; runs and looks like a new car; bargain to immediate buyer. 305 West 59th St.

CHANDLER.—With Winter and Summer top; bargain. 305 West 59th.

COLE 1917 seven - passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

DODGE 1917, touring; has had careful handling, runs and looks like new; will sacrifice. Audubon 3950. Apt. 68.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Super-Six 1917 cabriolet, in excellent condition; will accept any reasonable offer. Phone 302 R, Morristown, New Jersey.

HUDSON Super-Six, sedan, late 1915, to be sacrificed at once. 667 West End Av. Telephone River. 2310.

HUDSON Super-Six, sedan; also limousine; touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON.—Latest model super six limousine; condition like new. Phone Columbus 8963.

HUDSON Special Speedster; torpedo body; side seats. Alexander Harris, 1,704 B'way.

HUDSON 1917 Super-Six touring; like new. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE Convertible Sedan; used less than thousand miles; cost $2,000; bargain to quick buyer. Maars, 186 Martine Av., White Plains. Phone 2632 White Plains.

LANCIA FLEETWOOD CABRIOLET.
Latest importation. Special Show Car. Four-pass. Collapsible body. Electrically equipped. Most magnificent car of its type in New York. Sacrifice for immediate cash. ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,704 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE limousine; original cost $5,700; $1,000 to quick buyer; all new tires. 305 West 59th St.

MARMON limousine, late 1917; cost $5,500 new; car like new; must sell immediately. Call Mrs. L. S. F., 200 West 54th St. Phone 1130 Circle.

MARMON 1917 seven - passenger landau-brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven - passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MAXWELL Cab, 1917, for sale; run 2,000 miles; condition perfect. 712 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J.

MERCEDES TOURING, 1914 MODEL.
Newly painted, thoroughly overhauled, Victoria top, front and rear windshield; cost $8,500; sacrifice for $750. See owner and car at 1,926 Broadway, Room 609.

MERCER, 1914, raceabout and touring, service guaranteed; roadster. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

MITCHELL 1916 "4" touring, $325; new paint, good shoes; perfect condition. Phone Columbus 8026 for demonstration; bargain.

OLDSMOBILE 1916, four-cylinder, model 43 limousine town car, like new; must sell positively this week. Sacrifice. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway, Room 310.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 five-passenger brougham, like new; run 500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE four-passenger roadster; mechanically perfect; $575. Brenner, 1,776 Broadway, one flight.

OLDSMOBILE 6-cylinder touring; convertible Winter body; fine condition; sacrifice. Schuyler 9551.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
Buy direct from the manufacturer and be assured of everything satisfactory.
Several "trade-ins" of other makes at sacrifice prices for quick removal.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St. Open evenings.
Write for Used Car Bulletin.

Owen magnetic, latest model.
4-pass. touring car; driven only 6,000 miles; car in beautiful condition; great bargain.
Owen Magnetic Car Co., of N. J.
12 William St., Newark, N. J.
Phone Market 1716.

OWEN magnetic, 1917, brougham-landaulet; like new. B. C., 85 Times.

PACKARD landaulet, 1912-6-48, very little used; like new.
W. L. Wibel, 50 Broad St.

PIERCE-ARROW 36-6 5-passenger touring car; electric lights and starter; good condition; also 1916 Oldsmobile 4-cylinder touring car, good condition; can be seen at 330 St. Marks Av., Brooklyn. Phone 3896 Prospect.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, TOURING.
Beautiful 7-passenger, 6-48, good as new; electric self-starter, lights; condition guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

PIERCE - ARROW 1914 "38" Landaulet; practically new; bargain. Telephone Hansen, 348 Rector.

PIERCE 1912 seven - passenger landaulet; Westinghouse. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

PREMIER.
Seven passenger touring, just received from factory; never used; motor specially aligned and finished under supervision of two noted consulting engineers, whose certificates will be furnished; extra corduroy slip covers, etc.; for sale at a sacrifice; no dealers. S 318 Times Downtown.

PREMIER.—Have contract with $400 deposit for new Premier; will accept highest offer received before Dec. 15; car can be taken any time before Summer. Mrs. L. G. Phone 1075-M White Plains.

RENAULT limousine landaulet for sale, 35 H. P.; excellent condition. Apply to George Stronach, care St. Urban Garage, 121 West 89th St.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect, guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO 1917, with specially built Winter top, 5-passenger, four-cylinder; mechanically perfect; appearance like new; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. 4624 Gramercy.

REO, 1916, 5-passenger, 4-cylinder; in excellent condition; $520. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917, 4 & 8 CYL. Roadster and Cloverleaf, brand new; substantial reduction. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SCRIPPS 1917 Coupe; like new; bargain. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. touring car; excellent condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHT brougham landaulet; "8 cylinder;" 1916 model, with all 1917 improvements installed; imported linings, bronze fixtures and vanity cases; Circassian walnut paneling; interior renovated; newly painted royal blue and black; has the appearance of a new car; sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Used Car Dept., (J. H. Driscoll, Manager,) 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Has been used so little, can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 H. C. S. SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 B'way.

WINTON six limousine overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; nine hundred. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
LOCOMOBILE 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1915 FRANKLIN TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE 7-PASSENGER.
1917 ROSS "8" TOURING, $775.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOURING, $450.
DODGE ROADSTER, $475.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sunday and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

A FEW CADILLAC SPECIALS.
1917 COUPE, 8-cyl., 4-pass.; inside drive.
1917 TOURING, Model 55, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted a beautiful maroon.
1916 TOURING, Model 53, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted.
1915 RUNABOUT, beautiful mechanical condition.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 3240.

BEST OFFER takes recent model high-class touring car, cost $3,000, run only 15,000 miles, in first-class condition in every way. Inquire for Mr. Adams's car, Mott Haven Garage, 139th St. and 3d Av., or W. R. Adams, 50 Broad St.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars.
Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—To purchase either 1916 or 1917 model Cadillac, Buick, Olds, or Peerless touring sedan car. W. A. Blue, Aberdeen, N. C.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS For Sale.—My three 3-ton trucks, suitable for mine use or other heavy hauling; recently overhauled and mechanical condition guaranteed; practically new tires; $3,000 cash takes the three. Address J. Carr, 327 Hallman St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TRUCKS.—See the CRESCENT one-ton truck made in New York; Continental motor, covert transmission. Bosch magneto, extra heavy truck frame; unusual guarantee; send for booklet. Crescent Motor Truck Co., Inc., 1,457 Broadway, New York City.

ONE-TON TRUCK; used three months; cost $1,300; will accept one-third off if bought immediately. R. D. Goodman, White Plains. Phone 2632 White Plains.

Automobiles for Rent.

Attractive rental service. — Pierce-Arrow Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 W. 52d. Circle 774.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phone Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS 1916, beautiful landaulets, oldsmobiles 1917 limousines, $2.50 an hour, reasonable by day, week or month. Lenox 10258.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD landaulet for rent by hour, day or month (preferred $325;) owner drives. Phone Schuyler 1160, call Micker.

PACKARDS. — Sixes, limousines, landaulets for monthly hire; reasonable rates. Phone Morningside 3300.

PACKARD, Pierce-Arrow limousines, beautifully equipped, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly. Circle 4215.

PIERCE ARROWS, beautiful limousines; special rates monthly. Economical Garage. Col. 7261, Muldoon.

PIERCE-ARROW.—Fine limousine, week or month, with chauffeur. Phone Plaza 2400.

Automobile Bodies.

LIMOUSINE bodies, latest models for twin six Packards; also Cadillac 1917-1916. Premier Auto Trimming and Painting Co., 136 West 52d St.

LIMOUSINE body, late model, up to date, fit large car, must be sold this week; sacrifice. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway, Room 310.

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DEAD STORAGE for automobiles and bodies; rates reasonable. Ansonia Storage Warehouse, 137 West 99th St.

DEAD STORAGE. — AUTOMOBILES. 310-312 WEST 143D ST. AUDUBON 3575.

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STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instruction guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

AUDITOR AND BOOKKEEPER, experienced; at present employed; references. V 42 Times.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced file clerk wishes position; thoroughly familiar with all systems; best references. Address K 244 Times Downtown.

FRENCH WOMAN, (30,) with baby girl, wishes position, city or country, as seamstress, companion; speak English, Spanish fluently; well educated; highest references. Madame L. R., 442 Columbus Av.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Lady leaving city wishes place her excellent maid. 7915 Columbus.

GRADUATE TUTOR, English subjects, Latin, French; school, college preparation. Phone 3639 Bryant.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Widow, (35,) wishes a position first class housekeeper, with boy 7. Bildey, 211 West 102d.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAHER, young lady, 24 years old, desires to change position; neat, ambitious, well educated, possessing personality and unusual initiative; Christian; $20 to start; small or private office preferred. V 63 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly capable, energetic, ambitious, high school graduate; six years' experience; salary $22. Box 337 Times, 2 Rector St.

SECRETARY, with initiative and many years' business experience, desires position; salary $25. F. F., 40 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; some experience; accurate, conscientious, reliable; moderate salary. B 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; Christian; good address; familiar office routine; unquestionable references. Box 335 Times, 2 Rector St.

TYPIST, American, well educated, with knowledge of Spanish, wishes position. H 67 Times.

WOMAN.—Refined, capable American, 35, would accept any position of trust, where tact and honesty would count; companion, saleswoman, or managing housekeeper; good wages essential; highest references. V 9 Times.

WOMAN of executive ability, office supervisor, expert in detail work. H 70 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, with initiative, wishes clerical position; Winter resort hotel. V 65 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Formerly manager accounting and financial department of international concern; ten years' broad accountancy experience; financial and statistical statements compiled; able to assume entire charge accounting department and office force; college graduate; American, (28); exempted. G 62 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, competent senior, desires position with firm of accountants, or as auditor or controller of corporation; American, age 40; references. H 43 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Freidlander, 18 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Cortlandt 6658.

ACCOUNTANT, university graduate, six years' experience, typist, seeks position for evenings, 6:30 to 10; state particulars. K 176 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, (20,) beginner; N. Y. U. student; bookkeeping experience; can operate typewriter. Rothstein, 302 East 3d.

BOND SALESMAN,
successful, well recommended, at present employed with old banking house, wishes to connect with larger bond house of more enterprise, better service. V 25 Times.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, 35, knowledge accounting, general office work, correspondence, executive ability, experienced machine shop, foundry, steam and hot water heat, plumbing, figure radiation, estimate, handle men; reference; salary $2,000. B 330 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Spanish; years of experience, export, banking business; high credentials. V 54 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, American, six years last position; private family; exceptional references. G. W., 64 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man desires private position. Kossack, 321 East 77th. 2635 Rhinelander.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 34, wishes position with private family; married; references. H 61 Times.

CREDIT OFFICE MAN, bookkeeper, cashier, married, (30,) now employed, 6 years' experience; highest credentials regarding ability, character. H 17 Times.

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE.

Man of considerable business experience, dry goods and kindred lines, wishes to travel for a good concern or manufacturer. Y 350 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.
ABILITY AND INITIATIVE.

War affecting present connections. H 35 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Japanese desires situation as general houseworker in gentleman's place. O. K., 41 East 19th St.

JANITOR SUPERINTENDENT, (white.)—Capable full charge, can furnish assistant; references. Circle 2169.

JAPANESE COUPLE desires position in private family; entire charge of small household; country reference. Japanese, 218 East 53d.

SALESMAN, 33, has made good, will consider proposition of merit as city salesman or sales manager where future is assured; state salary and line. Address Room 44, 845 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Clean-cut American, thoroughly experienced selling automobile tires and accessories, of neat appearance and convincing talker; can furnish A1 references. B 329 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN going to Florida with staple article wants to handle side line suitable for the South. B 340 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY OR LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE.

Lawyer, 31, financial and mercantile experience, stenographer, typewriter, knowledge of French, seeks desirable connection; highly recommended. H 44 Times.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE

of New York house, visiting South and Southwestern cities, desires represent established house as side line. H 11 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR AN INTELLIGENT AND REALLY COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY AND CORRESPONDENT?

A young man, with sufficient number of years of experience to have a skill and ability for getting things done right, but not so many years of experience as a stenographer that he lacks energy and quickness of mind, takes this method of getting in touch with those who want a capable assistant upon whom they can depend to attend to everything, down to the smallest detail, in a sensible, thorough manner, without always being told. He is an American, Christian, with highest references and a pleasing personality. He has an excellent job now, but is looking for a bigger field. H 88 Times.

WATCHMAN.—Wanted position as night or day watchman; good reference, and security if required. V 21 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) well educated, neat appearance, wishes position with reliable concern; selling experience; best references. H 80 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, reliable, high school education, desires position with advancement; references. B 321 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position in export house; two years' experience. S 324 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, American, intelligent, aggressive, wishes position. B 331 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED. APPLY TODAY, SURE; PARTY IN CHARGE LEAVING TOWN. THE CATALOGUE HOUSE, 132 WEST 21ST.

CLERK.—Capable young woman with good knowledge of bookkeeping; must be thoroughly efficient and reliable. Address 62 West 23d, in own handwriting, stating experience and salary desired.

CLERK.—Accurate figurer, with knowledge of stenography; American; willing to work in laboratory; $12. T. S., K 172 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS.—Two expert operators at New Brunswick, N. J.; 30 minutes from Newark; salary, $90; permanent positions. Tel. Mulberry 2490.

FILE CLERK for position with manufacturing concern located about 100 miles from New York; state age, salary desired, nationality, when available, and phone number. K 159 Times.

GIRLS

OF SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE TO WORK IN SHOP MAKING A SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS FOR GOVERNMENT USE; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED; 54 HOURS PER WEEK, HALF DAY SATURDAY; WAGES 35C PER HOUR. CALL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

GIRL for mail department; one having experience in the handling of office mail; good position for the right party with a large insurance company. K 329 Times Downtown.

GIRLS familiar with printing wanted in the finishing department of American Bank Note Co. at their Bronx plant.

HOUSEWORKER, cooking, wanted; two in family. Apt. 7C, 515 West 110th.

LEDGER CLERK in casualty insurance office; experience necessary; available at once; salary to start, $50 monthly. K 317 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.

GOOD POSITION FOR YOUNG WOMEN WITH MECHANICAL DRAWING EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS, STATING AGE AND SALARY DESIRED, TO A. H. C., 463 WEST ST., CITY.

MONEY COUNTERS wanted; splendid opportunity in large bank for women who have had experience in banks, railroad companies, department stores or other places counting and handling money. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, Box 25, Wall St. Postoffice, New York City.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young woman with some knowledge of bookkeeping; must be quick and accurate at figures; salary $12, with good chance for advancement. Write W. O. A., 1,361 Broadway.

OFFICE and clerical work girls, 15-20 years of age, for office in large mail order house; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have actual practical experience, 2 years at least, in purchasing department of large engine building corporation. Address reply in own handwriting, stating past experience, salary expected, to Box 335 Times Bronx, 2,960 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER who can do clerical work and look after a small switchboard in an institution; pay $30 a month, board and room. Address Dr. E. A. Stevenson, Stamford, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER for permanent position with manufacturing firm in small Connecticut town; state age, nationality, and salary desired, also phone number. K 158 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835, afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER, experienced, of typewriting and Gregg for evening school, three nights; Brooklyn school. Y 374 Times Annex.

TIMEKEEPER, &c.—Young lady, experienced, for printing establishment as time and cost keeper; accurate at figures; $10 start; future assured. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and experience, R. B., 306 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPISTS.—Large mail order house requires a number of typists; steady position; good opportunity for advancement; excellent chance for beginners. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

WAITRESS wanted in small boarding house; must understand her business and have good references. Colonial House, 152 South 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMEN with mechanical drawing experience; steady position; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 345 Times Annex.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS.—Our 6 weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years. We secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up. Our day and evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Tel. Franklin 2261.

COMPLETE typewriting course, qualify in four weeks; demand exceeds supply. Clark Typewriting School, 5 Beekman St., Room 527.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS, senior; permanent position; good salary to high-grade men; also semi-seniors wanted. Write, giving full particulars and salary expected. K 179 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced seniors and assistant seniors; state age and nationality. K 330 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS. — Publicity mug proposition, virgin field, generous commission; only experienced men need apply. Call in person to Room M-3, Gregorian Hotel, West 35th St., Saturday and Sunday mornings, between 11 and 2. Ask for Palmer.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN.—An exceptionally attractive proposition; one of the largest automobile manufacturers marketing cars in the medium priced class wishes to secure the permanent services of a few wide-awake, progressive retail salesmen now selling low-priced small cars who wish to better themselves; salary and commission; men with Brooklyn and Long Island experience desirable; write now if you are a real red-blooded progressive automobile salesman. K 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, accurate, wanted in coal office; do not apply if not experienced; good chance for an efficient man; fare will be paid. H. S. Ferdon, Central Av., near railroad depot, Leonia, New Jersey.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, with experience in export business, for prominent export company; Spanish desirable. Address, giving full history as to education, experience, and salary expected. S 295 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who has experience on customers' and general ledgers in commission house or commercial banking firm. P. O. Box 150, Madison Square.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in general and cost accounting, to take charge of books under public accountant for aeroplane company. Y 332 Times Annex.

BOYS.

Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

BOY.—Bright, ambitious, over 16 years of age, for office position offering advancement; hours from 7:45 in the morning to 5:45 in the evening; wages $8 per week; call after 9 A. M. Isaac H. Blanchard Co., 418 West 25th St.

BOYS.—Four, not under 16, bright and neat of appearance, in office of large corporation; excellent opportunity for willing and energetic youths. Call 8:30 A. M., Ajax Rubber Co., 241 West 58th St.

BOY, 16 years of age, for messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call Room 2012, 80 Maiden Lane.

BOY.—Large corporation wants neat, intelligent office boy; good opportunity. Address in own handwriting, stating age, H 81 Times.

BOY in office of a large insurance company; good chance for advancement; salary to start, $7. Address Boy, P. O. Box 1,425, New York City.

BOY, AMBITIOUS, WANTED BY LARGE REAL ESTATE CORPORATION; AGE 17 OR 18 YEARS. B 337 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS, 15 to 18, for shipping and assembling department in large mail order house. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton.

BOY wanted for office work; fine chance for advancement. Call at once. Woodcraft Headquarters, 13 West 29th St.

BOY from Brooklyn in manufacturer's office in Manhattan. S 298 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted; good opportunity for advancement. Powers, 304 West 42d. Bryant 7500.

BOY who lives in Brooklyn to learn a trade. S 299 Times Downtown.

BROKER.—Wanted raw silk and pongee broker, by firm of importers. K 345 Times Downtown.

CLAIM AGENT.—Railroad or steamship man experienced in handling claims, or young lawyer familiar with this business, wanted in the office of a large manufacturer; give experience and salary expected; replies treated confidentially. Shipper, Box S 332 Times Downtown.

CLERK for accounting department of prominent fire insurance company; must have experience in checking agents' graded accounts; mention age, experience, and salary desired. S 310 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK, experienced, for statistical work by large manufacturing concern; address, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. L 20 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED
ON JIG AND FIXTURE WORK
FOR U. S. MACHINE GUNS.
APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON, STATING NATIONALITY, AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND WAGES WANTED.
ADDRESS COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS MFG. COMPANY, MERIDEN CONN., EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

DRAUGHTSMEN.

HIGH-CLASS MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAUGHTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE, WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced on tool designing; must be A1 men, American citizens, and live wires; good working conditions. Call daily between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 at Employment Department, Terminal Building D, 15th St., Hoboken, N. J.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN, experienced, high grade, wanted at once by Stone & Webster for Government work at Washington, D. C.; good salaries paid and transportation allowed to Washington, D. C. Apply in person, Sunday, Dec. 9, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., to R. A. Hopkins at Equitable Building, New York, 78 Cedar St. entrance. Bring samples of work. Only first-class designers will be considered.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED

at once; must be able to handle large classes. Strong voice essential. Write Gutchess College, Bridgeport, Conn.

HEAVY HARDWARE,
TOOLS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
STOVES,
PLUMBING GOODS.

Buyers wanted by large Chicago Mail Order House. Managerial positions given to men who have had experience in part of the above lines. Steady position with unusual opportunity for advancement. S 217 Times Downtown.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

GOLF CADDIES

who wish inside work during the Winter months; must be well recommended; give full particulars, age, references, &c. Address S 342 Times Downtown.

LABORERS

wanted; very good pay; 8-hour day. Apply Essex Mill, Picton, near Rahway, N. J.

LEDGER CLERK.—In casualty insurance office, experience necessary; available at once; salary to start $50 monthly. K 346 Times Downtown.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER.

One who has had large experience and some executive ability; opportunity for advancement; state experience, companies worked for, age, and salary desired. Address Large Office, B 29 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR.—Graduate license; permanent position. Call after 10:30, Room 107, 50 Broadway.

MECHANICS, ATTENTION!

We can place immediately several gauge-makers, jig and fixture tool makers, and general machinists who are not at present employed in Government work; working conditions are of the best and highest wages and bonus paid for competent men; an exceptional opportunity to do "your bit." Apply or write Employment Department, WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN., giving full details as to your experience and references.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted immediately, several to work on small, special machine work; state experience, salary expected. B 333 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN

to design, detail and trace; experienced men only should apply. American Machine and Foundry, 5,520 2d Av., Brooklyn.

METAL PATTERNMAKER, experienced on small work. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. CO., Princes Bay, S. I.

MOLDERS.—We have positions for a few first-class floor molders on green and dry sand machinery castings; wages, hours, and conditions very superior. Baker Manufacturing Corporation, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

MONEY COUNTERS wanted; splendid opportunity in large bank for men who have had experience in banks, railroad companies, department stores, or other places counting and handling money. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, Box 25 Wall St. Post Office, New York City.

MOTOR TRUCK SALESMAN.

WE HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A HIGH-GRADE MOTOR TRUCK SALESMAN. ONLY THOSE HAVING ACTUAL SALES EXPERIENCE CONSIDERED. WE WANT AN $3,000 A YEAR MAN, A MAN WHO CAN SELL TO REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS HOUSES. THE TRUCK IS A HIGH-PRICED WELL-KNOWN PRODUCT; SALARY WILL BE PAID. BOX K 182 TIMES.

OFFICE MANAGER, on cost accounting; must be able executive, exempt from draft and furnish references. P. B. 104 Times Downtown.

PATTERN CLERK, to take charge of patterns for concern manufacturing machinery; good opportunity for right man; location near New York City; must be a good penman and exempt from draft; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 344 Times Annex.

SALESMEN

needed immediately for Eastern territory; only trustworthy, competent men with equivalent of high school education wanted; thorough training given; leads and transportation furnished; commission basis with drawing account. A. M., 56 Times.

SALESMEN.—If you wish to connect with a house whose product is sold strictly on its merits and for which there is a constant demand, call and talk over our proposition; if you are a man of character and education and at least 25 years of age, we can offer you a splendid opportunity; leads and transportation furnished; all possible co-operation; commission basis, with drawing account. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN, (2,) experienced, to handle 50c and $1 men's neckwear; one for Middle West and one for Pennsylvania; a very good line for the right man to make connection from the first of the year; must be well recommended; commission basis; all communications strictly confidential. K 160 Times.

SALESMAN, New York and vicinity, for high-grade line of infants' "SOFT SOLE" and "FIRST WALKING" shoes; also full line of traveling and fancy slippers; manner of construction protected by patent; unusual opportunity for aggressive man on commission basis. Address E. W. Weakley, 513 West Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for men willing to sell motor trucks, on commission only; men acquainted with building, chemical, coal, contracting, hardware, machinery, paper, steel, trucking, and heavy haulage trades will be given preference and favorable proposition; state age, qualifications, references. T 186 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to visit hardware and automobile supply trade in New York and vicinity with a full line of leather puttees and leggings; good opportunity; commission or salary. Address Sales Manager, 151 Lincoln Place, Irvington, N. J.

SALESMEN.—A few firstclass men sell Cole & Paige automobiles; commission basis. Bedford Av. & Eastern Parkway, Bkn.

SALESMAN.—Calling on doctors in Eastern States to handle side line; commission basis. Apply T 190 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN wanted, experienced selling high-grade coffee New York retail trade; 30 to 35 years old; must be capable salesman, with ability take charge entire department later; salary; state fully all information relative qualifications. Box 336 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY.

An opportunity for the right man, 20 miles from New York; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 368 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHY and TYPEWRITINF teacher, male or female, for evening class; four-session week. V 53 Times.

STOCK MAN.—Familiar with notions and notions stock. Apply Montgomery Ward & Co., Bowne and Imlay Sts, Brooklyn. Take crosstown car from Borough south to Bowne St., then walk two blocks west.

STOCK WOOLEN CLERK; splendid opportunity for strong and active man. Detmer Woolen, 315 4th Av. Ask for Mr. Hansen, 8th floor.

STOREROOM KEEPER.

Young man, steady, wide awake, to take charge of storeroom; must be able to do simple clerical work and keep account of shipping and receiving materials; exceptional opportunity; apply by mail, stating age, nationality, previous experience, and education. O. 235 Times.

SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITOR. — Wanted, a man who is traveling from town to town to secure subscriptions for a weekly magazine of wide circulation and established reputation, to be handled as a side line; salary and commission. Box 34, A D Times Annex.

SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITOR wanted on weekly magazine of wide circulation and established reputation; must have tact and initiative; opportunity for advancement. Address, stating past experiences, salary, and commission, Box A S 24 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT

for munitions factory; must be competent executive, with thorough knowledge of machine shop practice and experienced in the manufacture of three-inch, six-inch, and larger sizes; state age, experience, nationality, education, salary expected, when available, and when interview could be arranged; opportunity for permanent position in regular business. Address Permanent, Box 203 Times Downtown.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN.

First-class tool designer on small tools, for work of an interchangeable nature.

First-class checker on small tool work; steady positions; 44-hour week.

Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

TRAVELING AUDITOR with a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local office paymasters' and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, reference, and salary expected. Y 235 Times Annex.

WANTED.—First class d. e. bookkeeper in manufacturing office on Long Island; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 334 Times Annex.

WINDOW TRIMMER, &c.—Wanted at once, combination window trimmer, ad. and card writer for large popular-priced department store. Address Harrison's Department Store, Fairmont, W. Va.

YOUNG MAN.—Experienced real estate management; [illegible] [illegible] required; state full particulars, J. C., [illegible] Broadway.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 8 A. M., Dec. 8: Lieut. P. F. Clifford, to 2d Insp. Dist. Sergts. M. J. O'Laughlin, from 154 to 169; D. T. Kennedy, from 169 to 154. To take effect 4 P. M., Dec. 8: Sergts. F. C. Klinck, from 174 to 144; T. W. Flood, from 174 to 279. To take effect 8 A. M., Dec. 8: Patrol. J. J. Donohue, from 1st to Det. Bureau, designated as Acting Detective Sergeant Second Grade; Edgar McQuade, from 6 to 42; W. J. J. Galvin, from 146 to 173; Edward Geraghty, from 165 to 173; Robert Montgomery, from 159 to 173; J. E. Copeland, from C. O. Squad to 33; J. L. Chapman, from 276 to 277; Henry Wegman, from 277 to 276. To take effect 4 P. M., Dec. 8: Patrol. Michael Keavney, from 39 to 37; Henry Gerrcken, from 39 to 38; A. A. Hoffman and F. C. Holskamp, from 43 to 42. From precincts indicated to 36: J. Ferrari, 29; C. F. Shea, 29; E. J. O'Connor, 31; J. W. Foley, 29; Frank Jezierski, 31. From precincts indicated to 40: William Mulry, 31; Reinhardt Schmidt, 35; Bernard Reilly, 39; J. J. McConville, 35; F. A. Sass, 35.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. G. H. Quackenbos, C. O. Squad, in charge of Bureau of Information, Manhattan, for 5 days, from 9 A. M. Dec. 10. Patrol. J. T. Hunt, 6, to 33, for 90 days, from 8 A. M. Dec. 13; J. F. Lyons, 33, to C. O. Squad for 14 days, from 8 A. M. Dec. 10; E. L. Suits, 81, to Training School for 30 days, from 8 A. M. Dec. 12, A. A. Schoendorf, 152, to 8th Insp. Dist. for 30 days, from 8 A. M. Dec. 10; Stephen Hennessy, 152, to C. O. Squad for 6 days, from 8 A. M. Dec. 10; J. E. Copeland, 33, to C. O. Squad, 30 days, from 8 A. M. Dec. 8. To Detective Bureau: T. J. Fitzpatrick, 2, for 30 days, from 6 P. M. Dec. 9; J. J. Fogarty, 152, for 30 days, from 8 A. M. Dec. 9; W. F. Fay, 171, for 15 days from 8 A. M. Dec. 8; G. F. Raeburn, 279, for 30 days, from 4 P. M. Dec. 9; J. J. Devins, 16, to Special Squad No. 4 for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Dec. 9. From precincts indicated to Neutrality Squad for five days, from 8 A. M. Dec. 10: P. J. Kiernan, 22; Alexander Collinge, 22; D. J. Long, 25; S. J. T. Genet, 36; R. A. Mulholland, 79. From precincts indicated, for 20 days, from 8 A. M. Dec. 9, 1917, in Special Squad No. 4: G. J. Ratzman, 65; A. J. Chester, 172.

Leaves of absence, to take effect on date of entrance into military service: Patrol. C. L. Korner, 6; Charles Milmerstadt, 14; T. J. Walsh.

Leaves of absence without pay: Lieuts. Watson Schermerhorn, 17, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Dec. 23. Patrol. William Powell, 13, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Dec. 25; F. N. Neuberth, 14, for 2 days, from 4 P. M. Dec. 9; L. J. Weppler and John J. Kircher, 17, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Dec. 25; J. H. Culhane, 17, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Dec. 25; L. Schonfeld, 21, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Dec. 9; G. W. Christ, 22, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Dec. 25; E. M. Sutting, 23, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Dec. 10; J. H. Carroll, 25, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Dec. 25; A. J. Mayer, Jr., 154, for 2 days, from 8 A. M. Dec. 15; J. V. Dawson, 155, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Dec. 25; D. F. Merkle, 277, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Dec. 25.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry at repair shops, 56th Street and Twelfth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, at 9 A. M., Dec. 10, 1917, for practical instruction in operating department motor apparatus: Firemen, 1st grade, G. P. Hemme, Eng. 28; C. H. Day, Eng. 36; Alfred Southwood, Eng. 63; Charles Kuhn, Eng. 68; H. M. Booth, Eng. 70; M. J. Kennedy, Eng. 73; J. S. Holdsworth, Eng. 237; H. M. Harrover, Eng. 244; F. M. Bradley, Eng. 258; G. J. Trapp, Eng. 275; Martin Clarke, Eng. 281; Ed. P. McCormack, Eng. 284; T. O'Leary, Eng. 83; F. R. Casey, Eng. 84; T. J. Donnelly, No. 2, Eng. 90; F. H. Boettjer, Eng. 156; Dennis Flaherty, Eng. 202; J. H. Wulpern, Eng. 222; H. M. Murray, Eng. 228; Albert Eck, Eng. 235; W. M. Sittig, H. & L. 17; C. H. Mohlin, H. & L. 18; J. Maraglino, H. & L. 28; John Weiss, H. & L. 41; Sidney Blum, H. & L. 78; G. A. Froese, H. & L. 79; E. J. Conway, H. & L. 110; Henry Kehrer, H. & L. 112; Fireman 2d grade, P. M. Sullivan, Eng. 233; Fireman, 4th grade, W. T. McDonald, Eng. 153.

Revocation of temporary detail, to take effect at 8 A. M., Dec. 8: Fireman, 1st grade, F. C. Arnold, Eng. 20.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to Old Headquarters Building, 157-159 East 67th Street, Manhattan, as watchman, to take effect at 8 A. M., Dec. 8: Fireman, 4th grade, G. P. Fowler, H. & L. 40.

The following having been tried for violation of Rules and Regulations, 1912, the following decisions are hereby rendered: Fireman, 1st grade, J. A. Brush, Eng. 11; Charges, (1) absence without leave, (2) absence without leave; guilty on each charge; reprimanded. Fireman, 1st grade, J. J. A. Coughlin, Eng. 30; charge, absence without leave; decision reserved. Stoker Michael Luciano, Eng. 232; charge, neglect of duty; guilty; fined two days' pay.

Special leave of absence: Engineer of Steamer W. M. Kraft, Eng. 63, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Dec. 8.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN.—Energetic and conscientious, assistant in engineering department; capable of operating typewriter and caring for filing system; good opportunity. B. C., 125 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN WANTED WITH EXPERIENCE IN PERFUMERY LINE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT MAN WITH INITIATIVE; WRITE, STATING FULLY EXPERIENCE AND EXPECTATIONS; ALL REPLIES WILL BE HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. K 126 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN.—American, 23 to 26 years, with knowledge of office duties and some experience in filing; one having knowledge of stenography preferred; references; salary $15 to $18, according to ability and experience. S 339 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for position in large downtown insurance office; one having previous experience with fire insurance company preferred; salary $50 month; mention age, religion, and experience. S 341 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

YOU ARE NEEDED—If trained in stenographic or commercial lines. The U. S. Government and high-class business concerns are advertising daily for young men who can qualify. Call or write for details of stenographic and commercial training courses (day or evening) now opening. Ask for Booklet 19. 23d St. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.

Completely equipped plant for the manufacture of boxes, aeroplane parts, or any other lumber products. Plant located in Kentucky city of forty thousand, covers about two acres; dry kilns, steam and electric power; excellent labor conditions; plant now running. Y 358 Times Annex.

Excellent opportunity offered capable man qualified to negotiate Government contracts, Washington, D. C., to take an interest in metal manufacturing business, increasing scope; steady, profitable, secure; references given and required. Y 364 Times Annex.

Wanted—Executive officer for established company engaged in producing element much used in steel industry; exceptional offer to man of ability; must invest not less than $10,000. Address M. P., care Post Office Box 496, Philadelphia.

Wanted.—Corporation now operating product much needed in munitions wants additional capital; invites correspondence with reputable brokers with clientele, who might handle entire stock issue. Address M. Corp., Box 496 Philadelphia, Penn.

In the West Fifties, adjacent to Broadway, five-story garage, fully tenanted; present lease has six years to run at low rental; owner desires to sell good will and lease, so that he may enter other business. K. T., 210 Times Downtown.

Plant, 36 machines, with all equipments, ready to work for dresses, waists, skirts and coats; loft can be had; no dealers. Telephone Chelsea 2741.

FOR SALE.

Gentleman's genuine Hudson seal lined overcoat, $30, never worn; lady's seal coat; chauffeur's Eskimo fur coat, $15; fur automobile robe, $15; lady's motor coat; Hudson seal stole and muff, perfect condition. 862 West End Av.

Mole coat, muff, and neckpiece; cost $350 at Giddings; sell for half; now in storage. Write Apartment 5, 46 Fort Washington Av., New York.

For Sale.—One ton of sheet brass, 31 and 32 gauge, 8, 10, and 12 inches wide. Solomon, Melrose 4004.

Brand-new Multigraph, Jr.; complete; very inducive proposition. 415 Flatiron Bldg.

Purchase and Exchange.

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ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The following army orders were issued by the War Dept. today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Spellman, 1st Lt. M. H., to Phila. for inst. in orthopedics.

Following to Camp Cody in base hosp.:
Foat, Capt. J. S.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Alexander, C. W.
Burton, W. G.
Floreth, G. A.
Hawes, F. S.
Omer, W. J.
Phillips, H.

Benson, Capt. R. L., to Ft. Riley.
Phythian, Capt. J. L., to Hoboken.
Wilour, Capt. L. S., to Oklahoma City for inst.
Talbott, 1st Lt. H. H., to home.
Freeman, 1st Lt. C. H., discharged.
Metcalf, 1st Lt. E. H., to Walter Reed Hosp. for inst.

Following to Portland, Ore., for duty with aero squadrons:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Anderson, N. P.
Baldwin, W. P.
Britell, O. A.
Buchanan, F. R.
Clayton, E. H.
Cox, W.
Doane, W. E.
Elliott, R. J.
Fulton, H. A.
Gardner, P.
Hugo, D. G.
McCrory, H. B.
McCullough, W. A.
Metheny, H. B.
Moore, P. D.
O'Donoghue, J. H.
Read, F. T.
Stansbury, J. E.
Tharaldsen, T.
Van der Linde, L. A.

Haggman, 1st Lt. C. V., and Wald, 1st Lt. E. P., previous orders revoked.
Haggman, 1st Lt. C. V., to the Nash Motors Co., at Kenosha.
Sweet, 1st Lt. E. A., to the Four Wheel Drive Co., at Clintonville, Wis.
Wald, 1st Lt. E. P., to the Holt Tractor Co., at Peoria.
Irwin, 1st Lt. J. C., and Jenkins, 1st Lt. J. G., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Jacobs, Capt. L., to Camp Kearny.
Davis, 1st Lt. L. T., Jackman, 1st Lt. J. C., and Watson, 1st Lt. F. S., to Camp Shelby.
Brooke, Lt. Col. R., Jr., M.C., Ashford, Maj. M., M.C., and Johnson, Capt. P. P., M.R.C., will meet at Camp Greenleaf to examine into and report upon the matter of utilizing a method submitted by Maj. H. R. Allen, M.R.C., for fixation of fractures by the use of the army litter.
Kessler, Capt. C. M., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Watson, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Wheeler.
Reid, Capt. W. B., and Largent, 1st Lt. B. F., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Kuhn, 1st Lt. L. A., to home.
Hanchett, 1st Lt. McM., previous orders revoked.
Burns, 1st Lt. E. J., to Ft. Worden.
Burr, 1st Lt. H. L., to Camp Devens with 76th Div.
Rogers, 1st Lt. J. C., to Chicago for inst., then to Ft. Riley for inst.
Mick, Capt. W. H., to Hoboken, temp. duty, then to evac. hosp., No. 2.
Hays, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Pike; Kaplan, 1st Lt. C., to Camp Doniphan; Williams, 1st Lt. H. L., to Camp Gordon.
Krasa, 1st Lt. J. M., previous orders revoked.
Hall, Capt. M. W., to Ft. Riley.
Meader, Capt. F. M., to Camp Mills.
Jamieson, 1st Lt. G. V., and Ruka, 1st Lt. E. A., to Camp Beauregard.
Chambers, Capt. T. R., to Camp Logan, as asst. to Surg., 5th Div.
Burns, 1st Lt. E. P.; Higgins, 1st Lt. P. F., and Nye, 1st Lt. G. E., to Camp Logan, with Mil. Police of 5th Div.
Seigelman, 1st Lt. E. F., to Portland, Ore., to complete the enlistment of enlisted personnel of Base Hosp. 46.
Landry, 1st Lt. P. B., and Munday, 1st Lt. C. P., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Mayo, Maj. W. J., will report to Surg. Gen.
Hanchett, 1st Lt. McM., to Camp Custer.
Jennings, 1st Lt. C. L., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Ft. Oglethorpe.
Summers, Capt. C. K., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Camp Wadsworth.
Darlington, 1st Lt. C. G., to Ft. Riley.
Duckworth, Capt. J. W.; De Crow, 1st Lt. R. W., and Pahmeier, 1st Lt. J. W., to Camp Wheeler.
Loeb, Maj. H. W., to home.
Franklin, Capt. S., to Ft. Caswell.
Ryan, 1st Lt. E. J., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Braun, 1st Lt. G. A., to Camp Upton.
Bolling, 1st Lt. L. A., to Camp Meade.
Foerster, 1st Lt. H. R., to Vanderbilt Clinic, New York, for inst.
Frey, 1st Lt. J. W., to Camp Mills.
Whitlock, 1st Lt. M. H., hon. discharged.
Wishart, 1st Lt. W. E., to Camp Travis.
Van Wart, Maj. R. McL.; Belyea, 1st Lt. J. A.; Dravo, 1st Lt. E. L.; Lillie, 1st Lt. W. I., will meet at Camp Sheridan to examine command with a view to eliminating the mentally unfit by recommendation for action to the disability board now at Camp Sheridan.
Warden, Capt. R. A., to Camp Dix.
Wheaton, Maj. C. L., to Camp Grant as President of tuberculosis board for examination of troops for tuberculosis.
Borsell, Capt. F. F., to Base Hosp. No. 38, Phila.
Clark, 1st Lt. H. E., and Moore, 1st Lt. J. J., to Camp Greene.
Cook, 1st Lt. R. L., and Zuricher, 1st Lt. A. R., to Camp Beauregard.
Eber, Capt. S. I., to Camp Pike.
Kaplan, 1st Lt. D. M., to Ft. Leavenworth.
Kelly, 1st Lt. J. E., to Camp Fremont.

Following relieved of previous orders:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Bennett, C. C.
Bevins, H. C.
Coffin, E. L.
Dye, W. G.
McCouley, W. B.
Ohage, J.
Raulston, B. O.
Smith, E. D.

Aves, Capt. C. M., to St. Louis Officers' School of Neurologic, Plastic, and Oral Surgery, for inst.
Breedlove, Capt. G. B., to Ft. Bliss.

Following appointed Captains in M.R.C.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Ambrose, W. H.
Boettiger, C.
Brundage, P. E.
Bunch, H. E., Jr.
Cecil, H. L.
Duff, A. W.
Duff, J. A.
Flint, E. T.
Fraser, S.
Hurlburt, L. R.
Knewstep, W. E.
MacRae, J. D.
McElroy, J. L.
Neil, T. F.
Pressley, E. W.
Robbins, F. C.
Repplier, S. J.
Roper, L. J.
Warren, B. A.
Kenyon, P. E.
Nathe, F. B.
Wetherbee, J. R.

Freeman, 1st Lt. C. H., discharged.

Field Artillery.

Ennis, Maj. W. P., 11th, to his regt.
McElroy, 1st Lt. J. H., N. J. N.G., hon. discharged.
Bright, 2d Lt. E. A. G., 344th, to Camp Travis.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Lawrence, 2d Lt. M. P., discharged.
Foss, Capt. W. P., Jr., to War College Div. for temp. duty, then to Madrid, Spain, as asst. to Military Attache.
Stern, 2d Lt. M. J., will report to Chief Mil. Intelligence Sec., War College Div.
McKee, 2d Lt. P. J., to Camp Sherman.

Medical Corps.

Pierson, Lt. Col. R. H., to Camp Logan.
Smith, Maj. S. H., will report to Surg. Gen. re organization of a mobile operating unit.
Bloomburgh, Lt. Col. H. D., to Ft. Riley as Cmdg. Off. of Evac. Hosp.
Appleton, 1st Lt. P., R. I. N.G., discharged.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Sherman:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Carr, A. K.
Gohde, H. J.
Harriman, H.
Meyer, E. F.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Following to School of Plastic and Oral Surgery for inst.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Clayton, W. F.
Everhart, D. G.
Marshall, P. L.
Stern, L.

Sanitary Corps.

Palmer, Capt. W. E., will report to the Surg. Gen.
Pilling, Capt. S. N., to Phila. for duty in Med. Sup. Depot.
Wyckoff, 1st Lt. M., to Washington for duty with Field Med. Sup. Depot.
Perlsweig, 1st Lt. W. A., to Washington for inst.
Anderson, Capt. R. J., to Washington for inst.
Line, 1st Lt. W. R., to Ft. Benj. Harrison re making nutritional survey.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Following to Washington and report to Chief of Ord.:

MAJORS.
McRoberts, G.
Crane, W. M.

Kelly, Capt. W. F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Sealy, W. A.
Bailey, H. M.
Taylor, Z. G.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Wallace, J. H.
Kehr, C. F.
Mann, H. E.
Couper, H. W.
Cuff, H. E.
Barber, W. P., Jr.
Fead, R. S.
Williams, V. E.
Christian, C. L.
Royer, R. P.
Gwyn, P. P.
Buck, W. P.
Turkington, V. H.
Hart, P. M.
Allen, W. W.

Spengler, 1st Lt. R. A., previous orders revoked.
Rogers, 1st Lt. S. A., to Columbus, O., as insp. of ord. at plant of Buckeye Steel Casting Co.

Signal Corps.

Brooks, Maj. J. B., to Washington for temp. duty in office of the Chief Sig. Officer, and upon completion thereof will proceed to Wichita Falls.
Mitchell, Maj. K. K.; Adams, Capt. L. J.; Wilhelm, Capt. C. M., and Macy, Capt. W. E., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Kalmbach, 1st Lt. W. B., to Morrison, Va.

Following rated as junior military aviators:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Alexander, J. B.
Wright, F. W.
Clark, E.
Scheleen, A. A. R.
Stroupe, A.
Shields, E.
Furrow, G. C.

McCall, 1st Lt. J. J., and Rauch, 1st Lt. R. S., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Deuel, Maj. T., prev. orders revoked.
Bean, Capt. T. H., to Kelly Field.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Spaulding, Capt. T. M., temp. promoted to be a Major.

Following temp. promoted to be Captains:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Laird, R. A.
Lowry, P. P.
Hazell, J. W.
Day, J. B.
Dingley, N., 3d.
Adams, C. R.
Lohr, E. C.
Ipock, B. T.
Hovey, G. W.
Bigham, E. L.
Schutte, R. H.
Crosby, C. R.
Halbert, C. T.
Benhab, C. G.

Austin, 1st Lt. T. B., N. Y. N.G., will report to Chief Insp. Sec., Gun Division, at N. Y.
Spiller, Capt. O. L., to Coast Defenses of Boston.
Timberlake, Col. E. J., previous orders amended to direct him to remain on present duties.
Ruhlen, Capt. G., Jr., to Coast Defenses of San Fran.
Lane, Capt. S. B., previous orders amended to attach him to 25th Cav., and Gage, Capt. P. S., to 19th Cav.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Benbam, Maj. W. L., to Washington on official business, then to station.
Alden, Capt. G. R., will report to Qm.Gen.
Haas, Capt. A., to Camp Logan as Asst. to Qm. of 5th Div.
Finch, Capt. L. F., to Evac. Hosp. No. 2 at Ft. Benj. Harrison.
Alden, Capt. G. R., will report to Qm.Gen.
Lawton, Capt. E. M., to Camp Travis as Asst. to Qm. of 29th Div.
Sullivan, Capt. A. E., to Western Dept. as Asst. to Dept. Qm.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Kay, 2d Lt. H. T., and Campbell, 2d Lt. G. L., to Portland, Ore.
Joerns, 1st Lt. A., Av. Sec., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Townsend, Capt. F. de P., Av. Sec., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Smith, Capt. D., rated a Junior Military Aviator.
Davison, Capt. E. L., to Army Balloon School.
Rooney, 1st Lt. B. P., and Hornor, 1st Lt. G. B., to Call Field.

Following to Garden City:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Galvin, A. E.
Frenzel, J. F.
Simpson, A. G.
Mustain, S. J.
Herron, M. L.
Cook, L. E.
McVey, H. H.
White, M. O.

Bauer, 2d Lt. J. H., Av. Sec., to Indianapolis.
Gilbert, 1st Lt. L. F., Av. Sec., to Buffalo.
Houghton, 1st Lt. H. S., and Watson, 1st Lt. H. E., will participate in flights.
Greenberg, 1st Lt. A., to Omaha to enlist enlisted personnel of Base Hosp. No. 49.
Kemp, 1st P. G., and King, 1st Lt. P. B., will participate in flights.
Lewis, 1st Lt. W. E., will participate in flights.
Hammond, Capt. C. H., Av. Sec., to St. Louis.
James, 1st Lt. J. A., and Rogers, 1st Lt. R. H., to Park Field.
Roper, 1st Lt. G. M.; De Forrest, 1st Lt. J.; Abel, 1st Lt. G. R.; Kelly, 1st Lt. H. R., and Frank, 1st Lt. H. P., to Kelly Field.
Gaines, 1st Lt. F. S., to Rich Field.

Infantry.

Hamilton, 2d Lt. T. L., of N.G., promoted to be 1st Lt.

Following of O.R.C. appointed to N.G. and assigned to 118th Machine Gun Battalion at Camp Wheeler:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Getaz, D.
Hollis, B. P.
Gilbert, W. C., Jr.
Ferrell, J. B.
Gardner, J. T.
Busch, J. H.
Cresson, T. A.

Chenoweth, Chap. J. F., 4th, relieved from assignment to that regt.
Martin 2d Lt. T. J., appointment announced, to Camp Bowie.
Jones, Capt. W. G., 34th, will report to Supt. Military Academy.
Potts, Lt. Col. D., to Camp Custer.
Mack, Capt. W. J., will report to Maj. W. D. Straight, Adjt.Gens.R.C., this city.
Preston, Maj. W. J., 122d N.G., hon. discharged.
Bandholtz, Capt. C. H., 29th, to Aberdeen Proving Ground.
O'Bryan, Capt. J. A., 57th, name placed on detached list, and Ferguson, Capt. A. M., name removed.
Ferguson, Maj. A. M., will report to Adjt. Gen.

Corps of Engineers.

Cronkite, Capt. A. H., to Camp Lee with 305th Engs.
Solbert, Maj. O. N., will report to Chief of Engs.
Sage, Maj. W. H., Jr., and Browne, Capt. J. W. X., now on duty as inspectors at the Citizens' Training Camp, Leon Springs, Texas, are retained for similar duty at new camp to be established there.
Bethel, Capt E. A.; Shearer, Capt. D. M., and Albert, 1st Lt. R. F., now on duty as inspectors at the Citizens' Training Camp, Ft. Oglethorpe, retained for similar duty at the new camp to be established there.
Stein, Temp. 2d Lt. L. J.; Ross, Temp. 2d Lt. J. F.; Hampton, Temp. 2d Lt. B., and Vermillion, Temp. 2d Lt. M. E., to Vancouver Barracks.
Laracy, Temp. 2d Lt. J.; Marros, Temp. 2d Lt. O., and Hillard, Temp. 2d Lt. J. A., to Ft. Leavenworth.
McKinnon, Temp. 2d Lt. J. L.; Lewis, Temp. 2d Lt. E. R., and Wuest, Temp. 2d Lt. C. E., to Washington Barracks.
Lee, Temp. 2d Lt. J. E.; Routon, Temp. 2d Lt. R. W., and Moore, Temp. 2d Lt. P. W., to Ft. Leavenworth.
Jones, Lt. Col. D. C., to Camp Lee to command Engineer Officers' Training Camp to be established there.
Lyman, Maj. A. K. B.; Elliott, Maj. D. O.; Brand, Maj. H., and Richards, Capt. G. J., to Camp Lee as instructors.

Quartermaster Corps.

Baker, 2d Lt. W. A., and Husen, 2d Lt. E. W., will report to Depot Qm. at Chicago.

Following to Camp Travis for duty with Motor Sup. Train of the 90th Div.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Brauer, A. M.
Boyd, J. C.
Dunham, B. C.
Homan, W. L.
Kowalski, D. B.
Leeman, R.
Skiles, L. A.
West, G. W.

Following will report to Qm. Gen.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Ferguson, C. W.
Huntington, H. C.
Milne, W. S.
Nicholls, J. G.
Phillips, P. M., Jr.
Watson, M. S.
Armstrong, A. T.
Shackelford, L. T.
Gaus, W. R.
Rosenthal, H. A.
Hughes, R. E.
Lebo, H. J.

Following assigned to 301st Stevedore Regiment:
Dulin, Col. C. L.
Coney, Lt. Col. W. E.

MAJORS.
Haines, H. H.
O'Neill, J.
Power, J.

CAPTAINS.
Turner, H.
Young, W.
Gill, J.
Ingram, J. W.
McKenny, J. L.
Doty, A. D.
Ireton, R. E.
Shea, D. W.
Gylsen, F. C.
Grubel, E. A.
Murphy, L. A.
Cavanagh, J.
Tobin, W. J.
Healey, M. H.
Hernandes, R. J.
Wright, W.
McQuaid, J. H.
Fouhy, C. J.
Roddy, W. M.
Garity, J. J.
Markel, J. W.
Bonchard, E. L.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Addison, J. D.
Blair, J. D., Jr.
Blum, W. S.
Frost, F. A.
Golden, F. H.
Gosbee, M.
Williams, G. R.
Carr, L.
Dalton, W. B.
Knowles, S. T.
Hanheide, H.
Holtz, B. G.
Meese, G.
Oliver, C. R.
Perkins, W. R.
Forbes, B. S.
Rozzel, G. B.
Rogers, E. S.
Melvin, J. W. D.
Winburn, W. A.
Witherbee, S. H.
Furlong, T. A.
Shearton, C. H.
Bel, J. F.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Grove, G. W.
Waddy, G. B.
Hayden, T. M.
Werntz, H. M.
Dulin, P. B.
Ramos, C. E.
Dahn, G.
Duval, M.
Wright, S.
Bristol, R.
Moales, E. A.

Bassett, 2d Lt. H. T., to Washington for duty.
Wyse, 2d Lt. J. W., to Ft. Sam Houston as asst. to camp Qm.
Lins, 2d Lt. H. H., to Ft. Sam Houston with Mech. Repair Shop Unit No. 304.
Langdon, 2d Lt. F. M., to El Paso for duty with Mech. Repair Shop Unit No. 305.
Kilpatrick, Maj. J. R., assigned to 304th Stevedore Rgt.
Campbell, 2d Lt. C. A., prev. orders revoked.
Adler, 2d Lt. M. L., and Scheer, 2d Lt. G. M., to Ft. Oglethorpe as assts. to Qm.
Snyder, 2d Lt. H. C., to El Paso with one of the mach. shop truck units now being organized there.
Easley, 2d Lt. W. R., relieved from duty as asst. to Camp Qm. at Camp Bowie.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Thorburn, 1st Lt. F. M., to Fort Sill.
Simmons, Capt. E. B., to Camp Upton with 302d Engs.
Lahy, 2d Lt. W. M., prev. orders revoked.
Gray, Capt. J. C., hon. discharged.
Shellworth, 2d Lt. A. L., assigned to 20th Engs.
Alden, Capt. L. L., discharged.
Hamilton, Capt. E. G., will report by letter to Director, U. S. Geological Survey, re military mapping.
Wenige, Maj. W. E., prev. orders revoked.
Henderson, 1st Lt. L. A., to Camp Lewis with 316th Engs.
Thompson, 1st Lt. J. T., to Camp Lee.

Following to Washington Barracks with Provisional Searchlight Detachment:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Stuart, J. B.
Gross, J. H.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Edwards, W.
Watkins, E. H.
Gauthier, J.
Talley, T. T., Jr.

Foote, 1st Lt. F. B., to Camp Taylor with 300th Eng.

Following to Corpus Christi with 5th Eng.:

CAPTAINS.
West, E. H.
Carter, J. D.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Obertueffer, R. J.
Hauck, F. B.
Breckenridge, W.L., Jr.
Heaton, D.
Duffield, B.
Horner, N. C.
Newberry, R. W.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Brady, L. J.
[illegible], C. W.
Jaegle, W. H.
Jones, B. C.
Murray, L. A.

Fairbanks, 2d Lt. H. J., and Fassett, 1st Lt. E. M., hon. discharged.
Stern, 2d Lt. A. J., to Camp Lewis.
Brown, Capt. D. T., and Hall, Capt. W. E., to Camp Lee with 506th Serv. Batt.
Hackett, Capt. A. S., and Brown, 2d Lt. W., to Camp Meade with 23d Eng.
Davis, Capt. J. D., to Camp Meade with 23d Eng.
Bailey, 1st Lt. E., prev. orders amended so as to relieve him from 104th Eng. Train.
Meade, 1st Lt. A. P., Jr., to Ponpon, S. C., re mil. mapping.
Rutledge, 1st Lt. R. B., relieved from duty with 309th Eng.

Miscellaneous.

McNair, Lt. Col. L. J., Gen. Staff, previous orders revoked.
Cook, 1st Lt. R., Chaplain, N.M.N.G., hon. discharged.
Williams, 1st Lt. L. J., Philippine Scouts, ret., detailed prof. of mil. science and tactics at Univ. of Mich., vice 1st Lt. G. C. Mullen, ret., who is detailed as asst. prof. of mil. science and tactics at that inst.
Gould, Capt. C. S., Philippine Scouts, ret., to report to Cmdg. Gen. Philippine Department for duty.

Following to school of fire, for field artillery, as instructors:

MAJORS.
Ewell, G. W., 3d Inf.
Hodges, C. B., Inf.
Reese, C.E., 44th Inf.

CAPTAINS.
Erwin, W.W., 7th Cav.
Barton, R.O., 46th Inf.
Bradley, J.L., 57th Inf.
Bagby, C.A., 36th Inf.
MeridithO.R., 40th Inf.
Chipman, G.W., 17thCav

Allen, Maj. M. H., Judge Adv. Gens. R.C., to Camp Wheeler as asst. to Judge Adv. Gen.
Wells, Maj. I. K., Judge Adv. Gens. R.C., will report to Judge Adv. Gen.
Nippell, 2d Lt. M. H., Cav., previous orders amended to assign him to 13th.
Thompson, 2d Lt. J. M., Adjt. Gens. Dept., to this city for duty with War Risk Ins. Bureau.
Smith, 2d Lt. T. O., Ala. N.G., hon. discharged.
Agerton, Capt. B. L., Tex. N.G., hon. discharged.
Smithmeyer, 2d Lt. J. H., 6th Prov. Bat., 159th Depot Brig., to Camp Taylor.

Following of Adjt. Gens. Dept. will report to Maj. W. D. Straight, Adjt. Gens. R.C., this city:

CAPTAINS.
Chomeley-Jones, R. G.
Mack, M.
Rider, J. G.
Filmer, P. M.
MacPherson, D. F.
Mechem, J. C.
Wykes, H. L.
Armat, S. B.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Chadbourne, W. M.
Healy, J. P.
Angell, E.
Walker, J. B., Jr.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Hutchinson, A. E.
Flanigan, J. G.
Cauvin, R. S.
Naetzker, L.
Hopkins, G. R.

Following of Statistical Div., Adjt. Gens. Dept., transferred as of same grade to Inf., to War College Div., Gen. Staff, for assignment:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Careaga, L.
Miller, B. P.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Kelly, W. G.
Cutting, C. S.
Jones, A. M.

Whelan, Maj. T., Ord. Dept., to N. Y., re preparation of motion picture films to be used as an aid in instruction of troops, then to his station.
Ellis, Capt. O. O., 17th Inf.; Carey, Capt. E. B., Inf., and Weigle, 1st Lt. E. F., Sig. R.C., to N. Y. re preparation of motion picture films, then to Washington.
Wilson, Col. R. H., ret., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics at Amherst College.

Following to post specified and report to Commandant, War Prison Barracks, for duty:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Harper, E., 10th Cav., Ft. Douglas.
Kingman, C. A., 19th Inf., Ft. Douglas.
Norman, J. S., 8th Cav., Ft. Douglas.
Fuller, J. H., 52d Inf., Ft. McPherson.
Darby, W. M., 11th Inf., Ft. McPherson.
O'Neil, D. W., 11th Inf., Ft. McPherson.

Following are detailed for Gen. Recruiting Serg. at post specified:

TEMPORARY SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Green, W., 47th Inf., Ft. Slocum.
Selinger, A. H., 2d Cav., Ft. Slocum.
Goff, R. A., 3d Inf., Ft. Thomas.
Watson, M., 6th Cav., Ft. Thomas.
Casey, J., 63d Inf., Ft. McDowell.
Jennings, O. L., 35th Inf., Ft. McDowell.
Riley, C. B., 8th Cav., Ft. McDowell.
Conway, J., 19th Inf., Jefferson Barracks.
Leibrand, L., 16th Cav., Jefferson Barracks.
Dooley, J. E., 39th Inf., Columbus Barracks.
Newman, S. C., 7th Cav., Columbus Barracks.
Fisher, C. D., 57th Inf., Ft. Logan.
Laird, J. G., 1st Cav., Ft. Logan.

Stone, Cons. Surg. A. K., to Camp Devens to examine command for tuberculosis.
Hartz, Cons. Surg. H. L., to Camp Custer to examine command for tuberculosis.
Pusey, Cons. Surg. W. A., to Camps Grant and Custer on insp. duty, then to home.

Leaves.

Ratcliffe, 2d Lt. F. A., Inft., 10 days.
Brown, 1st Lt. H. M., 130th Inft., 5 days.
Bailey, Maj. B. M., F.A., 5 days.
Caffery, Maj. C. S., Inft., 3 days.

Resignations.

Buck, 1st Lt. G. S., M.R.C.
Smith, Capt. C. C., 16th Cav.
Volentine, 1st Lt. P., Inft.
Andrews, Capt. C. W., Wis. N.G.
McMahon, 2d Lt. J. F., Mo. N.G.
Milks, 2d Lt. H. H., Qm.C.
Gaum, 1st Lt. C. G., Eng.R.C.
Ginsberg, 2d Lt. W. G., Eng.R.C.
Riley, Temp. 2d Lt. T. E., Inft.
Euker, 1st Lt. G. A., 318th Inft.
Mandelzweig, Capt. H. H., Eng.R.C.
Young, 1st Lt. S. P., Eng.R.C.
McCabe, 2d Lt. T. J., Ill. N.G.
Gibbons, 2d Lt. J. J., Eng.R.C.
Hawse, Capt. R. M., 123d F.A.
Pardue, Temp. 2d Lt. W. O., 21st F.A.
Boyce, Capt. W. R., 136th Inft.
Trow, Capt. C. A., Eng.R.C.
Shepard, 2d Lt. T. A., 129th Inft.

Education Notes.

The elementary and high schools in the city are now putting into operation the requirements of the Welsh law. Some of the Principals have been confused by the fact that this circular in certain particulars does not agree with previous circulars. This confusion need not arise because all previous communications with reference to the operation of the Welsh law insofar as they disagree with the President's letter, are cancelled. Another source of inquiry has been the amount of time given to the daily morning hygienic inspection. In this case the Board of Education has set a higher requirement. Ten minutes should be allowed daily for the daily morning hygienic inspection, to take place at the beginning of the morning session. The time should be scheduled on the teachers' daily program. Under no circumstances was it the intention of the Board of Education that formal exercises should not be taken, even though it is necessary to take them in the class rooms.

P. S. 77, Second Street, Brooklyn, is desirous of having a service flag. Parents who have sons now serving the colors at home or abroad are asked to send to the school the name of the pupil, branch of service, where stationed, and the date of leaving school.

At a recent Liberty Loan rally at the New York Evening High School more than $12,000 was raised, and a total of $75,000 was obtained during the entire campaign. On the evening of Dec. 10, 2,000 students will meet to consider the question of War Savings Stamps and their purchase.

Mrs. Daniel S. Carey, who was Ava L. Parrott, has resigned as President of the Professional Elementary Teachers' Association, preparatory to her departure for Denver. She will be present at the next regular meeting of the association in January, and also at the official meeting next week at which the salary question will be acted upon. Mrs. Carey has been elected Honorary President of the association and its Western representative. Miss Mary C. Burke has been elected President in Mrs. Carey's place and Miss Marietta A. Smaller has been elected Secretary-Treasurer.

An examination for license as first assistant teacher in high schools is announced by the Board of Examiners. The pay is $1,680 for the sixth year and an annual increase of $210 until the maximum salary of $3,150 is reached.

Estates Appraised.

GREENBAUM, HANNAH, (Dec. 19, 1916;) total assets, $87,979; beneficiaries, her sons Tobias, Max, Michael H., and Milton Greenbaum and daughters, Rosa Greenwald and Jennie Heilborn, $9,716 each; eight grandchildren receive legacies of $500 each, and smaller legacies are left to other relatives. Assets, real estate, $15,500; cash, $26,421; personal, $45,540.

HARRIS, ARTHUR, (Aug. 8, 1916;) total assets, $[illegible]; beneficiaries, wife Veronica Harris of 425 West End Avenue, annuity of $2,400; daughters, Edith B. Johnson of Pelham Manor, $78,115; Catherine McG. Harrison of Edinburgh, Scotland, $76,831; sister, Margaret Harris, annuity of $500; assets, real estate in Auburn, N. Y., $4,355; cash, $4,626; personal, $9,526; stocks and bonds, $319,301.

TACK, THEODORE E., (Aug. 14, 1914;) total assets, $304,416. The deductions of $145,121 are chiefly made up of promissory notes, the largest being Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, $45,000; Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, 40,000; Thomas A. and Adele G. Tack, $15,000; Colonial Bank, $7,500; Butler Savings and Trust Company of Butler, Penn., $6,000; Peoples' National Bank, Sistersville, West Virginia, $5,000; beneficiaries, wife, Mary A. Tack, $10,077; daughters, Elizabeth Gwinn, Washington, Maryland, $6,716; Sarah T. Ryan of Suffern, N. Y., $7,932; Julia Tack of 1,829 Arch Street, Philadelphia, $8,249; son, Theodore E. Tack, Tulsa, Oklahoma, $1,605; assets, real estate, $9,078; cash, $2,624; personal, $7,414; stocks and bonds, $158,465, including 1,039 shares American Oil Development Company, $150,655; interest in oil leases in Tulsa, $24,750, and interest in gas and oil lease, Tulsa, $1,000. The decedent and his son were interested in the oil business in Tulsa.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A strong anticyclone, attended by low temperatures, is moving southward along the eastern Rocky Mountain slopes. It has been attended by snow in Kansas, the lower Missouri Valley and Oklahoma. In the last-named State and over Texas high winds have been a feature of the storm.

A cyclonic depression of considerable intensity is central over the lower Mississippi Valley. It has been attended by thundershowers in Texas and Louisiana, and by snow in Arkansas, Western Tennessee, Missouri, and the lower Ohio Valley.

As this depression moves northeastward during the next forty-eight hours there will be general rains in the South and snow in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States. Temperature will fall sharply in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and thence southward to the Gulf, and it will be cold Sunday in Florida and Atlantic Coast districts.

Cold-wave warnings have been issued for the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States, and also for the Plains States and Texas, and storm warnings are displayed on the Gulf Coast.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north to northeast, fair; South Atlantic Coast, fresh southeast winds, increasing, with rain.

FORECAST TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday, except snow in west and north portions, not quite so cold. Sunday, snow, colder in west and north portions.

Southern New England—Fair, continued cold Saturday, except snow in Western Massachusetts and Connecticut. Sunday, snow or rain and colder.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, continued cold, snow by Saturday night. Sunday, snow or rain and colder.

Western New York—Snow Saturday and probably Sunday, colder Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	39	23	4 P. M.	51	31
6 A. M.	38	20	6 P. M.	47	31
9 A. M.	38	21	9 P. M.	43	29
12 M.	45	26	11 P. M.	41	24

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 20; at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature, 33 degrees, at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 19 degrees, at 8:30 A. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M., 29 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.21 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:06 | Sun sets..4:29 | Moon rises..1:18

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:35	2:47	9:00	9:06
Governors Island	3:22	3:28	9:49	9:55
Hell Gate	4:49	5:21	11:58	12:04

Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports in the twenty-four hours ended Dec. 5:

STEAMSHIPS.
Admiral Sebree, (Am.)
Algiers, (Am.)
Banan, (Nor.)
Byron, (Br.)
Buccaneer, (Am.)
Britannia, (Am.)
Socpan, (Hond.)
Cibao, (Nor.)
Corsair, (Am.)
Conrad Mohr, (Nor.)
Dania, (Dan.)
Eskasoni, (Br.)
Faro, (Port.)
Gold Shell, (Am.)
Horacio, (Span.)
Hellenes, (Br.)
H. H. Rogers, (Am.)
Harald, (Dan.)
Islamount, (Br.)
Ida, (Span.)
Meteor, (Am.)
Otsego, (Am.)
Philadelphia, (Am.)
Principessa Laepitia, (Ital.)
Roma, (Fr.)
Ruth, (Am.)
Santa Marta, (Am.)
San Ramon, (Am.)
Silkeborg, (Dan.)
Seddeja, (Span.)
Shawnut, (Am.)
Sidland, (Swed.)
Vauban, (Br.)
Visigoth, (Br.)
Wico, (Am.)
War Bayonet, (Am.)
Wisley, (Br.)

SAILING VESSELS.
Alpena, (Am.)
Campania, (Br.)
Minho, (Port.)

Fire Record.

A. M. — Loss
1:35—540 8 Av.; Hylan Club......Not given
2:10—321 E. 15 St.; N. Y. Infirmary for Women....................Slight
2:15—6 Av. and 37 St.; Franklin Contracting Co...................Slight
4:00—121 Madison Av.; not given.....Slight
5:45—22 West End Av.; Thomas Labrie........................Slight
7:10—15 Park Row; Hahn & Co......Slight
7:15—37 W. 12 St.; A. Horowitz....Not given
10:10—11 Av. and 26 St.; (auto,) Fleischman Co..................Slight

P. M.
12:10—58 E. 107 St.; Joseph Steinberg..Slight
1:05—962 3d Av.; David Schwab......Slight
1:40—421 E. 124 St.; Herman Lumber Co.........................Slight
1:50—111 Nassau St.; Mercantile Lunch Co..........................$25
2:45—31 W. 65 St.; Leopold Weiss.......$25
3:50—1,410 5 Av.; Henry Eisner......Slight
4:45—10 E. 107 St.; Lewis Weinert....Slight
5:30—5 Av. & 51 St., (auto.;) Charles Cushing......................Slight
5:30—1 Av. & 43 St., (auto;) Abraham Watkins......................Slight
6:10—41 Scammel St.; Isreal Grossman. Slight
6:40—28 Scammel St.; not given......Slight
6:55—606 Grand St.; I. Cappel........Slight
7:00—417-421 E. 8 St.; J. L. De Green.Slight
7:15—123 Baxter St.; Wood & Turner.Slight
7:30—636-638 Broadway; Finer & Bacaraca........................Slight
7:30—480 Lexington Av.; Manufacturing Exchange....................Slight
8:15—319 W. 43 St.; P. Odell..........Slight
9:10—271 W. 113 St.; Bernard Bedd..Slight
9:25—7 Wall St.; (rubbish,) not given..None
9:45—76 Rivington St.; Ada Rapport..Slight
10:20—262 W. 39 St.; Charles Rensiner.Slight
11:55—143-145 W. 29 St.; Simon Fur Co..Slight

The Civil Service.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To pilot, Charities Department, Bureau of Steamboats, Anthony Denery, 88.57. To ticket agent, Docks Department, Bureau of Ferries, Cornelius J. Hogan, 86.65; Henry C. Schriefer, 83.80. To bookkeeper, grade 3, Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity Harry Rieders, 83.49; Charles A. Rhaesa, 82.40.

United States.

The commission announces that, owing to the present emergency and the urgent need for eligibles, examinations for stenographers and typewriters and stenographers or typewriters, for men and women, will be held on each Tuesday until further notice. Vacancies in the Departmental Service, Washington, D. C., will be filled from these examinations. The usual entrance salary for these positions ranges from $1,000 to $1,200 a year. These examinations will consist of the following: Stenographer—Stenography, 75; copying from rough draft, 10; penmanship, 5; letter writing, 5, arithmetic, 5. Typewriter—Spelling, 5; copying from rough draft, 20; copying from plain copy, 20; time, 20; penmanship, 10; letter writing, 15; arithmetic, 10. If a competitor passes in both the stenographer examination and the typewriter examination, the averages in the two examinations will be combined, with a weight of 2 for stenography and a weight of 1 for typewriting, and with the average thus obtained the competitor's name will be entered on the combined stenographer and typewriter register. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination. In view of the urgent needs of the service, and until further notice, subjects of countries allied with the United States will be admitted to these examinations, provided they have been residents in the United States for a period of at least three years preceding the date of examination. Such persons may not be certified for appointment, however, so long as there are United States citizens on the eligible lists.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,337.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB SEIDMAN, Bankrupt.

Jacob Seidman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 4, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on December 18, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,70[illegible].—Notice is given that JOHN J. SULLIVAN and BERNICE SULLIVAN, individually and as co-partners doing business as D. & S. LUNCH ROOM, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 7, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25000.—Notice is given that NATIONAL FLOWER & FEATHER CO., INC., bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition offered to its creditors. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on December 17, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such composition should not be confirmed.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,[illegible]. Notice is given that FRANK MANCHELL, alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition offered to his creditors. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on December 17, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such composition should not be confirmed.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

A Fuel Saver
Sterno Canned Heat for Instant Cooking
Safe, Economical, Smokeless, Odorless, Non-Explosive and Non-Spillable.
Sterno Kitchenette
View Open
View Closed—"Flat as a pancake"
Burns Sterno Canned Heat. Does the trick of a big stove. Weighs only two pounds. You can prepare a complete meal hastily at the table or in the kitchen. Cooks, broils and fries.
Thousands now being used successfully.
Price—Two Burners $2.00
Price—Sterno Canned Heat 10c. each—$1.20 a dozen.
Send this great outdoor Cooker to your Soldier Boy
Wrapped in Holly Paper for Xmas
Delivered anywhere in the United States except the Far West, or from your Dealer
Send for Free Sample of Canned Heat and Holder.
Sterno Canned Heat
S. Sternau & Co. Inc. New York
Sterno Canned Heat

TAPS
A Gentle, Thoroughly Efficient and Prompt Intestinal Relief.
TRY A BOX—10c—ALL DRUGGISTS.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Antique pendant earring, with imitation emerald and diamonds in silver leaf setting, about two inches long, probably in cab late Thursday evening; valuable for its associations. Liberal reward will be paid for its return to Miss Merritt, 16th floor, 461 8th Av., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 2510.

LOST.—Small black enamel watch with black enamel pin, going from Lexington Av., across 34th St., to 6th Av., up 6th Av. to 59th St., across 59th to Madison Av., up to 63d St. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Van Buren, 571 Park Av.

LOST—Dec. 6, a gold and platinum chain purse, lined with chamois leather, sapphires in clasp; name and address of owner engraved on gold frame inside; contained papers and keys. Reward if returned to Dreicer, 560 5th Av.

LOST.—Nov. 30 morning, at Manhattan Hotel or Grand Central Station, or on 43d St., between the two places, a circlet of pearls brooch. Finder please address Mrs. James Pass, Syracuse, N. Y., and receive reward.

LOST.—Silk umbrella, small silver end on handle, initials "L. L. G." black silk cord through stick, Saturday morning, Dec. 1, on Fifth Avenue bus; return M. B. G., 680 Madison Av.; reward.

LOST.—Wednesday night, between Metropolitan Opera House and 185 Madison Av., gold link bracelet set with sapphires and diamonds. Reward for return to F. P. Warfield, 185 Madison Av.

LOST.—At 126 West 46th St. or the immediate vicinity, cabochon sapphire and diamond ring. $250 reward and no questions asked for its return to Davidson & Schwab, Inc., 126 West 46th.

LOST.—In taxicab taken at 78th St. and Columbus Av., Tuesday morning, package containing two check books, one of Commercial Trust Co., New York; reward. Room 1040, 33 West 42d St.

LOST.—Green silk umbrella, carved white handle; left in Palace Theatre Tuesday afternoon; reward. Mrs. A. B. Jennings, Hotel Knickerbocker, 42d St. and Broadway.

LOST.—Ring, large emerald surrounded by diamonds, mounted in platinum, from Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Nov. 10. $200 reward and no questions asked if returned to hotel office.

LOST—Platinum bracelet, diamond setting, probably in cab passing from Mouquin's to Black Cat Cafe or Brevoort to Prince George; liberal reward. Y 365 Times Annex.

LOST.—Dec. 4 lady's diamond cluster platinum ring in Phelps & Perry case. Return Phelps & Perry, 3 Maiden Lane; $75 reward.

LOST.—Velvet bag, containing money, letters, also eyeglasses; liberal reward. Return to address on letters. Phone Academy 2082.

LOST—Dec. 4, lady's diamond cluster platinum ring, in Phelps & Perry case. Return Phelps & Perry, 3 Maiden Lane. $75 reward.

LOST.—November 22d or 23d, brown mink stole, brown lining; reward if returned. S. V. Sherwood, 136 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

LOST.—Skunk muff, at Brooklyn subway, between Atlantic Av. and Wall St., lost about 8:45 A. M. K 156 Times.

LOST.—Chinchilla fur muff, grey lining, Sunday, 46-49th Sts., Madison Av.; $75 reward. Return 865 Park Av.

LOST.—Gold bracelet and watch with monogram "C. E. D." Reward if returned to Room 1844, 120 Broadway.

LOST.—Pocketbook, with cash and registration cards. Return to H. Hoepfner, 377 Broadway, Room 1001. Reward.

LOST.—Pair of gold lorgnettes; liberal reward; return to Apt. 105, Hotel Seymour, 50 West 45th St.

LOST.—French Red Cross war identification card; liberal reward. Address G. Varounis, 32 Broadway.

LOST.—Gold ring, opal, between West 58th St. and East 69th St. O'Neill, 470 West 146th St.

LOST.—Crown pin, gold, 5 pearls, 1 diamond; liberal reward. F. Bower, 500 West 111th, Apartment 4F.

LOST.—At Hero Land, emerald diamond ring; liberal reward. Address V 28 Times.

LOST.—Cash reward for return of coat taken by mistake at Reisenweber's. K 181 Times.

LOST.—Dec. 6, a mink muff, on or near 5th Av.; reward. Nina Bull, Nyack, N. Y.

LOST.—Gentleman's fob; reward. Apartment 1E, the Wyoming, 55th St., 7th Av.

LOST.—Amethyst and pearl brooch. Wiemann. Phone Fordham 1351.

$2,000 REWARD.

No questions asked; return two platinum rings, one ring containing one large square diamond and one large square sapphire, 22 small diamonds in setting, and one ring containing one large diamond, 50 small diamonds in setting. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$150 REWARD

for brooch, circle of diamonds, set in platinum, lost Wednesday afternoon, Empire Theatre to 5th Av. and 40th St., or in the Waldorf. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—English setter, Thursday morning, between 10 and 12, from 53 East 66th St.; dog white, with black marking, brown spots over both eyes; wearing black leather collar, named Tommy. Reward if returned to C. F. Coleman, 53 East 66th St.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.
The "Art of Music," described in 14 volumes, is one of the season's important works. Read all about it in The New York Times Review of Books tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

HYLAN WOULD KNOW ALL CITY BUSINESS

Calls on All Department Heads for Account of What They Are Doing.

NEW PROJECTS ESPECIALLY

Mayor-Elect Wants Details of All Proposed, Begun, Partly Completed, or Now Contracted For.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan sent a letter yesterday to all department heads under the present city administration asking for specific information regarding the prospective status of business in their departments as of Dec. 31 this year. Judge Hylan urged that special attention be given any new projects, proposed, begun, partly completed, contracted for, or not contracted for.

Should there be a general response to the request of the Mayor-elect, he would have in his possession for future reference a pretty complete record of the condition of the city's business when he takes office.

The letter was as follows:

Dec. 7, 1917.

Dear Sir: In order to enable me to consider in so far as I may between now and Jan. 1 the problems and work of your department or bureau, I would be very much pleased if you would instruct the proper official of your department or bureau to advise me at the earliest possible moment of the present condition of all matters which come under the jurisdiction of your department or bureau, paying particular attention to all new, partly completed, authorized, or proposed additional buildings, plants, or activities under your control.

In a word, I desire to know the exact condition of each and every department or bureau under the control of the Mayor on Dec. 31, 1917.

If you will be good enough to do so, I suggest that you answer as to each building, plant, or activity such of the following questions as apply to the particular class to which each belongs.

Classes.

1. Projects completed, not operating.
2. Partially completed.
3. Not started, but partially contracted for.
4. Not started, but entirely contracted for.
5. Funds authorized, but no contracts prepared or let.
6. Proposed as necessary, but for which funds have not been granted.

Questions.

1. What appropriations are made?
2. What additional appropriations have been requested?
3. What contracts have been prepared, with the status of each, and estimated cost?
4. What is the unexpended balance, and what is proposed to do with it?
5. What contracts are in course of preparation?
6. What additional work will be necessary to complete for operation?
7. What additional appropriation will be required to complete?
8. What, in detail, is the estimated annual cost of operation and maintenance when completed?
9. What provision has been made in the 1918 budget for such operation and maintenance?

Kindly state the appropriation made for your department or bureau, and approximate the balance or deficit on Dec. 31, 1917, on any of the budget lines.

For this and any other information along these lines which you may promptly cause to be transmitted to me, I shall be very grateful.

Your truly,
JOHN F. HYLAN.

The Coroners Physicians' Society of New York yesterday recommended to Mayor-elect Hylan the appointment of Dr. William Nammack of Queens as Medical Examiner. This is the new position created under the recent statute, abolishing the office of Coroner. Dr. Nammack has been Coroners' Physician in Queens for several years. In connection with this, it was learned that Dr. Lester W. Volk of Manhattan would institute civil action to restrain the Civil Service Commission from certifying a list of persons eligible for appointment as Medical Examiner, which he understands to have been prepared as the result of an examination so framed that it favored certain doctors.

It is asserted, for instance, that the requirement that a doctor in order to be eligible for appointment must have made at least 1,000 autopsies was modified so as to place the requirement for eligibility at half that number. This ruling, Dr. Volk has been informed, was made to meet a specific case. It is also asserted that the requirements have been so formulated as to practically bar graduates of certain medical colleges in good standing.

It was announced yesterday that Mayor-elect Hylan and his family would attend the annual ball and reception of the Democratic organization of the Twentieth Assembly District in Kings, Judge Hylan's own Assembly district. The event is to be held at Arcadia Hall on Jan. 18. It was said last night that the district organization had added more than 400 to its membership since Judge Hylan was elected Mayor, and that at the last meeting, held Monday night, seventy-six new members were admitted, five of these women.

COST OF LOAN ADVERTISING

$53,000 in Chicago and More Than $300,000 Here, Says Westerner.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Advertising the last Liberty Loan campaign in Chicago cost 2.7 cents for every $100 liberty bond sold. Collectively the people of this city subscribed for more than $177,000,000 worth of the bonds. There were 239,500 persons in Chicago who subscribed to the loan.

These are some of the points brought out in the report of William H. Rankin, Chicago advertising expert, who served as Vice Chairman of the National Advertising Board which conducted the advertising campaign in the great drive.

Mr. Rankin said that Chicago spent only $53,000 of its $80,000 advertising fund, while New York's campaign cost more than $300,000. He asserted that New York's big expenditure was due to a lack of a controlling head to supervise the placing of advertising copy.

DEFENDS MERIT SYSTEM ASSAILED BY HYLAN

Woods Declares Its Purpose Is to Reward the Work of Faithful Policemen.

Police Commissioner Woods took exception yesterday to Mayor-elect Hylan's criticism of the merit system now in operation in the Police Department. The Commissioner said:

"Judge Hylan must be misinformed about the working of the merit system. In the first place, he says it has caused an increase of arrests. The fact is that the merit system was put into operation in 1916 and in the year 1916 there were fewer arrests made by the police force than in 1915, when there was no merit system in operation. It worked, therefore, directly to reduce the number of arrests.

"There was no merit system working, so far as I know, except an experimental one that applied only to the Detective Bureau, when Judge Hylan was a Magistrate. He suggests that it may influence policemen to make unnecessary arrests. This can hardly be so since a policeman gets no credit at all for an arrest unless the prisoner is held by the Magistrate. If a person is held by a Magistrate this certainly is an indication that, in the judgment of the Magistrate, the arrest was not unnecessary.

"Judge Hylan suggests that this system tempts policemen to charge prisoners with felonies when the charge should be only a misdemeanor. This is wholly up to the Magistrate. The policeman presents his prisoner to the Magistrate and states the facts as he saw them or heard them. If the Magistrate, as a result of the statement of the fact made by the witness, believes that the case is a misdemeanor and not a felony, he makes it so. The duty of the policeman is simply to state the facts.

"The merit system, as working now, is not perfect. We believe, however, it is a step in the right direction in order to give the faithful policeman credit for his own good work. In previous times there has been no incentive except his own conscience for a policeman to do anything more than he needed to do in order to keep himself out of trouble. We have been trying to devise means which could reward the faithful, hard-working men for their efforts.

"One of the weaknesses of police administration has been that there isn't enough reward for men. This is what we have been trying to accomplish through this merit system. Policemen are not stimulated to make unnecessary arrests; they are severely discouraged from this sort of work. They are encouraged to do everything possible to prevent crime and to take such action toward unfortunates sorely tempted to commit crime as shall keep them from committing crime."

Tea Rooms.
NOW OPEN
SEVEN CANDLES,
18 West 46th Street, in the ART GALLERY, formerly occupied by BRAUN & CO.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Service a la carte and table d'hote.
Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, $1.00.
At the Sign of THE GREEN TEAPOT Closed Sundays
Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
Luncheon, 60c. Dinner, $1.00.
Saturday Night, Roast Turkey and Waffles.
Green Parrot Tea Shop 13 E. 35th St. Opp. Altman's.
Specially Attractive Luncheon a la Carte And Afternoon Tea.
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THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.
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Known for delicious home cooking.
Breakfast, 35c; Lunch, 40c; Dinner, 75c.
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Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 5 to 7:30 Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night.
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Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY TUES. & SAT.
THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. 3 to 8. Except Sundays.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at
SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Sunday dinner.
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.
THE ROSE GARDEN 36 West 59th St., Near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or Dinner, $1.50, or a la carte.
Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.
THE MARGUERITE 49 West 39th St. (6068 Mur. Hill.)
Luncheon, 40-50c. Afternoon Tea, Dinner, 60-75c.
OPEN SUNDAYS 1 to 7 P. M.
THE GROTTO 165 MADISON AVENUE Between 32d and 33d.
Luncheon, 45c; Course Dinner With Chicken, 65c.
Sunday Dinner, 75c; Home-made Bread and Pies.
SAVORY PIE SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Mad. Sq. 4976.
"Wonderful Apple Pie" to order, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Luncheon and Afternoon Tea.
Dine at No. 20 Old Gramercy Park Open Sunday
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c.
Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.
56 E. 53d St. OPEN FIRE lends warmth and cosiness.
Where an To THE DIXIE TEA ROOM.
Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 35-50c; Dinner, 65-75c.
THE MARYLAND 112 West 73d St. Just off Columbus Av.
Maryland fried chicken dinner, Sun., 12-2.
The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. New York City
Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.
Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 43d St. Open Sundays.
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 35c; Aft. Tea; Dinner 50c.
THE CAVENDISH, 5 E. 40th St., opp. Arnold Constable & Co.
Lunch, 12 to 2. Tea with waffles, 2 to 5.
WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 37th Street. Adjoining Tiffany's.
LUNCHEON: AFTERNOON TEA. DINNER
THE MAYFLOWER, 25 West 55th St. Breakfast, Luncheon.
Sat., Chicken and Waffles dinner, $1.00.
THE ELM TREE 52-54 John Street. (Financial District.)
Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.
STUDENTS INN, 326 West 58th St., West of 8th Ave.
Luncheon, 35c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60-75c.
THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Southern Chicken Dinner.
TO-NIGHT AT 17 WEST 58TH ST. (Plaza 1110.) Luncheon 75c.
A carefully selected, well cooked dinner, $1.00.
THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Av.
Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 55c.

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Additional Evening Classes now forming in Pace Courses preparing for Executive Positions in Business and for C. P. A. Practice. For Bulletins write:
F. P. Lamphear, 215 W. 23d St., N. Y.
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ENGLISH, French, and German instruction by experienced teacher. Miss Bondy, 164 East 80th St.
FRENCH, Italian, and Spanish taught by experienced teacher. Address V 22 Times.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.
11—"Secret of a Happy Life."
8—"Water from an Old Well."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. REV. CHARLES A. DECKER will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sailors from the U. S. S. "SEATTLE" will attend the evening service.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"The Future of the Baptist Churches." A reply to the address of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., before the Baptist Social Union. 8—The Rev. William Wynd of Tokio, on "Present Conditions in Japan."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH, 327 W. 33d. OSCAR HAYWOOD, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 10:45 A. M. At 7:45 P. M., the Bohemian Male Quartette and the Choir.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers.
Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M. Rev. E. HERBERT DUTTON, Leader, Men's Class, 9:40. Young men cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. Sunday, 11 A. M., preaching by REV. T. B. JOHNSON, of New Rochelle. TOPIC: "CHRIST ABOVE ALL." Sunday, 8 P. M., preaching by REV. JOHN HUMPSTONE.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square, South.
REV. A. RAY PETTY, REV. F. W. LAWSON, } Ministers.
Mr. Petty will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST., C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, Will preach Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by Dr. EATON, 30 East 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., bet. 126th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—John Spargo.
11 A. M.—"Does God Suffice?"
8 P. M.—"The Challenge of the Present Crisis."

WASHINGTON HTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M., Dr. Vahan Cardashian on "American Atrocities." 8 P. M., "Camuflage."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, 178th St. & Ft. Washington Av.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET. 11 A. M.—Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy will preach. Subject: "The Challenge of the Present Crisis." 8 P. M.—Rev. William A. Kirkwood.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock St., between Bedford and Franklin Avs., (take Fulton St. L or surface to Franklin Av.)—Pastor, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D. 11 A. M., Rev. Charles A. Ross will preach. 7:45 P. M., Christmas Cantata, "The Little Lord Jesus," under direction of Dr. Harry Rowe Shelley, Organist.

INTERNATIONAL UNION MISSION RALLY, CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, 307 West 57th St., 8 P. M. Rev. AXEL TJADER will tell of his experiences on Thibetan border. Stereopticon Views. Plantation Songs, sung by Colored Sextet.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway, near 76th St. Rev. Charles P. Fagnani preaches at 11.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor, preaches 11 & 8. S. S., 10 A. M. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker, Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject, "Seeing Things in the Right Light." Bible Study and Talks on Truth, Wednesday evening, 8:15, Park Ave. Hotel.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.

11 A. M.—DR. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: The Ethical Prerequisites of World Peace."

INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Corner 7th Av. and 128th St. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Minister. 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 8 P. M. MR. HERBERT BOOTH, son of General Booth, will continue his Gospel Campaign Assisted by Messrs. Eric and Theodore Booth-Clibbon. 8 every night next week, Mr. Booth. EVERYBODY CORDIALLY INVITED

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Broadway at 120th St. Two PUBLIC lectures by the Rev. J. C. R. EWING, D. D., LL. D., C. I. E., President of Forman Christian College, Lahore, India, and recently Vice Chancellor of the Punjab University. Monday, December 10th—"Modern Political Developments in India." Tuesday, December 11th—"Modern Religious Movements in India."

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher—The Rev. JOSEPH H. ROBINSON of Trinity Congregational Church, East Orange, N. J. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, 5th Av. at 76th St. REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN, Saturday morning, (Sermon,) 10:30; Sunday morning at 11, Rabbi Isaac Landman, "JUDAISM AND THE WAR."

FREE SYNAGOGUE CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, AT 10:45 EX-PRESIDENT WM. H. TAFT: "A WORLD LEAGUE FOR PEACE." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. JOSEPH SILVERMAN on "Marriage and Happiness." All welcome.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 93d St. and Broadway. Rev. CHARLES M. JACOBS, D. D., 11 A. M. Rev. C. E. KRUMBHOLZ, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. DR. FREAS preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d, Dr. REMENSNYDER, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MASONIC CHURCH SERVICES, CALVARY M. E. CHURCH, 129th St. and 7th Av., SUNDAY, DEC. 9, AT 8 O'CLOCK. Sermon by Rev. WILLIAM H. MORGAN, Harlem Lodge, No. 457, Banting Lodge, No. 655; Constantine and York Commanderies, Knights Templar. Masons and friends invited.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60th St. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. Dr. Sockman will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 8 P. M., "At the Conscription Camps." 6-8 P. M., Social Tea and Epworth League.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av., Rev. J. W. CHASEY, B. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"The Law of Antagonism." 8 P. M.—"God Meeting Man in Gay Paris."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., Columbus Av. ALLAN MacROSSIE, Minister.
10 A. M.—Discussion, "Is War Normal?"
11 A. M.—"The American Soldier in Italy."
8 P. M.—"American Soldier and French Children."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. REV. ROBERT W. ROGERS, Litt. D., Will preach at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. 9:45 A. M.—Sunday School, classes, all ages.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway.
10 A. M.—Sunday School.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Preaching by Rev. Fields Hermance.
7 P. M.—Stereopticon-Passion Play — Miss Bertha Baff.
Soldiers and sailors are cordially invited to attend.

WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E., 137 W. 4th. Rev. SHERIDAN W. BELL, Pastor.
9:45 A. M.—Sunday School.
11:00 A. M.—"The Cross and the Trenches."
5:00 P. M.—Social Hour. Miss MARGARET BURTON on "A Young Woman's Religion for Today."

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Service, 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "THE SOUL OF AN ANGEL." Who are the angels, and what is the nature of their ministries?

NEW THOUGHT.

ADVANCED SCIENCE. With Charles Charters. God Blesses You! See special announcement on other page.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE. Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "THE GREATEST NEED OF THE HOUR." Classes and Interviews—The Biltmore. Music by Jacques H. Greenberg, Concertmaster and Soloist of Hazay Natzy's Biltmore Symphony Orchestra. Oscar John, Pianist.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 WEST 72D ST.
Sunday, 11 A. M., Mrs. H. M. Sharman.
Sunday, 4 P. M., Mrs. M. C. Stolber.
SUNDAY, 8:15 P. M., LLOYD B. WILSON.
Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., Mrs. Laura G. Cann.
Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., Miss Mary Allen.
Thursday, 3 P. M., Healing Service, Mrs. V. M. Kimmel.
Friday, 3 P. M., Mrs. Maud Pratt Messner.
Friday, 8:15 P. M., Mr. Eugene Del Mar.

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West, 11:15 A. M. Subject: "Religion and Business." Don't fail to hear Mr. Northrup.

M. Edith Rarick, Park Avenue Hotel, 33d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., "Our New Message to the New Race."

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC. Free Lecture at Cort Theatre, 48th St., east of Broadway, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Doors open at 3:30. Mrs. Behrend (the only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward of England and India, the acknowledged Master-Thinker in New Thought and Mental Science) has been asked to state from Troward's point of view WHY GOD DOES NOT STOP THE WAR. Free Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday, at the Belnord, 86th and Broadway, Apart. 1110. All instruction by Mrs. Behrend.

SOCIETY FOR CONSTRUCTIVE THOUGHT, 220 Madison Av., near 36th St. Monday evening, Dec. 10, at 8:15 o'clock, EDWARD H. WOODWARD, "WEALTH." Music. Friends and visitors cordially welcomed.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d. Mrs. Van Marter, 11. Subject: "THE MAGIC IN MUSIC." 8—Mr. Frederic Dean, Speaker, Subject: "FROM BUDDHA TO CHRIST."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.
DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4. NOONDAY SERVICES daily at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. Preaching 11 A. M. by the PASTOR. 4:30 P. M., Rev. Hugh Black, D. D.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for Assembly Board of Church Erection. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., 11th St. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D.
11—Holy Communion.
8—"Things Every One Should Know."

FORT WASHINGTON. Broadway at 174th St.
11, Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D.
8, Rev. ARCHIBALD I. MANN.

THE BIBLE AND THE WAR. Dr. Work's Evening Topic, 8 o'clock, Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av., 91st St. 11 A. M. Topic, "The King's Business."

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 4:30 P. M.—REV. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Dr. Mackay.

NORTMINSTER, 141 West 115th St. Rev. Seth C. Craig preaches 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. The Pastor, Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St. Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St.
Ministers: { George Alexander, 11 A. M. Thomas Guthrie Speers, 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., at 105th St. Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches 11 and 8. 11—"Meeting the Issues of the Hour." 8—Chelsea Ch. and Rev. W. N. Ross Uniting.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Pastors.
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 & 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Robbins.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. George William Douglas.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (choral except Saturday.)
Soldiers and sailors especially invited to Cathedral services.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon, (Rector). 11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas).. 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services, 8, 10:15 and 11 A. M.; 8 P. M. (Bishop Courtney.)

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street, Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Service & Sermon, (Rector)........ 11 A. M.
Later Evensong & Sermon, (Rector). 8 P. M.
Daily Services, 9 A. M. and 12:30 Noon.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th Street, Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—"Prayer in War Times," (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Oratorio, "St. Paul," Mendelssohn.
8 P. M.—Forum—Dr. John L. Tildsley, Assoc. Superintendent of Schools, "Regulation of Opinion in the Schools."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV. Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D.D., Rector. Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., (Dr. George William Douglas,) 4, 8 P. M., (Rev. R. E. Carr.) POPULAR VESPERS at 4, including "Meditation" by Drumm, Baritone Solo, "In My Father's House" from "The Life Everlasting" by Matthews; Anthem, "Behold the Days Come" by Woodward. HARP, 'CELLO, VIOLIN, ORGAN at 11 & 4

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Av. and 35th St. The Rev. Arthur Ketchum, Acting Rector. SUNDAY SERVICES: 8 A. M., Holy Communion, 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Acting Rector). 8 P. M., Advent Mission Service. Hymn singing and short address.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Av., above 45th St. Rev. Herbert Shipman, B. D., Rector, in the Federal Service as Chaplain 104th Field Artillery, U. S. A.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, Preacher, Rev. Theodore Sedgwick.
8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. E. E. Matthews, Assistant Minister.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and Sixth Avenue.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
3 P. M.—Children's Service.
8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. Frank Allen.

S. D. M'CONNELL, D. D. Former rector of ALL SOULS' CHURCH, New York, and the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Brooklyn, will preach at 11 A. M. on SUNDAYS DEC. 2, 9 and 16 at the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, D. D. 4 P. M.—CHORAL EVENSONG. Address by Dr. BRIDGES. SPECIAL MUSIC, VIOLIN, ORGAN.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. and Isham St., (West 208th.)—Rev. C. A. WOODWARD. 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 9:45, Sunday School; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 41 Est. 27e. Services divins le dimanche matin a 10:30.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, and 9 A. M. 10:30—SERMON, (RECTOR.) Stainer's Mass. 4:00—PROCESSION, CHORAL EVENSONG.

ST. ANDREW'S (EPISCOPAL.) Fifth Avenue and 127th Street. Communion, 8; Rev. Dr. Carstensen preaches, 11; Rev. Dr. Van De Water, 4. Organ Recital at Vespers. Wm. A. Goldsworthy.

ST. ANN'S, 140TH ST. and ST. ANN'S AV. Rev. H. G. WILLIS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Consecration of the new chapel, Bishop Greer. 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Very Rev. Hughell E. W. Fosbroke, D. D.
2:45 P. M.—Sunday School.
4 P. M.—Evensong and address by the Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D.
5:15 P. M.—Organ recital.
Intercession for those at war daily from 12 to 12:10.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th Street, East of 3d Avenue. ALL SEATS FREE. Reverend KARL REILAND, Rector. Sunday Services, 8, 11, 8.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector. 8 A. M.; 11 A. M., (Rev. Dr. A. R. MANSFIELD, D. D.;) 8 P. M., (Rector.)

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, 10th St., west of 2d Av. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 11—Sermon by Rector: "How God Takes Man Unto Himself." 4—PATRIOTIC SERVICE. Colonel W. H. Chatfield, "America in the War;" Major Donald Guthrie, "Need of Concerted Action."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. 47th Anniversary. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession, and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers, Procession, and Te Deum, 4.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 69th St., near Broadway.—Services, 8, 11 A. M., 4 P. M. Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, D. D., Rector.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 26 W. 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M. Holy Communion.
11 A. M. Morning Service and Sermon (Rector)
4 P. M. Evensong and Address (Rector.)
8 P. M. Hour of Organ Music.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., Near Broadway. Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 3:15 P. M., Children's Service; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer. Thursday, 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion and War Intercession.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. 8, 11 (The Rector.) 8 (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.)

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 & 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE CHURCH, Convent and 149th, near Amsterdam Av.
11 A. M.—Rev. ARCHIBALD I. MANN.
8 P. M.—Rev. W. W. CLARK.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Bible in the Vernacular." At 8 P. M. Anniversary of the New York Bible Society. Dr. Burrell will speak on "The Book for These Days"; Rev. C. I. Scofield, D. D., on "The Bible in Human Life."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Church School 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., Special Music, Dudley Buck's Cantata, "The Coming of the King."

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"Life More Abundant."
8 P. M.—"America and the Monroe Doctrine."

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av. Sundays at 8 P. M. sharp. THE SO-CALLED DEAD STILL LIVE. SPEAKER: MRS. CARRIE S. THOMAS.

SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, 28 West 60th.—CATHERINE CLEMENTS. Services Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 8 P. M.; Friday, 2 P. M.

THEOSOPHY.

AT Theosophical Headquarters, 2,228 B'way, 79th St., New York Lodge, Sun. evg., 8:15. Lecture by Capt. Russell Jones of the British Army, "Theosophic View of the War." Free Public Classes, Headquarters, Thurs., Fri. evenings, 8:15. Also Tues. afternoon at 3 at Mrs. J. D. Scott's residence, 749 West End Av., 96th St.

CENTRAL LODGE, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway, Corner 67th St., Thursday, Dec. 13, 8:15 P. M., "KARMA, HOW WE MAY CONTROL DESTINY," by Mrs. Lisette S. Naegele. Free public class Wednesday evenings, 8:15 P. M., conducted by Mrs. Maude Lambart Taylor.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St. Public Lecture Sunday evening, 8:15, "Successive Life," Eduard Herrmann.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Avenue and 20th Street. "JESUS AS FOUNDER OF A NEW AGE." Topic of second of FOUR PRE-CHRISTMAS SERMONS by the Minister, Rev. Dr. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at 11. JENKIN LLOYD JONES, Preacher. "ON THE MOUNT WITH THE MASTER: THE WAITING MULTITUDE." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34th St. and Park Av.—11 A. M., JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, "WHAT IF GOD IS?" 8:15 P. M., JOHN SPARGO, "MOBILIZING THE FORCES OF DEMOCRACY."

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "LAYING FOUNDATIONS," and at 8 P. M., "BAD GODS FOR GOOD."

Y. M. C. A.

23d St. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 23d St., Sun. 4 P. M. DR. FRANK CRANE, "The Soul and The Great War."

DR. ALLAN MacROSSIE, "The American Soldier at the Front." West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57 St., 4 P. M.

DEDICATION SERVICE. 10% of our Membership in Army. Good Musical Program. East Side Y. M. C. A., 153 E. 86th St., 4 P. M.

OTHER SERVICES.

DOYERS STREET 5-7, Rescue Society, Old Chinese Theatre. Inspiring Gospel Service, nightly, 10 P. M. T. J. NOONAN, Superintendent.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. Preaching morning and evening by Rev. WILLIAM A. MONTGOMERY. 10:30 A. M., subject: "Our Calling and Election; 8 P. M., Evangelistic Service, subject: "What Manner of Persons We Ought to Be."

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION, 316 Water Street. SUNDAY, DECEMBER NINTH will be a great day in New York City, for it will be the forty-fifth anniversary of the FIRST RESCUE MISSION ever started. You are most cordially invited to come down and participate in the celebration.

Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, our treasurer, who has for many years presided at the afternoon session, will again do so this year, and Rev. Robert Watson, D.D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this City, will deliver the address.

In the evening Mr. G. S. Mott will celebrate his first anniversary and, as usual, the leading feature of both sessions will be the testimonies of the converts. Mr. F. Murray Olyphant, Mrs. J. W. Coon, Miss May Walcott, Mrs. S. May Wyburn and others will sing.

Services begin promptly at 3 and 7:45 P. M.

A NEW ORDER OF MEDITATION. JAMES PORTER MILLS, M. D., will speak in his Lecture Room, 1015 Aeolian Hall, 42d St., Sundays at 11 A. M. General subjects: Scripture Helps. Meditation—A Way of Illumination and Abounding Health. Contributions. Other week-day classes.

"Past, Present, and Future of the Papacy, According to Bible Prediction." Sun., 8 P. M., Casino Thr., 39th St. and B'way. Large chorus. Prof. C. T. Everson, Lecturer, Free.

ROSICRUCIAN MYSTERIES OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

and their Survival in America to-day, explained in a private lecture by a Mystic Brother. Music and Songs by Mystic Templars. Leslie Hall, 260 West 83rd Street, near Broadway, Sunday, Dec. 9th, 8 P. M.

All Welcome. No Collection.

SEARS SUNDAY SERVICE will cheer you up and make life worth living. CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway at 44th St. Sunday, 11:15 a. m., F. W. SEARS, Orator. Subject: "THE ANGEL BACK OF US."

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 50 W. 87th St.—Swami Bodhananda, "Right Breathing," 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Remsen and Henry Sts., (near Borough Hall Subway.)—Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS preaches 11 A. M. 7:45 P. M., RELIGIOUS FORUM. Prof. KIRSOPP LAKE will speak on "THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street. Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Man's Question: "Where Is God During the Carnage of Battle?" 7:45 P. M.—Two addresses on "The Butcheries in Armenia by the Unspeakable Turk," Dr. Hillis and Dr. Vahan Kardashian, formerly of Constantinople.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Brooklyn Academy of Music, 11 A. M. Mr. DON C. SEITZ of New York World, "AMERICA AND THE ORIENT."

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford St. Dr. ALBERTSON preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Special Saint-Saens music in the evening.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

SAINT JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Lafayette Av. and St. James Place. Rev. EDGAR MORRIS THOMPSON, Rector. Holy Eucharist, 8, 9:30, 11 A. M. Violin, Cello, Harp, Organ Recital, 4 P. M. All are cordially welcome.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 11 A. M., Rev. John Howland Lathrop.

Y. M. C. A.

HON. JAS. W. GERARD, "MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY," Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Men only. Free Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av. Greatest Men's Meeting in Greater N. Y.

Y. W. C. A.

Y. W. C. A., 276 Schermerhorn St. Sunday, Dec. 9th, 4:15 P. M. "THE CHALLENGE OF THE ORIENT," Miss Bertha Conde. Stereopticon Pictures.

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Colonel E. M. House and other members of the Allied War Conference shown wearing lift belts on board ship while passing through the German "barred" zone in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

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